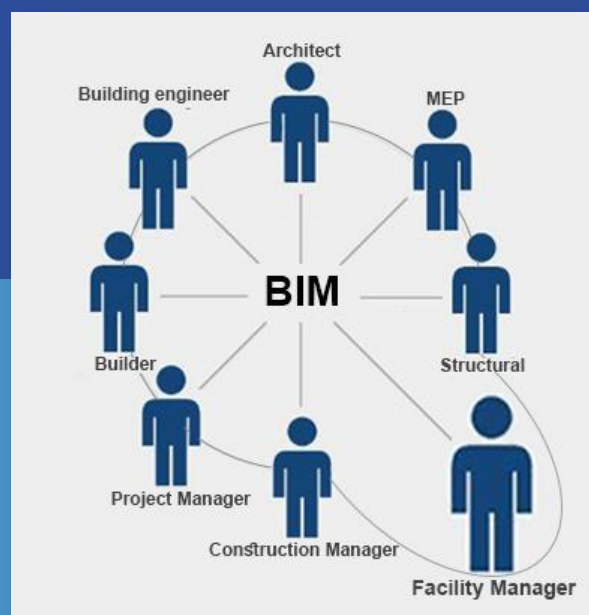


École polytechnique de Louvain

Data Requirements to Support BIM-enabled Facilities Management



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Chapitre 1

Introduction

SOMMAIRE

1.1 Context of Building Information Modeling for Facility Management

1.2 Research method



1. Introduction

1.1 Context of Building Information Modeling for Facility Management

Nowadays, the construction stakeholders have an increasing interest in the effective transmission of information to the client once the construction of the building is over and is ready to be operated.

BESIX, a general contractor, is also looking to develop this specific information management. For this purpose, they proposed a thesis topic to develop the subject with a Building Information Modeling (BIM) approach.

Given my interest in BIM during a project study, I considered the research and development of this topic as highly relevant. Currently, BIM is revolutionizing the way buildings, infrastructure and technical networks are planned, designed, created and managed.

In this research study, there will be an introductory explanation about the Building Information Modeling process and the reasons why it should be considered as an appropriate solution to provide an effective transmission of information.

This subject is often called “BIM for FM” by different stakeholders. Indeed, all services related to the different use of buildings and its resources are called “Facility Management” (FM).

As “BIM for FM” is an innovative and very broad subject, this research focus on which information must be transmitted to the facility managers so that they may perform an effective operation and maintenance for buildings. Indeed, the study compared to other sectors (maritime work, infrastructure, environment,..) will be a next step.

Several countries, including Belgium, are trying to classify all this information, which generates a real market demand regarding this topic.

Therefore, the purpose of this thesis is to propose a classified database that will allow the construction industry to progress in "BIM for FM".

1.2 Research method

In order to reach the purpose stated in chapter 1.1, we focus on which information must be transmitted to the facility managers of buildings and attempt to understand the current context in construction and BIM. Many sources had to be crossed, such as literature and human statements, to get a complete database.

I started this thesis by reading many articles on the subject to understand its related issues. The first goal was to know the needs of each stakeholder (architects, engineers, subcontractors but also facility managers) as well as the different difficulties they face.

When I began to read all related literature, I had the chance to attend an international workshop on “BIM for FM”. It allowed me to get different points of view from several European countries and understood their information needs.

After that and for almost five months, I carried on my bibliographic research while meeting stakeholders interested in BIM for FM. At first, the meetings were conducted in order to learn more on the subject (six interviews) and later, to expose my research to the stakeholders so that they could challenge it and provide feedbacks (four interviews). Due to their deep interest in moving this topic forward, lots of their insights improved this research.

To validate my work and to receive the latest reviews, I organized a workshop bringing together most of the interviewees as well as other stakeholders. I presented my study and we discussed the next steps of BIM for FM. Indeed, one of the goals was for them to meet each other and to share about the subject.

Thanks to this presentation, I had a month to make the latest improvements on my thesis.

To resume, my research method was as follows:

- Introduction of the topic by BESIX and establishment of a work schedule (appendix 8.1)
- Reading bibliographic research
- Participation in an international workshop to get different European points of view on BIM for FM
- Six interviews to better understand the issues of this subject
- Realization of first research's version
- Four interviews to get feedbacks
- Work improvements
- Workshop (twelve stakeholders attended) to confirm the thesis and get last feedbacks
- Last modifications
- Submission of the thesis

Chapitre 2

Context of BIM

SOMMAIRE

2.1 What is BIM?

2.2 Advantages of BIM

2.3 Study Cost

2.4 The life of a construction



2. Context of BIM

This research project focuses on the effective transmission of information between the world of construction (architects, engineers, contractors...) and the world of operation (facility managers,...). While this transmission could be fully carried out by a non-BIM approach, BIM has been proven to be the most suitable solution. Through this chapter, the characteristics of this process will briefly be introduced so that anyone interested in this topic could easily understand its added values and issues.

2.1 What is BIM?

First of all, the acronym « BIM » means « Building Information Modeling ». It was defined by the US National Building Information Model Standard Project Committee as «a digital representation of physical and functional characteristics of a facility. A BIM is a shared knowledge resource for information about a facility forming a reliable basis for decisions during its life-cycle; defined as existing from earliest conception to demolition » [1].

We can observe different keywords in this definition that we will develop: “digital representation”, “shared knowledge” and “physical and functional characteristics”.

2.1.1 Digital representation

In the construction industry, this notion is also called “digital model” or “BIM model”. Whereas the design of a traditional construction is generally made with two-dimensional technical drawings (plans, elevations, sections), a BIM model is created in three dimensions as shown on Figure 1.

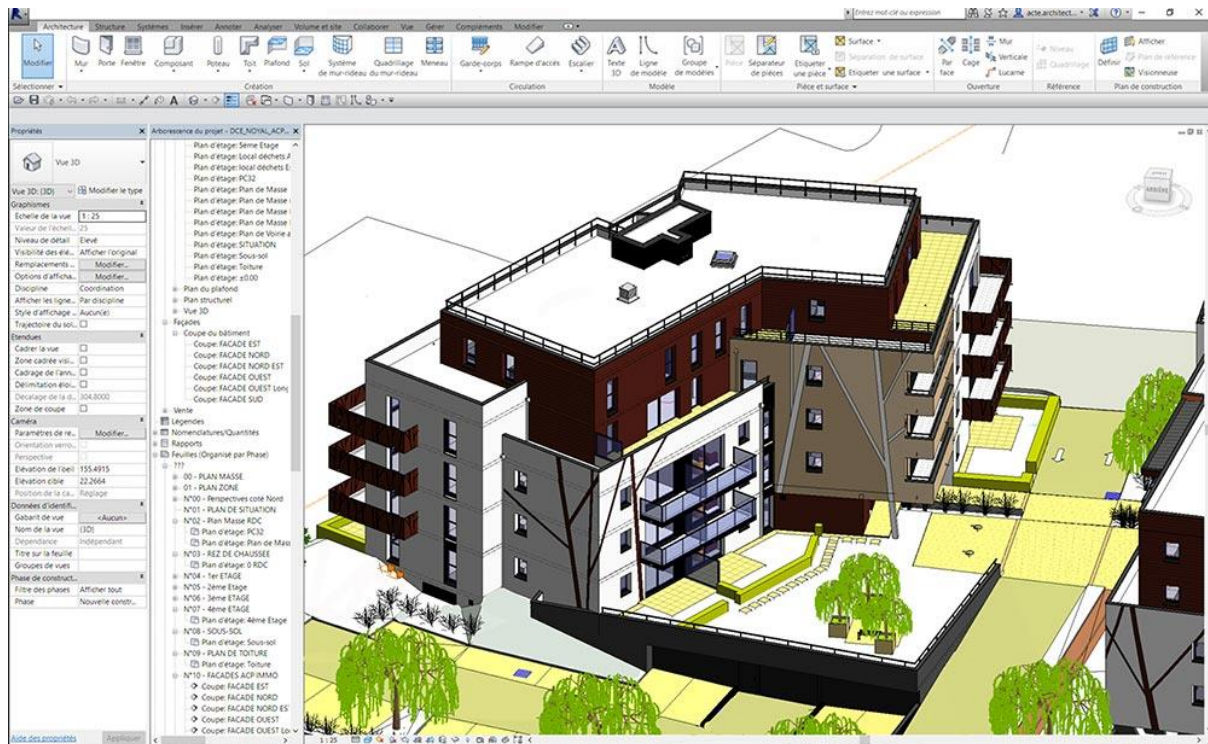


Figure 1 : BIM model in an architecture BIM software

More than a usual 3D representation, the digital model consists of different objects, each of them with several properties. These objects, or graphic elements, are representations of existing building elements (walls, doors, windows, technical equipment's, coatings,...). Objects are characterized by intelligent properties and functions. This allows a dynamic interaction between all graphic elements of the model [2].

Mr. Axel Tasiaux offered a good visual example to illustrate the difference between designing with the traditional method or with a BIM model. It simply consists in representing a house with a door and a window, as illustrated on Figure 2. He said that, with the traditional method, we would draw several lines, thus creating squares, rectangles and triangles. It is only through the gathering of these shapes that we perceive a final drawing, being a house. However, with the BIM object-oriented method, the model is made as if we had to create a Lego house. We would take some cubes of Lego, representing wall bricks, and we would place two others Lego pieces for the door and the window. A few more different elements might be used to form the roof. Therefore, we would place different objects that would then form a house [3].

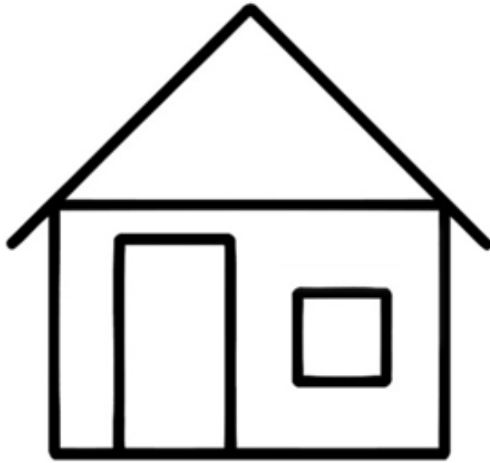


Figure 2 : 2D Drawing



Figure 3 : 3D (Lego) Model

If we now take the time to imagine the roof drawn lower in the 2D drawing, the representation would only slightly vary. However, through the construction of a Lego house, we will not be able to lower the roof because it will be blocked by the wall.

Like in our Lego house situation, a BIM software can detect if building components are not spatially rightly co-ordinated through the model. This particular situation is called clash detection. Moreover, given a minimum of information, the software can analyse or simulate certain behaviours (mechanics, stability, energy performance, environmental impact ...). These particular processes are not available in the traditional method.

As a final difference between both methods, it has to be specified that people who make CAD¹ drawings are called “drawer” while people who design a BIM model are now called “modeller”.

2.1.2 Shared knowledge

The parametric BIM model is a central piece of the process allowing every stakeholder of a project to work collaboratively. Thus, they can share information from the design to the demolition stage of a same project. The fact that BIM models enable construction actors to work better together can be listed as one of its main advantages.

¹ Computer Aided Design. CAD and hand drawings follow the traditional method.

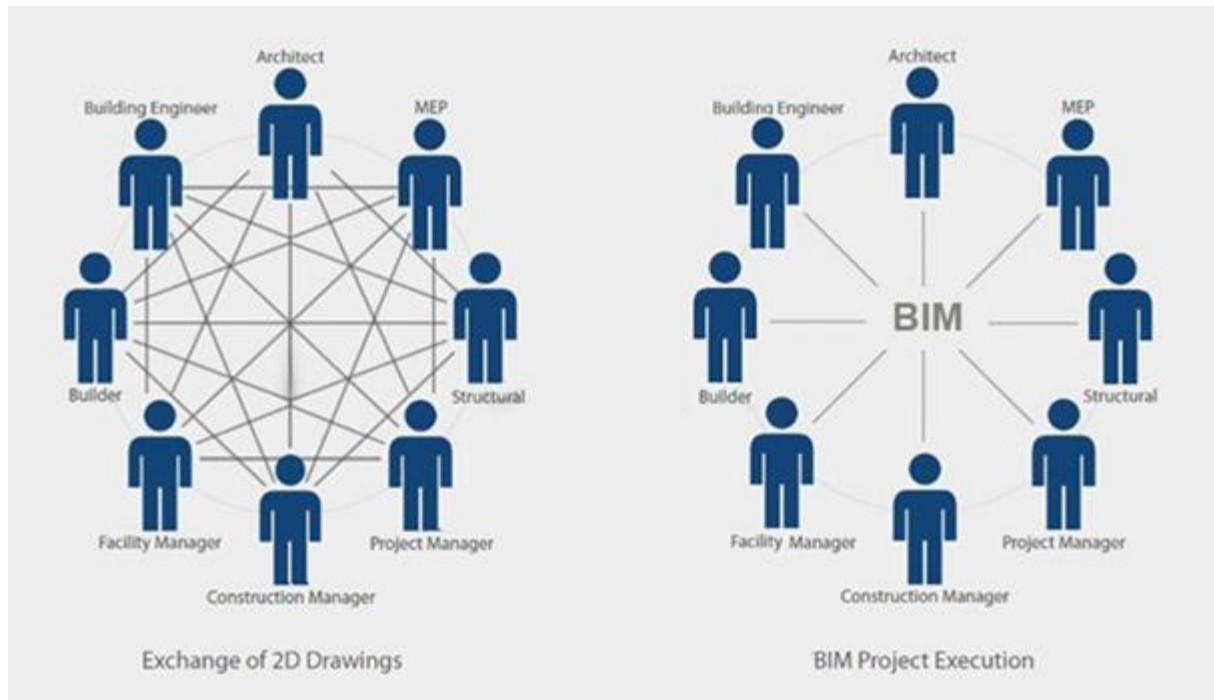


Figure 4 : Difference in information sharing between traditional and BIM methods

Moreover, a main characteristic of the construction industry is that, for most of the projects, a new organization has to be put in place. This means new stakeholders, working together for one or two years. It requires strong flexibility and a good information sharing. BIM technology allows generating an overwhelming amount of information which requires to be structured and sorted out in order to be manageable. Actually, the goal of BIM is the management of information [4].

2.1.3 Physical and functional characteristics

Also called geometric and non-geometric information. As the different assets are designed in three dimensions, gathering them in a final model allows us to observe and receive direct geometric information (shape, size, orientation,...).

Besides, characteristics can be directly added to the different objects. The composition of a wall, the location of a piece of equipment or furniture in a room, are all parts of BIM [5]. These pieces of information complete their existing geometric description. In practice, we can click on an object, and see these non-geometrical data, as shown on Figure 5.

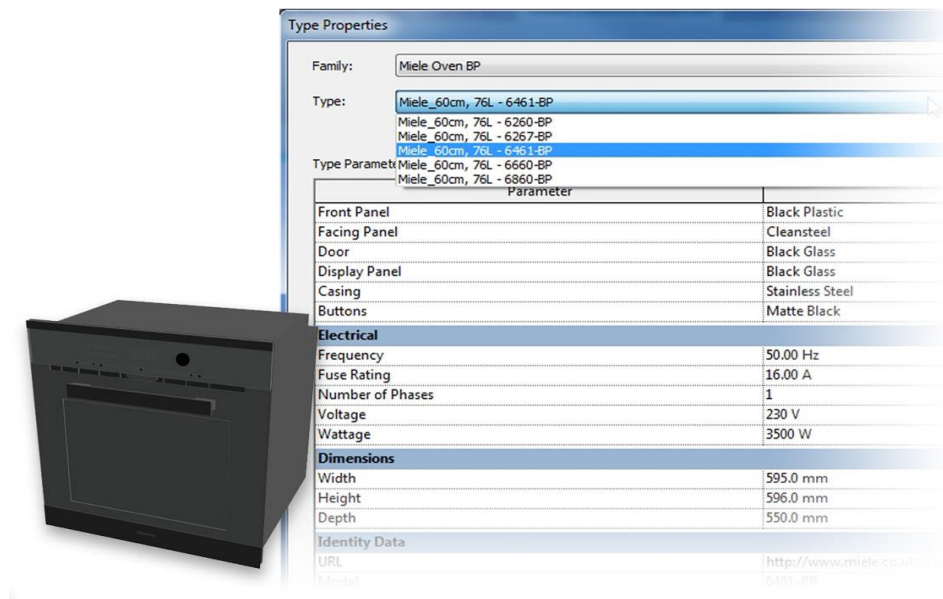


Figure 5 : Non-geometric information of a BIM object (dishwasher)

All the technical sheets or other specific documents such as the interview guides can be linked to the objects. To simulate certain behaviours of the construction, intelligent data have to be indicated. For example, if we want to simulate the global insulation of a building or the luminosity in each room, we would have to provide non-geometrical information to the model, such as the thermal resistance, the air infiltration, the shading coefficient, the solar heat gain, the visible light transmission,...

2.2 Advantages of BIM

The main advantages of using BIM can be considered as following:

- It offers visualizations, in 3D, of a construction through all its stages. This helps all stakeholders (owners, clients, engineers, architects, subcontractors,...) to better understand the project by offering an easy observation through the use of computers, tablets or with virtual reality masks;
- These visualizations are also used for marketing purposes. Graphically enhanced, these give a very realistic presentation of the ended construction, when nothing has been built yet [6];
- With a traditional CAD method, getting a truly global view of a project has been proven to be difficult as lots of unconnected documents are in play. By gathering all project's documents into one centralized single model, BIM enables teams to collaborate and communicate more effectively, which decreases fragmentation;

- BIM reduces conflicts and unexpected changes during construction. As mentioned above, the software can perform clash detection of elements, such as an electrical tray, or a ductwork, which would run into a beam. Therefore, modellers verify if all elements manufactured off site fit together beforehand, by modelling them. This allows to avoid any expensive on-site modifications, due to an unexpected clash [7];
- Collaboration is also a direct advantage. It allows all disciplines to share their own skills and experiences, leading to less duplication of drawings or redone works;
- The different kinds of simulations are another benefit for engineers and other project team members. In addition to structural, mechanical, acoustic or environmental simulations, BIM is also able to make financial, health and security analysis [8].

As a summary, the BIM method allows to have a better understanding of the project during its first stages in order to avoid unneeded additional work or issues throughout its construction. This aspect of the process creates a different allocation of effort and labour during the construction, compared with the traditional method. This leads to several questions about how costs might vary through the different design phases, when using BIM process.

2.3 Study cost

The evolution of the costs related to the design and the construction phases will briefly be introduced. Moreover, a study relating the specific costs associated with the BIM approach will be displayed.

2.3.1 Evolution of effort

Figure 6 shows the evolution of the required efforts when using the BIM or the traditional method.

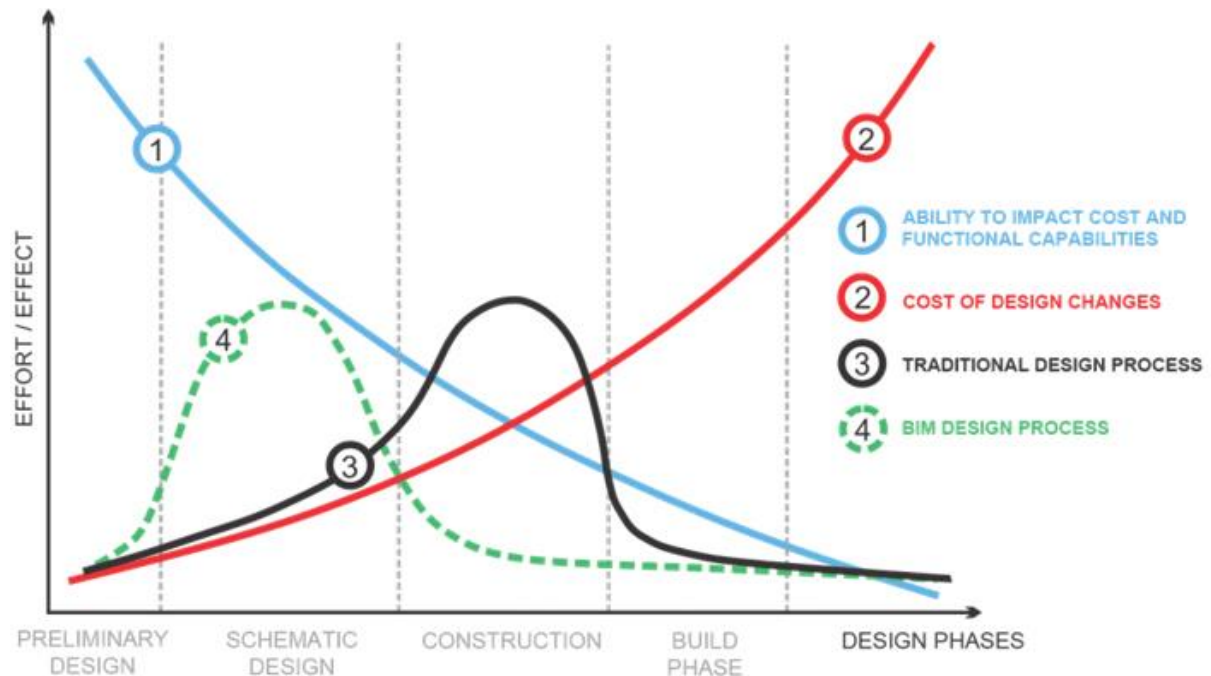


Figure 6 : Evolution of effort through the design phases

As expected, the use of BIM (in green on Figure 6) generates more effort than the traditional method during the first stages of construction. Indeed, there will be a larger study to better understand the project from the beginning (through the 3D model).

For the traditional method, more effort will be generated during the construction. This peak of effort is due to modifications, lacks or errors of design to be corrected during building works.

Both methods therefore require roughly the same efforts but at different times. The fact that BIM can better understand the project from the beginning can reduce costs for two reasons:

- The ability to modify the project, and thus to impact its costs (in blue) is higher in the design phases.
- The fact that it is more expensive to operate changes (in red) in the more advanced [9].

2.3.2 Cost of a BIM process

Using the BIM method when managing a construction project requires different costs. These include:

- Investing in an upgraded hardware. Indeed, running a BIM software requires a huge amount of resources and, therefore, powerful computers;
- Software licensing [10]. For the good implementation of a BIM process, a higher number of software are required (architecture software, plugins, collaborative platform,...). The associated licenses are mostly more expensive than CAD software;
- Increased data storage requirements (hard drives, hard drives facilities);
- Employment of people with BIM practice;
- Training for current employees;
- Overcoming the current closed mentality of the industry towards changes for new processes and technologies. Indeed, all actors of the construction do not use BIM and might struggle to perceive its direct advantages.

Through this research, we read and heard different opinions related to the following question: “Does BIM cost less than the traditional method?”

Some of these opinions stated that most people or companies which claim that BIM saves time and money are entities using the so-called benefits of BIM to sell either their software or their services.

Others, who believed that BIM was more expensive, considered that this extra cost was compensated by the advantages it offers, especially for complex projects.

As the last ones, some companies still wanted to experience the BIM-process even if they ignored if it would, or not, be more expensive throughout the all life of a building. They based their decision on their confidence for certain of its advantages.

In practice, however, the technology surrounding BIM processes still needs to be refined and get mature enough to offer a structured process throughout the life of a construction. Only then would it properly allow saving money and time.

The number of stakeholders currently using BIM for the phases of design and construction is constantly increasing, leading to a market gaining in experience. However, the life of a construction, and thus the need for BIM, does not end when the contractor hands over the building to its client.

2.4 The life of a construction

Throughout most of the literature, “the lifecycle of the construction” has been used as the usual name to describe the life of a building, as displayed on Figure 7.

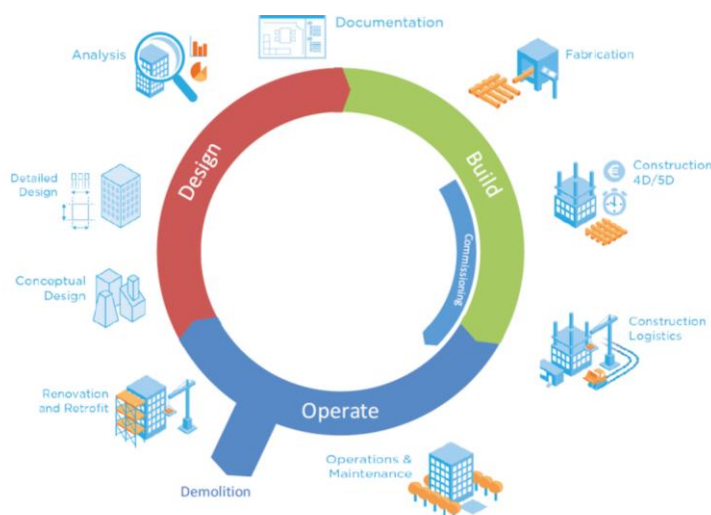


Figure 7: Lifecycle of construction

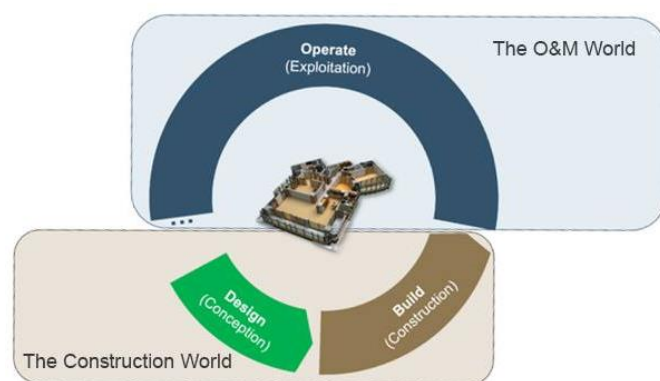


Figure 8 : Junction between construction and O&M worlds

This term does not fit for a BIM approach because after the end of the construction, the BIM model is no longer used effectively or used at all. It is then more relevant to describe the life of a construction as a junction between the construction world and the O&M² world, as displayed on Figure 8.

The breaking points between these two worlds can be defined as following:

- Within the construction world, all the actors of the AEC³ industry have been used to work together for years, even more when using BIM processes. It is unusual to see engineers or architects discussing with facility managers about how to manage the building after its construction. Indeed, the AEC industry must understand the needs of FMs⁴, and integrate them as soon as they can in the construction process;
- It cannot be considered as a lifecycle as it is the junction of two finite worlds. Indeed, the design and the construction of the project is clearly defined by a starting date and an ending date. At the ending date, the building is handed to the client and the work of

² Operation and Maintenance.

³ Architecture, Engineering and Construction.

⁴ In this thesis, FM means Facility Management and FMs means Facility Managers.

the different actors of the AEC industry is done. Later, the building will be demolished as soon as its final purpose has been met. A new building will then be constructed; which is another life. Finally, if a building is renovated, it can be considered as a specific event of his life and not as a new beginning [2];

- There will be a different BIM manager in both worlds, each of them with a different goal. The one from the construction world will ensure that the different documents and information of all actors are present and synthesized. The second one will ensure that the BIM model is continuously updated throughout the life of the building, allowing a suitable maintenance. Thus, their goals are respectively to provide and use accurate information.

This division depicts the BIM process as not yet fully developed or effective for the operation phase of a construction. The construction industry, with the BIM method, tries to improve the transition between these two worlds. To make it effective, engineers must know the job of FMs and the potential of BIM in their everyday life.

Chapitre 3

BIM potential for facility management

SOMMAIRE

3.1 Communication between BIM software and FMIS

3.2 Applications Areas

3.3 Potential in these applications

3.4 The life of a construction

3.5 Challenges for FM to use BIM



3 BIM potential for facility management

The International Organization for Standardization defines the facility management as the “organizational function which integrates people, place and process within the built environment with the purpose of improving the quality of life of people and the productivity of the core business.” [11]

Facility managers can have many different titles and reach their profession through a variety of career paths. They are responsible for verifying that the systems of the built environment, or facilities, work harmoniously by managing the largest and most valuable assets, such as properties, buildings, equipment,... [12]

While BIM can help facility management for O&M, it must be noted that it is only a part of the work of a facility manager. Indeed, they must also ensure the technological evolution management, risk management, communication, strategies,...

It is also important, to understand the following potential application, to explain how the BIM model can be used with FMIS⁵.

3.1 Communication between BIM model and FMIS

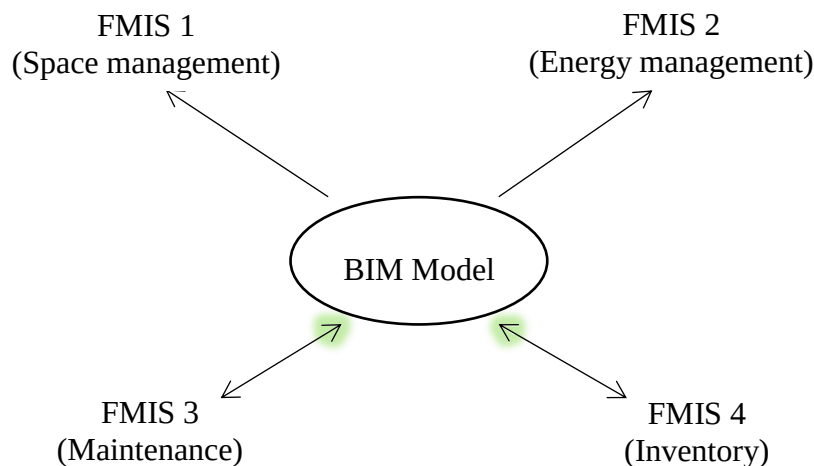


Figure 9 : BIM Model central with FMIS

The first possibility is that FM works in a BIM software. By this way, the information will then be directly updated in the model and available in the other linked software. For example, it will probably be the case for a renovation or expansion of the building.

⁵ Facility Management Information System.

The second possibility is that facility managers work on the linked FM software. It will be the case when a software offers specific uses (space management, emergency management, ...). For this possibility:

- As displayed on the top of the Figure 9, either the FMIS simply uses the model without sending back the information it creates (because there is no need to have these information in the model, for example: who works in such office). In this case, the FMIS can have a plug in to support the source format of the BIM software or can use IFC formats⁶.
- Or, as displayed on the bottom of the Figure 9, the FMIS communicate with the BIM model and can update information into it. This last process is quite rare due to interoperability⁷ problems. Only one of the interviewees begins using it for non-geometric information. Both programs can import and export Excel files that can be modified. Moreover, this process via Excel allows stakeholders that do not know how to use BIM software to update non-geometrical information in the model.

Currently, FMs work with several FMIS, it would be better if this number of software is reduced (up to 1).

3.2 Application areas

In order to analyse the benefits of BIM for FM, we will study the application areas of the Operation and Maintenance phase and check if, within these application areas, BIM would be beneficial.

The examples mentioned show the potential that the process may reach if it evolves and become mature enough. Currently, except for some cases of innovation, these examples cannot be found in practice.

3.2.1 Locating Building Components

Knowing the location of the elements is important for different purposes:

- A precise inventory/asset register. The facility manager will know where and how such types of components are present in the building(s). These components can be

⁶ IFC format is explained in appendix 8.2.

⁷ Interoperability of a software is his capacity to work with other software or systems.

mobile (equipment, furnishings,...) or fixed (electricity outlets, lights,...). The location of objects will also be more accurate.

The working group 7 (WG7) of CT/TC – BIM&ICT⁸ recently studied the impact of using BIM in a building.

Without BIM, they have 5655 elements in the inventory while using BIM, there are 24736. Moreover, with BIM, the elements had between 10 and 15 information attributes since without BIM there were between 2 and 4.

And finally, the information management is faster because the data transfer in a FMIS software was 10 days against 40 days without BIM [13].

	Number of elements	Number of attributes	Data transfer
Without BIM	5655	2 - 4	40 days
Using BIM	24736	10 - 15	10 days

Table 1 : BBRI study about information management using or not BIM

The conclusions are that BIM allow:

- an inventory composed of more elements that can be rigorously classified if the number of items becomes important: better data analyse in term of quantity;
 - a better quality of information in relation to each element;
 - a more manageable inventory with FMIS.
- A more efficient maintenance. To perform commissioning or preventive and corrective maintenance, FM personnel regularly need to locate building components and related information for prompt problem detection and resolution. [14]

Being able to use as-built three-dimensional BIM models to see where the mechanical, plumbing, and electrical components are in a facility enables the localization of this equipment on-site. This helps lower the cost of maintenance by taking the guesswork out of locating equipment for commissioning, repair, or replacement.

We can also take the example of cleaning glazed windows. Instead of counting the number of windows and their surfaces, we will find this information in the model. It is the same time saver for cleaning floor surfaces; with BIM, no need to count every room surface depending on the flooring to check that cleaning bills are not overestimated.

⁸ BIM & ICT committee is part/has been created by the Belgian Building Research Institute (BBRI).

3.2.2 Creating and Updating Digital Assets

Currently, “FM personnel need access to vast amounts of information and log into multiple databases, sometimes toggle between them, locate the information needed, and print the information to perform a certain job” [15]. Once this job is finished, the possible modifications are not necessarily updated.

Having a digital BIM model allows to centralize the information. Working with a shared database also allows that different stakeholders can update it. The information is then more easily accessible, modifiable and sustainable.

An interesting example can also be mentioned here for the replacement of a door in a secure area:

For now, the repairer must go first time to see what equipment can replace the door. After that, he orders what is needed and comes back a second time to replace the door. If a few years later, the door must be replaced again, all these steps will have to be reiterate because the information of the door are not noted or updated; pass twice the security checks, plan twice for the arrival and wait for an order time.

With BIM, the repairer can receive all the information he needs thanks to the shared model. He will come once with the right material to replace the door. Then, the modelling of the door and its information will be updated. It will be a saving of time and money.

3.2.3 Visualization and Marketing

“With its three-dimensional graphical interface and ability to integrate material texture, light sources, landscaping, and so on, BIM provides improved visualizations of the space to facility managers during design and construction of renovations and remodels.” [15]. FMs can prepare presentations for decision-making sessions where departmental buy-in or approval is needed.

They can also help the marketing department to provide interesting graphic renderings. For now, showing ultra realistic images or videos of the construction is an added value but with the new technologies, it will certainly become a standard in few years. It is a reason why virtual reality using BIM is growing more and more, like applications with drones or visits in a building with augmented reality glasses.

3.2.4 Checking Maintainability

“Maintainability is defined as the ability to achieve optimum performance throughout the life span of a facility with a minimum life cost.” [15]. As we said before, with BIM, the information is more accessible and sustainable. It also allows a more automated maintenance and a preventive/predictive maintenance.

Facility managers will prevent slipping and falling of components. They can protect and maintain them or make them accessible for quick repair. Prevention will help avoid costs, have better performance and then, have optimized maintenance.

3.2.5 Space Management

Space management is the management of the inventory of the physical spaces of an organization. It has evolved considerably in recent years and continues to change. The corporate real estate ecosystem is evolving towards more collaborative, dispersed and multiple spaces. It is then necessary to precisely monitor the number of spaces, to have an information management relating to the occupation and the development of strategies of arrangement of the spaces.

Some software already do this job very well and it is not interesting to update occupancy information in the BIM model. BIM will rather be useful because the spaces will already be created with the installations. As seen on Figure 10, FMIS software has simply to create an overlay on these spaces. Ground space modeling costs can therefore be avoided and the space management in relation to the facilities will also be facilitated [14].

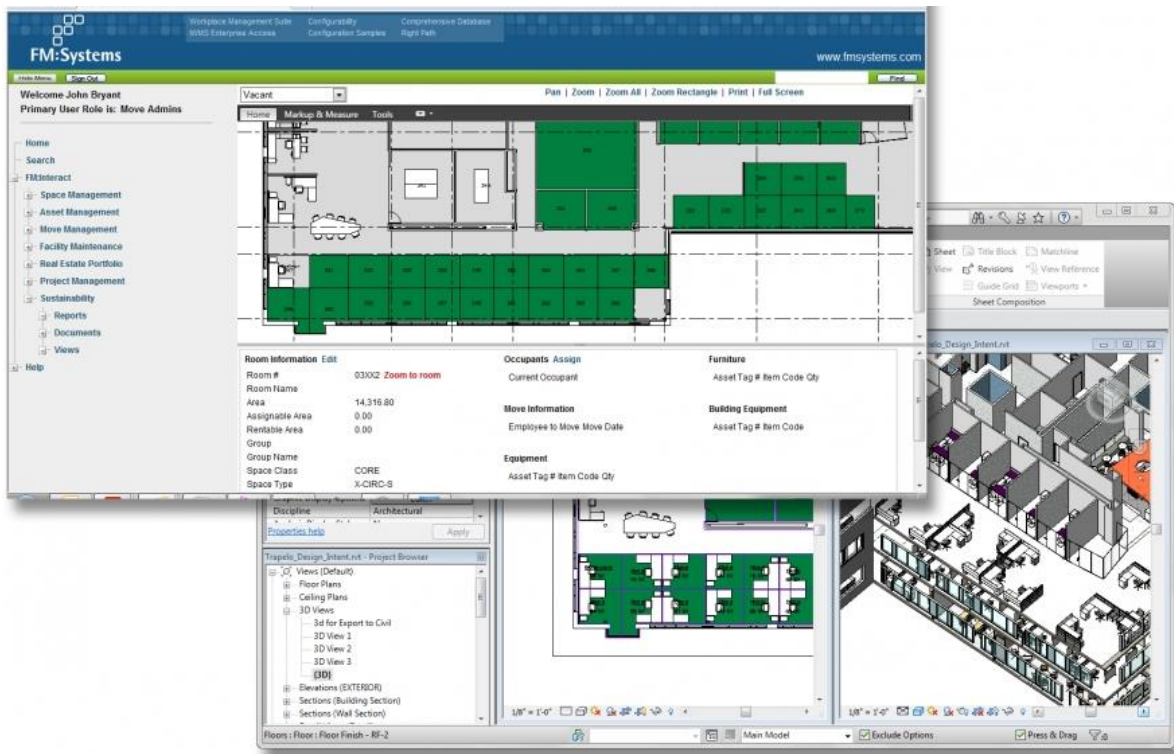


Figure 10 : Overlay on FMIS from the BIM model

3.2.6 Safety/emergency management

Spatial information contains most of the requirements needed for emergency management [16]. Once more, BIM model contains this updated information in its graphical interface. Therefore, BIM can assist facility managers in identifying potential emergency problems and pinpoint hazards.

Acting quickly during an emergency is also a key point. FMs can also have a better view to provide quick and effective access to rescue units.

3.2.7 Controlling and Monitoring Energy

In the United States, buildings account for 69% of electricity consumption, 41% of energy use, and 35% of all carbon dioxide emissions [17]. In United Kingdom, buildings account also for around 40% of global energy consumption and 30% of carbon gas emissions [18]. Improving energy efficiency in the built environment can make significant contributions to a sustainable economy. “For controlling and monitoring energy, FM personnel rely on energy management systems, which measure the energy usage at a building or zone level over a period of time and sometimes in real-time.” [15]

Building information modeling helps to keep an updated graphical model since the earliest stages of construction. As the spaces and the monitored equipment are already present in this model (and if the energy system uses it), there is no need to model all these elements in the energy system. This can be a saving of time and money.

As for space management, it is possible to work with an overlay on the BIM model by using monitoring energy software. However, it can be interesting by monitoring the energy in the model because non-graphical information are attached to objects, such as thermal resistance, air infiltration, solar heat gain,...

3.2.8 Personnel Training and Development

Facility managers have to get familiar with the building. Currently, training is handled through presentations and site visits that requires intensive preparation, takes a lot of time, and experience of the trainers.

With BIM, they have a 3D model to study all the spaces and the installations. They could virtually walk through facilities, investigate building spaces, components and equipment. Moreover, they can locate facilities they cannot see in real because it is hidden in the walls, the floor or the ceilings [19].

3.3 Potential in these application areas

Different facility managers (that already use or not BIM) were asked to know in which application areas BIM could have an added value. We can see the results on Figure 11.

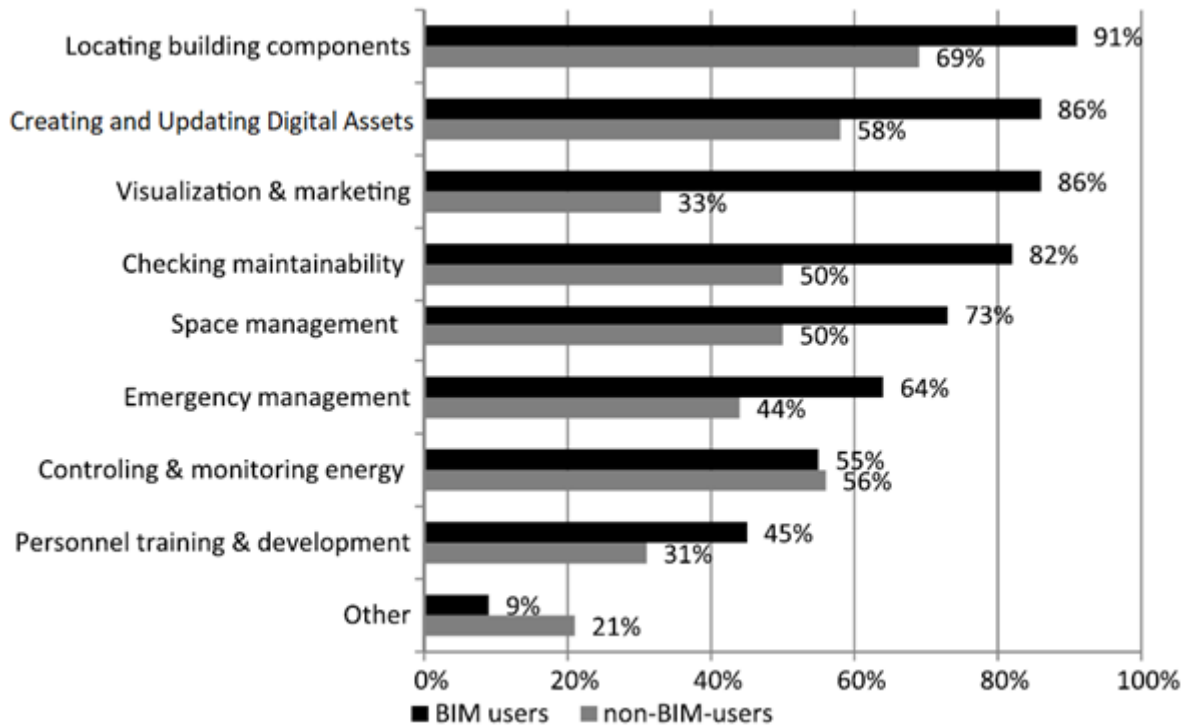


Figure 11 : Potential FM application areas that BIM can be used for

Overall, BIM users were more optimistic than non-BIM-users except for “controlling and monitoring energy”. The reason for this exception is that there are software that already do this job very well. However, as said, the BIM model saves time by using its 3D graphical representation in the monitoring software.

On average, more than 50% of facility managers responded positively to the areas of application except for “personnel training & development”. The reason is probably that facility managers have to get familiar with the real building and in any case, they will make several complete on-site visits.

3.4 Economic potential for O&M to use BIM

When looking at the different costs of BIM for FM, the first noticeable thing is that the O&M phase is the most expensive. Proportionally, the different costs surrounding the life of a building can be distributed as follow [20]:

Average distributions of the types of costs of a tertiary building
(excluding land and financial expenses)

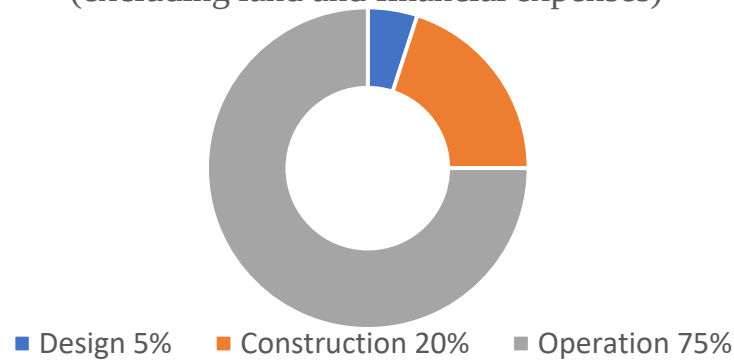


Figure 12 : Average distributions of the types of costs according to the phases

It is important to remain critical when analysing this distribution, as the O&M phase (Displayed in grey on Figure 12) includes many different types of fees on which BIM has no influence. On the contrary, the design and construction phases (Displayed in blue and orange on Figure 12) involve mostly costs associated with construction services related to the building. Therefore, BIM, as seen in chapter 2.3, could highly influence costs for these two first phases.

We will take an example (Table 2) of an office building located in Paris [21].

Category	Cost	%	Total
RE	Rent free of charge	36%	42%
RE	Municipal tax	2%	
RE	Participation in the property tax	3%	
RE	Regional tax	1%	
RE	Insurance	0%	
BS	Security	7%	26%
BS	Technical maintenance of the building	5%	
BS	Energy	5%	
BS	Cleaning and removal of waste	5%	
BS	Small building work	2%	
BS	Removals	2%	
BS	Water	0%	
ES	Catering	9%	22%
ES	Mail	5%	
ES	Document prints	4%	
ES	Reception	2%	
ES	Archiving	2%	
AS	Administrative salaries	10%	10%

Table 2 : Costs during the operation of a building

BIM cannot affect the costs of real estate (RE), employees services (ES) or administrative salaries (AS), which accounts for almost 75% of the expenses for this typical case.

It can influence some costs related to the building services (BS) but only by a few percent. It could not significantly reduce the costs of safety, energy, cleaning or water, for example.

In other words, BIM could only impact a very small part of the costs related to the O&M phase, which is the most expensive stage, while it could more importantly impact the costs of the construction phases, which includes less charges.

Otherwise, the distribution of costs on Figure 11 does not consider the few costs taking place between the construction phase and the O&M phase. As an example, it is common to use several FMIS on a same project, depending on its needs (HVAC, energy, water,... management). Thus, after the acquisition of the building, the facility managers would still have to redesign the building in several software. This inefficient and expensive process could be avoided by using a BIM model.

In conclusion, using BIM for O&M will not necessarily reduce costs during the O&M phase but will bring added value and new opportunities, as shown in chapter 3.2. However, the transition between the construction phase and the operation phase can be more efficient and save time and money.

3.5 Challenges for FM to use BIM

The different barriers for FM can be defined as follow:

- The requirements for rigorous information, needed for the good implementation of BIM in FM (e.g. what information must be provided, when and by whom; level of detail (LOD) needed);
- The lack of defined roles. A specific definition of the different working positions and their related responsibilities has still to be done [15];
- The lack of open systems and standardised data libraries that can be used throughout BIM and FMIS technologies;
- Lack of FMs input during the early stages of the project;
- FMs function is underestimated [14];
- Interoperability between BIM and FM technologies; Problems in information exchanges and transfers;

- Overcoming the current closed mentality of the industry towards changes for new processes and technologies. Indeed, all actors of the construction do not use BIM and might struggle to perceive its direct advantages;
- The current number of operational systems managing the same building;
- The lack of projects that demonstrate the tangible benefits of BIM in FM;
- The shortage of BIM skills in the FM industry;
- Juridical problems about responsibilities and copyrights.

Within the next pages of this study, we attempt to offer a few solutions to the first seven issues.

Chapitre 4

Transition between the construction world and the operation world

SOMMAIRE

4.1 As-built model VS O&M model/Asset Information Model

4.2 Main questions about the information

4.3 Classifications

4.4 Level Of Detail



4 Transition between the construction world and the operation world

The transition is carried out with the delivery of the as-built folder. As shown on Figure 13 and according to the facility managers, this folder contains a large amount of information in several formats and is hardly manageable. The search for a piece of information can easily be both a hassle and time consuming. It is also likely the face missing information.

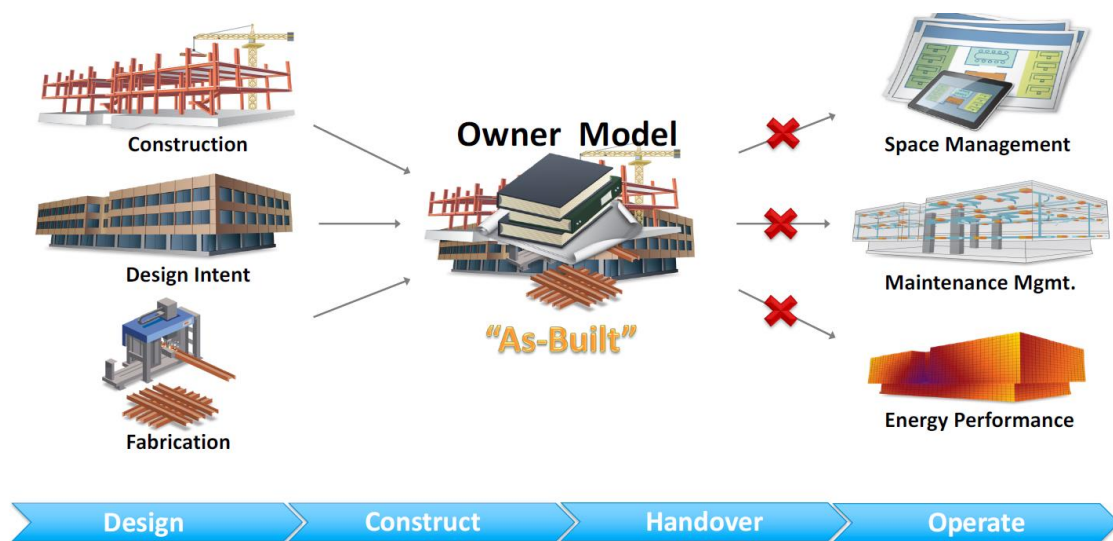


Figure 13 : As-built folder is not manageable for FM

Moreover, this folder is often made from a large gathering of sheets of paper. Thus, to digitally manage the building, it would be necessary to copy and encode all the useful information which comes either from this folder or directly from the building. It is almost an impossible work as it would require too much effort, time and money speaking. This is the reason why we focus on new buildings through this thesis, to have an available BIM model for the operation phase.

BIM stands out as an appropriate solution, thanks to its information management, when performing a good transition and reaching an efficient as-built folder.

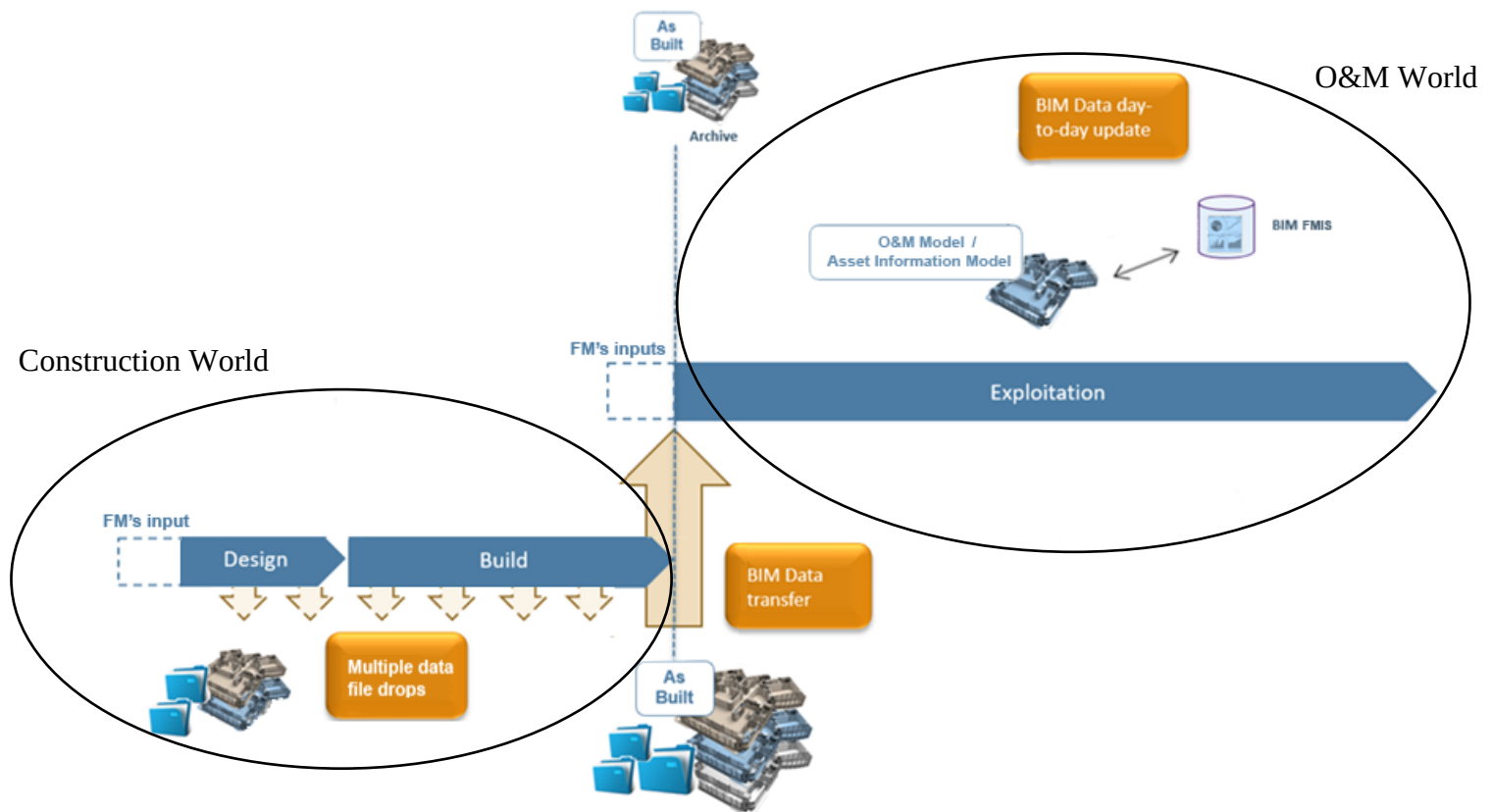


Figure 14 : Diagram of a BIM process for all the life of a construction

As shown on Figure 14, a data transfer appears after the construction. The collect of these data starts from the beginning of the design phase by multiple data file drops. The goal is to save all information as soon as it appears. This allows making regular data quality check.

The two dotted squares before the design phase and exploitation phase show the involvement that the facility managers must have in order for the model to meet their needs.

The idea is that they must establish their specifications to transmit it to the general contractor with the construction contract. Then, before the exploitation, they will verify that the information collected and checked by the BIM coordinator during the construction are exploitable and complete.

At the end of the construction, the client will receive the as-built folder which contains all the information about the building. This one will include the as-built BIM model, plans, data sheets, the post-intervention dossier ... However, facility managers do not need all these pieces of information to manage the building on a daily basis. They will use, and regularly update, a simplified version of the as-built model.

4.1 As-built model VS O&M model/Asset Information Model

For a short time, the general contractors occasionally transmit (at a certain price) their BIM model to the customer for the O&M. The problem is that the model does not fit the needs of the Facility managers. Indeed, many objects of little interest for the facility managers are particularly geometrically detailed, making the all model too heavy and not manageable anymore. On the opposite, many crucial pieces of information are missing, thus needing to be added later on.

An interviewed company informed me that, since they bought the BIM model from the general contractor, more than a year ago, a BIM modeller removed and added information from the model, both geometrically and non-geometrically. The model was so heavy that they had to cut it into 16 different files (depending on the zone of the building and on if it was structural or not).

Indeed, during the construction, some design offices integrated some of the geometric data needed during the building process. These were not useful for the facility managers.

In this example, one of the design offices worked with a very high LOG⁹ 500 on some of the metal structures. This implied that any bolt, ring or nut was modelled, making the model particularly heavy. As mentioned before, a modeller must simplify the model by hand, which is a huge waste of time and money.

For the geometric data (which are the ones that make the model heavier), it is complicated to easily move from a particular level to a lower one. Thus, at the beginning of the project, a discussion must be put in place between the client and the general contractor to find out if:

- the general contractor refines the model himself, if he worked with a higher LOG (more manageable but cost time and money) or;
- the client mentions the minimum level of LOG he wants (he will probably receive detailed geometry for elements for which he does not attach importance. This will make the model less manageable but does not cost time and money). He can still simplify the model himself later on (which will also generate costs).

In any case, all the information of the as-built folder (as-built model included) must be saved in archives. No data should be lost. The simplified version that FMs will use, and update, is

⁹ Level Of Geometry.

called the O&M model or the Asset Information Model (AIM). For infrequent cases, like renovation, FMs will consult the as-built model.

To avoid an inefficient transfer of non-geometrical information, it is necessary to structure the data required by the facility managers. While attempting to increase efficiency, several main questions arise regarding the pieces of information which have still to be collected.

4.2 Main questions about the information

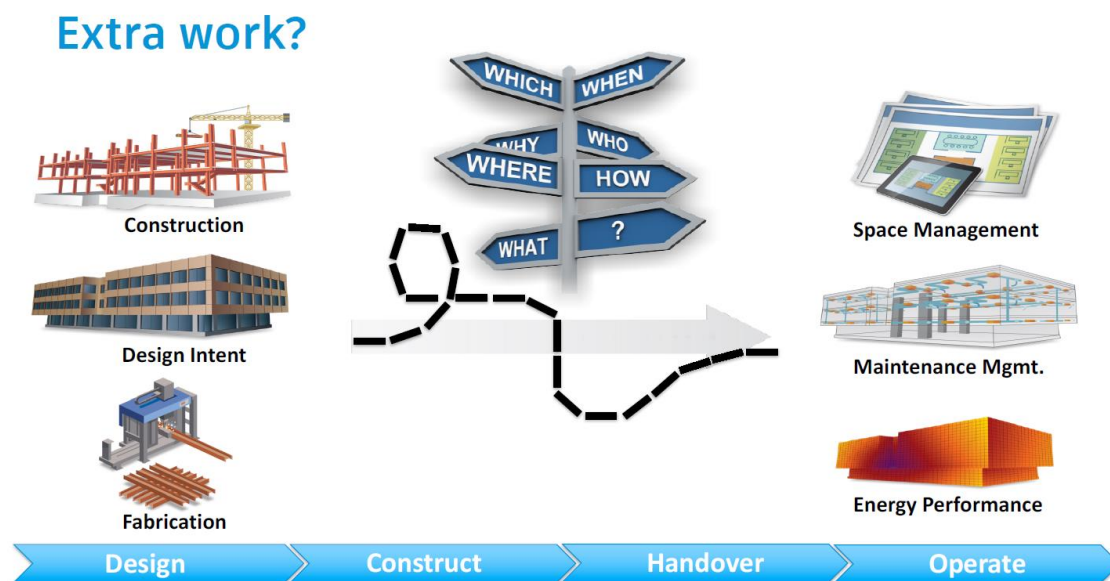


Figure 15 : Questions to get to an effective transfer

- Which/What information will be useful to operate and maintain the building? It means that we know why we provide it;
- Who will give and encode this data? It may be important to put responsibilities so that all information will be present;
- Where provide it? In the BIM model, on a technical sheet, in an Excel sheet,...?
- How to write it? What will be the format, the data type and the units?
- When should this metadata be incorporated into the BIM model?

An answer will be proposed below.

4.3 Classifications

The different stakeholders within a project need to structure the data. Using a classification system is a key basis to make BIM for FM. Indeed, classifying (the components of a digital model) is necessary if one wants to work in a well-organized environment and communicate effectively with other actors [22].

A classification is a structured list that contains all the elements of a construction, from the foundations to the finishes passing by the structure, the equipment and furnishings. It has a codification that refers to a category of elements. This codification has different levels. For example, as shown on Table 3, for the Omniclass classification, a wall foundation will have the codification 01-01 10 10 which means that it is part of standard foundations (01-01 10) that is a foundation (01-01) from the category substructure (01). We will see the advantages of these/these levels/structure in the chapter 5.

Omniclass Level						
1	2	3	4	5	6	
01						SUBSTRUCTURE
01	01					Foundations
01	01	10				Standard Foundations
01	01	10	10			Wall Foundations

Table 3 : Codification

4.3.1 Context of classifications

Different classifications for construction exist. As needs of the market differ depending on the country or on the project, it exist different classification because these one must meet these needs.

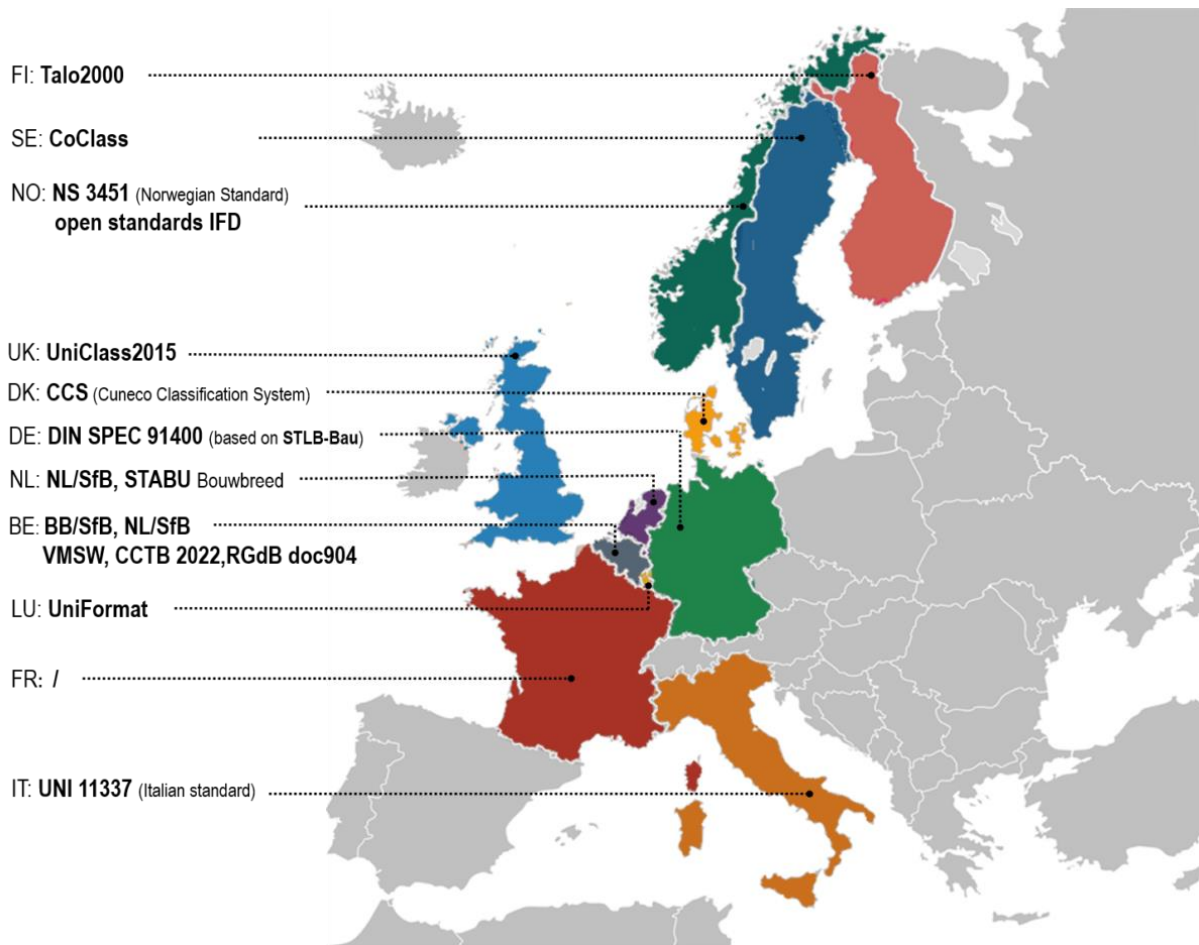


Figure 16 : Most used classification in Europe

Figure 16 is a map that shows all the main classification used in Europe [22]. As one of the main goals of using a classification is to establish a common language, this disparity makes work more difficult, especially for companies working abroad.

Some interviewees hope that it will become uniform to reduce disparity and have a smaller number of classifications. To achieve this result, some choose not to use the classification most used in their country but the most used internationally. The most used are Omniclass (United States) and the UniClass (United Kingdom) [23].

For example, the construction company that helped me to achieve this study, BESIX, is an international company that construct in Europe, North America, Middle East, Africa,...

A discussion had taken place to choose which classification to use; UniClass or Omniclass. Indeed they dismissed the possibility to use SfB because is not broad enough, even if it is one of the best structured and easiest to read. Indeed, elements can be easily illustrated for basic users, and can (after a little time of use) be filled-in without having to always refer to tables.

As some of their software use the Omniclass and that Middle East region also prefer this standard classification, they made the choice to use the Omniclass.

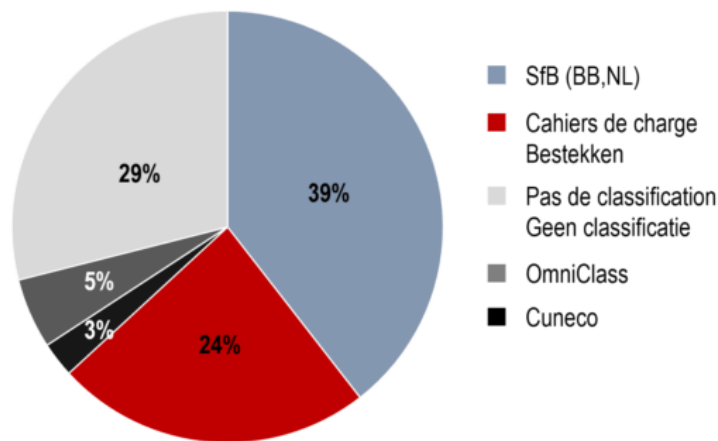


Figure 17 : Most used classification in Belgium

Figure 17 shows that in Belgium, for the construction phase, the two most used are BB/SfB and NL/SfB, which also complicates the problem, especially for a small area like this country. It is also important to note that half of the projects do not use classifications, making the implementation of BIM for FM impossible.

4.3.2 Choice of classification

The classifications are based on different norms and depend on the needs of the market. As each project is different, it is hard to answer the question “Do I make the right choice of classification?”. Just keeping in mind that more there are classifications, more there will be problems to communicate with other actors but also between software. If two stakeholders use different codification, there will be problems of interoperability.

Moreover, the native classification of software is usually international (in general OmniClass ou Uniclass), even if software try more and more to accept every (personalised) classification. Lastly, if a foreign subcontractor works for part of the construction and does not know the used classification, he will take more time to understand it.

In order to give answers elements, Table 4 can be analysed [13]:

	Tables recommandées par l'ISO 12006-2: 2015	BB/SfB	CCS	CCTB	VMSW	Uniclass	OmniClass
CONSTRUCTION RESOURCE	Construction information	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Construction product	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Construction agent	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Construction aid	***	***	***	***	***	***
CONSTRUCTION PROCESS	Management	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Construction process	***	***	***	***	***	***
CONSTRUCTION RESULT	Construction complex	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Construction entity	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Built space	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Construction element	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Work result	***	***	***	***	***	***
PROPERTIES	Construction property	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table 4 : Analyse of most used classifications

We see that Omniclass receives the most points (33), followed by Uniclass (26) and CCS¹⁰ (24). However, it is important to note that these last two answers better to the European market whereas the Omniclass is more specific to the North American construction system. I continue this thesis with the Omniclass given these results and the choice of BESIX, who leaded me for this study.

¹⁰ Cuneco Classification Standard, Danish classification developed especially for BIM based on ISO 12006-2 that defines a framework for the development of built environment classification systems.

4.4 Level Of Detail

One of the biggest confusions in the context of BIM regarding terminology is the Level Of Detail. Most of the people call this term “LOD”. The problem is that it is confused with the level of Development that has the same abbreviation. Some entities define the Level of Development as a Level Of Detail and a Level Of Information ($LOD = LOD + LOI$). This definition is confused.

In this study, the Level Of Detail is defined as a Level Of Geometry and a Level Of Information ($LOD = LOG + LOI$). This division will help to have less confusion.

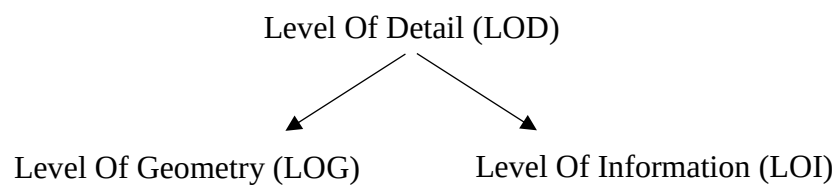


Figure 18 : Definition of LOD

Just before the end of this thesis and after defining the different LOI, I was warned that Switzerland had published a new definition of LOD. They call this LOD "LOIN" (Level of Information Need) that they also define as $LOIN = LOG + LOI$. This definition is supported by different European countries so that the technical committee CEN¹¹ / TC 442 proposes it as a standard at European level [24].

LOIN was created from different basic principles that I also used [25]:

- 1) There are always different LOG and LOI, making it impossible to obtain a global model at uniform LOD at a time T.
For example, a project participant may work at an advanced level of detail for a certain discipline while others expect this model to start their own work.
- 2) LOG and LOI can be different.
For example, in the case of a graphical collision check, only the LOG is important; an LOI of 0 would be quite appropriate, as only the absence of collision is checked, and not the other information of the object.
- 3) LOG and LOI are neither a temporal indication nor a phase indication.
- 4) LOI and LOG are a superposition and not a sequence.

¹¹ European Committee for Standardization.

It means that we do not replace 100 by 200, but that "200" completes the information already available in the LOG or LOI 100.

It confirms that the way of defining, in this study research, the Level Of Detail, the LOI as well as the table of information explained below seems correct.

A Luxemburgish BIM application guide also published in 2017 its own definition of Level Of Detail [26]. The notation they propose to express a LOD is interesting and take the form LOD XYZ:

X : LOG (100, 200, 300,...)

Y : LOI (10, 20, 30,...)

Z : Level of Documentation¹² (1, 2, 3,...)

So, for example, for an element with LOG 300, LOI 20 and LODocumentation 2, they note: LOD 322.

Their choice, like the most tables released before 2018, was to match each level to a construction stage. (LOI 10 and LOI 20 for design, LOI 30 for calls for tenders, LOI 40 for the actual information on products and works implemented and LOI 50 for Operation and Maintenance (same principle for LOG)).

This choice does not respect the third basic principle mentioned above. The problem with this proposal is that the client has no choice about the final non-geometrical information he will have; it will be LOI 50. Also, as mentioned in chapter 4.1, having a LOG 500 for all the elements is not relevant for FM.

However, it is specified at the beginning of the document that “The proposal of the Levels Of Details have no normative character: each user can modify as he wishes for each project“.

Also, in terms of non-geometrical information, this Luxembourgish work remains interesting and, while it could be compared with my own study in terms of outcomes, I did not rely on it during my research. Thus, it is an independent database to that developed in this thesis.

By looking at the needs of the facility managers and comparing this study with the various stakeholders met, these four basic principles seem fundamental for moving towards to an effective BIM for FM.

¹² Level showing the composition of the documentary corpus of the project, from the first schematic diagrams to the details of execution and data sheets. This level is integrated in the LOI defined in chapter 4.4.2.

4.4.1 Level Of Geometry

As my study focuses on the non-geometrical information (and LOI) needed for FM to use BIM and as this level is internationally defined, I simply note the different LOG that exist and their definition in Table 5. To illustrate it, I show the example of a precast structural double tee (concrete). It is important to remember the basic principle 3: contrary to what we often see in the literature, LOG are neither a temporal indication nor a phase indication.

Also, LOG 350 prevents the use of the Luxembourgish notation LOD XYZ and causes sometimes confusion. It would be simpler and clearer to have only LOG 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500.

It is important to note these LOG because it will be used in parallel of the LOI [27].

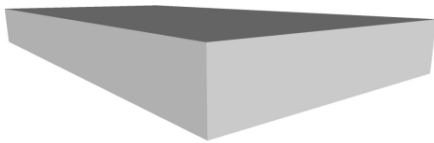
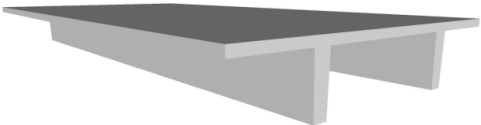
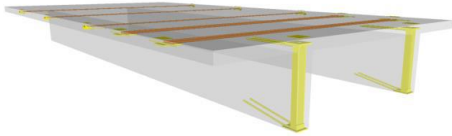
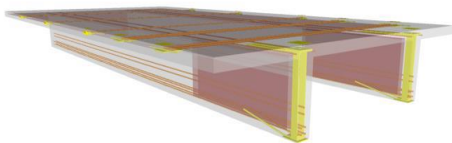
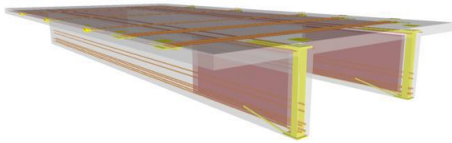
<i>LOG 100</i>	
The Model Element may be graphically represented in the Model with a symbol or other generic representation, but does not satisfy the requirements for LOD 200. LOD 100 elements must be considered approximate.	
<i>LOG 200</i>	
The Model Element is graphically represented within the Model as a generic system, object, or assembly with approximate quantities, size, shape, location, and orientation. Any information derived from LOD 200 elements must be considered approximate.	
<i>LOG 300</i>	
The Model Element is graphically represented within the Model as a specific system, object or assembly in terms of quantity, size, shape, location, and orientation. The project origin is defined and the element is located accurately with respect to the project origin.	
<i>LOG 350</i>	
The Model Element is graphically represented within the Model as a specific system, object, or assembly in terms of quantity, size, shape, location, orientation, and interfaces with other building systems. The quantity, size, shape, location, and orientation of the element as designed can be measured directly from the model without referring to non-modeled information such as notes or dimension call-outs.	
<i>LOG 400</i>	
The Model Element is graphically represented within the Model as a specific system, object or assembly in terms of size, shape, location, quantity, and orientation with detailing, fabrication, assembly, and installation information. The quantity, size, shape, location, and orientation of the element as designed can be measured directly from the model without referring to non-modeled information such as notes or dimension call-outs.	
<i>LOG 500</i>	
The Model Element is a field verified representation in terms of size, shape, location, quantity, and orientation.	

Table 5 : Level Of Geometry from BIM Forum

4.4.2 Level Of Information

The Level Of Information is a subject that developed in this study because there is no clear definition that exists about it.

BIMForum took out its 2017 LOD Workshop “BIMForum Level of Development (LOD) Specification” [28] by proposing five different LOI, still without clear definition (these five LOI are no longer available in the 2019 version, probably because it was unclear). The LOI of the spreadsheet in Appendice 8.4 is based on these five levels but I rearranged them to be logic, to define them, after studying FM requirements:

- LOI 1: Element does not require maintenance.
Operation such as the inventory of all the objects is possible.
- LOI 2: Element does not require maintenance except for cleaning.
Establish a cleaning plan depending on the surface and the coating is possible.
- LOI 3: Information required to perform general maintenance.
- LOI 4: Information to perform precise maintenance.
Some simulation can be done at this level.
- LOI 5: Very detailed information to perform very precise maintenance.

In the three following pyramids (Figures 19, 20 and 21), you can see examples of a structural steel (structure), an exterior door (architecture) and a plumbing pump (MEP).

For structural elements, we will see in chapter 4.4.3 that LOI 3 is rarely reached.

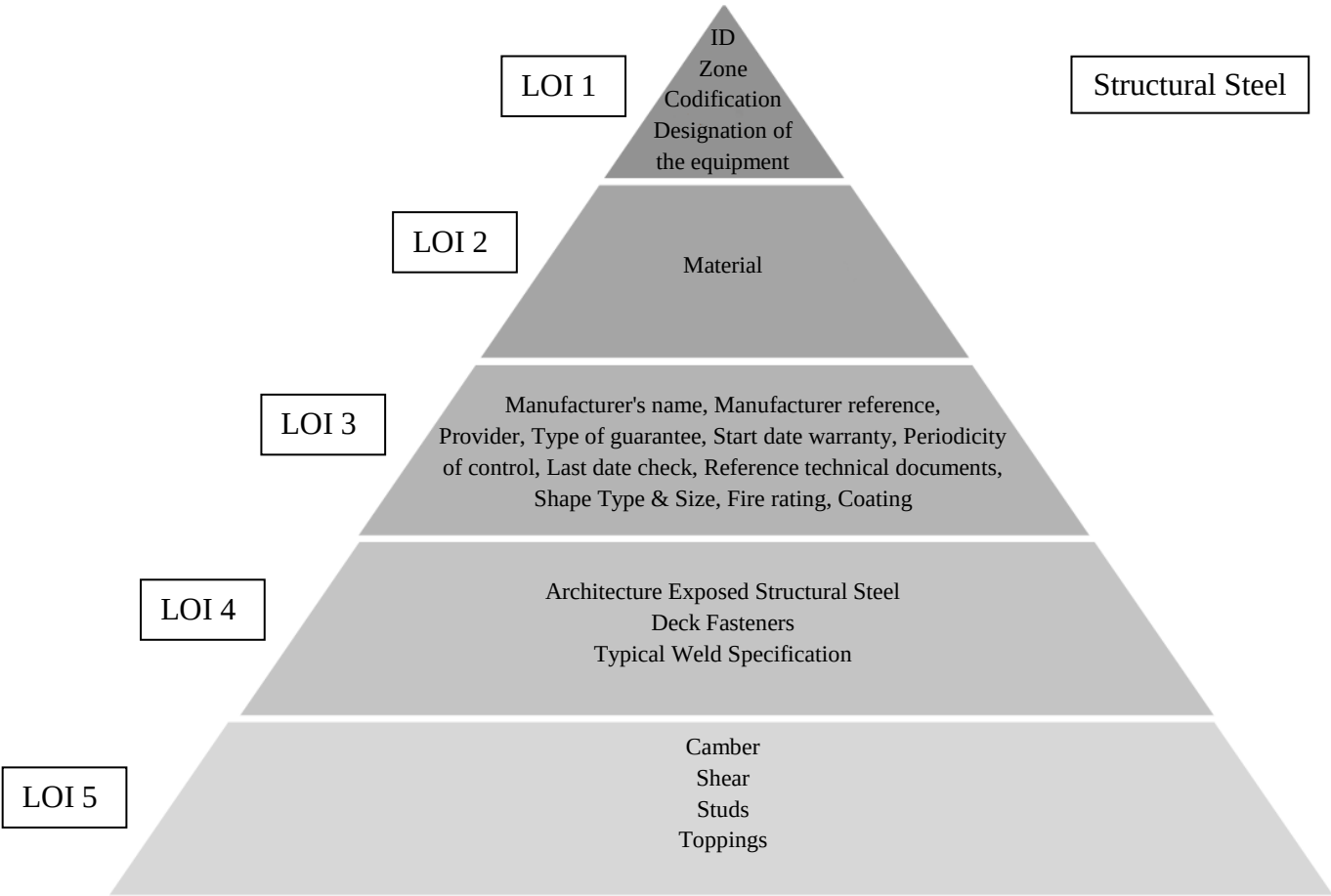


Figure 19 : Information related to structural steel

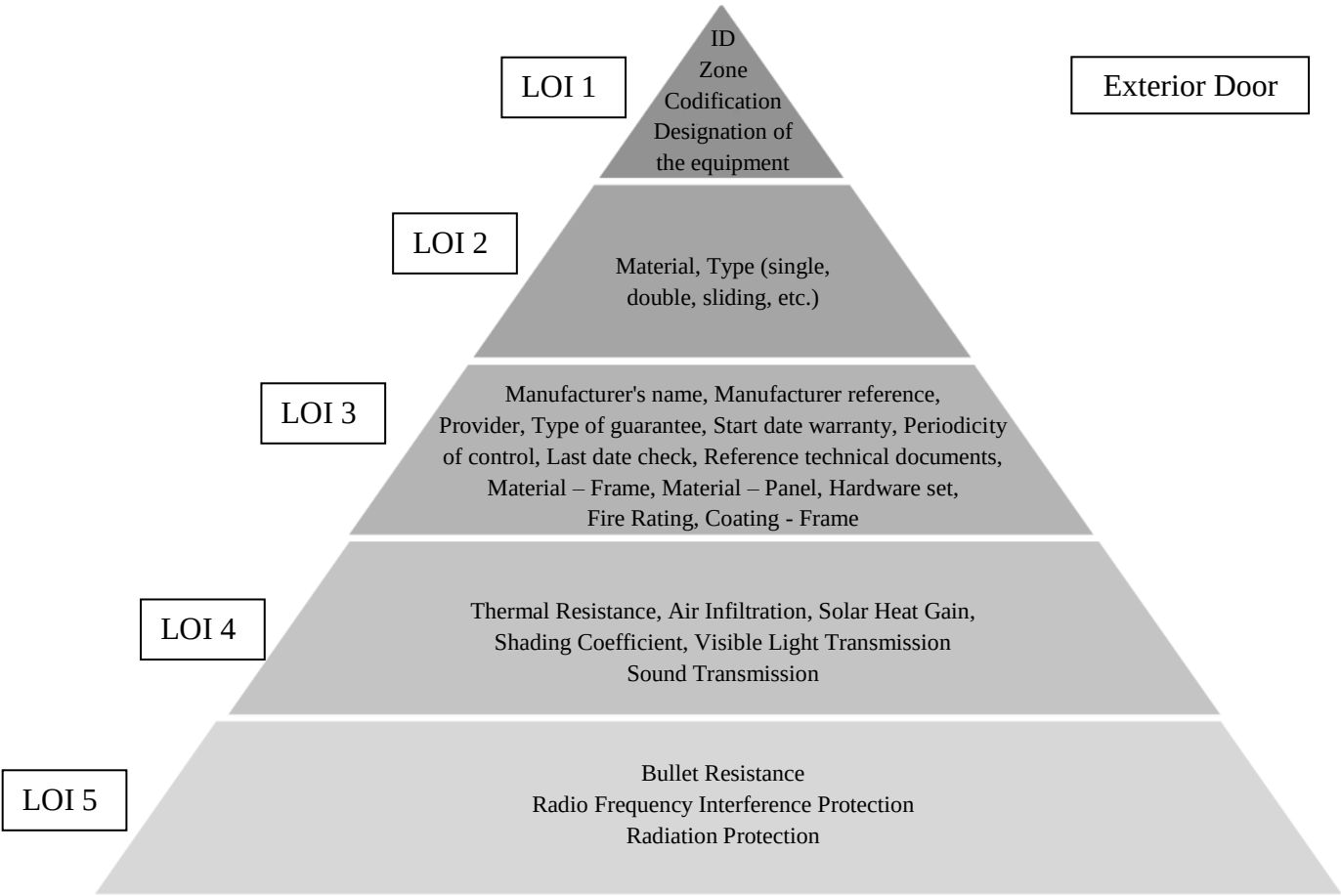


Figure 20 : Information related to an exterior door

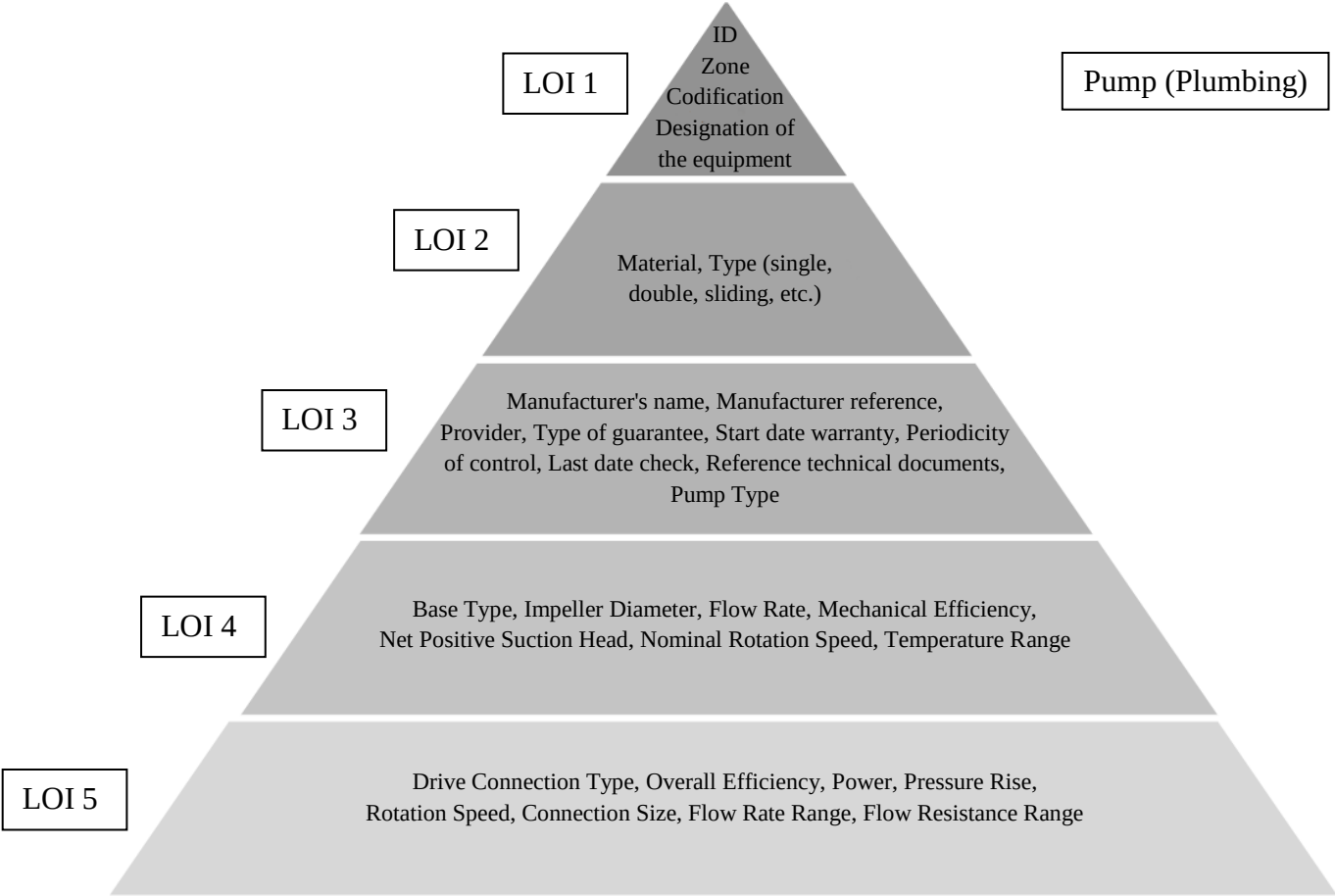


Figure 21 : Information related to a pump

Figure 22 shows a pyramid that the American Society of Civil Engineers developed in a study about BIM for FM in 2011 [15]. At this point, some stakeholders started to focus on this subject but in a theoretical way. They did not mention the term “Level Of Information” in the article.

We can see correlations between the LOI and how they classified the information according to their importance.

- The first three categories correspond to LOI 1;
- The fourth category corresponds almost to LOI 3;
- The fifth category corresponds to LOI 4 and LOI 5. It is possible to have so many specifications that it is better to reclassify it in two different levels;
- Some pieces of information of the sixth category are grouped in LOI 3. The other information of this category is information that FMs can add because these data's will appear during the phase O&M.

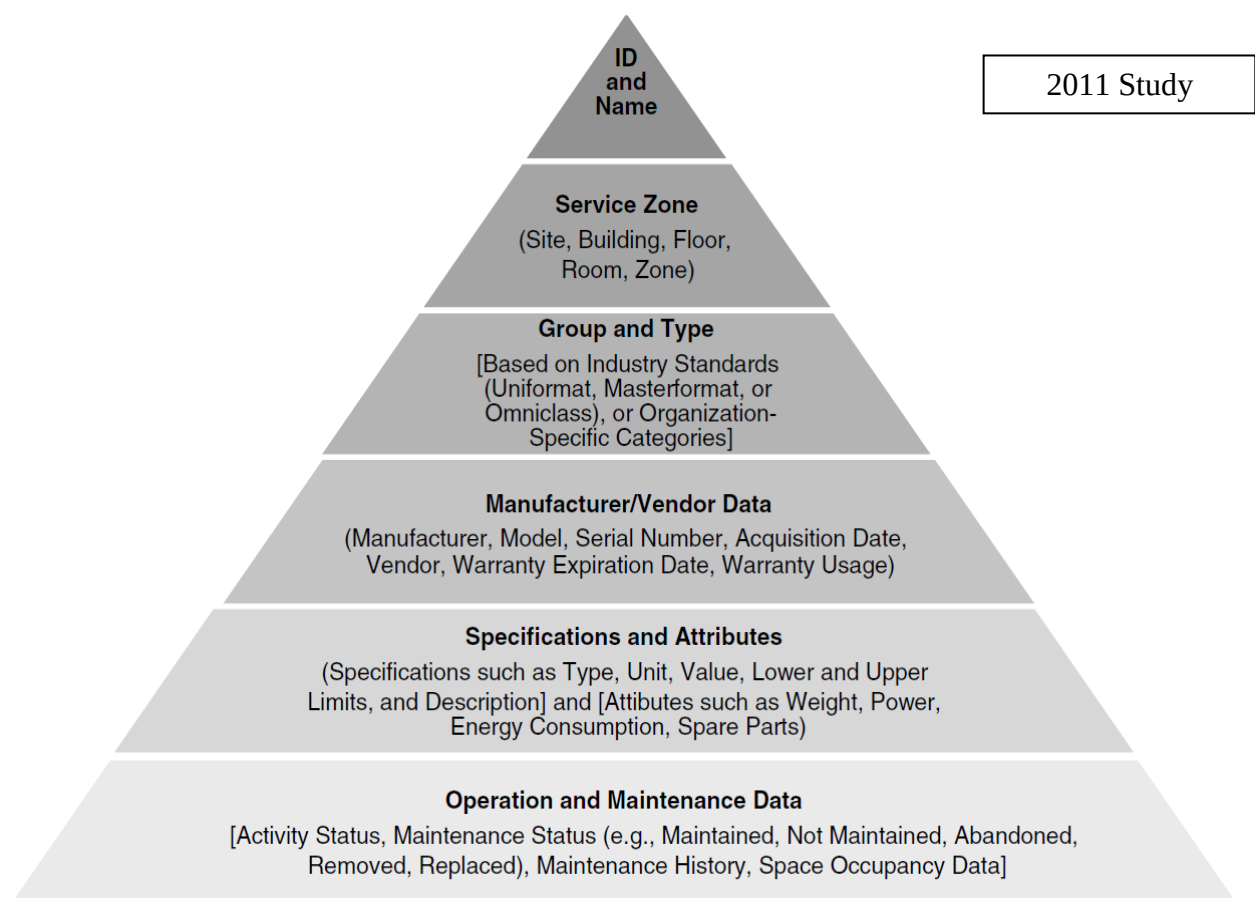


Figure 22 : Information related to the 2011 study

Finally, we note that our choice of LOI follows the theory of the American Society of Civil Engineers. All the types of information that they had identified are taken back, except the pieces of information that appears only after the construction of the building (data's that will not be in the as-built model).

It is important to note that most of the elements of a project may not exceed the information level 3. Levels 4 and 5 will be reached rarely depending on usage.

4.4.3 Example of choice of LOI

Before the beginning of the construction, the client will inform the general contractor about the LOG and LOI that will be used for the Operation and Maintenance. Table 6 is a typical example of choice they can make:

Omniclass Level								O&M	
Table								LOG	LOI
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
21-									
21-	01						SUBSTRUCTURE	300	2
21-	01	10					Foundations	300	2
21-	01	20					Subgrade Enclosures	300	2
21-	01	40					Slabs-on-Grade	300	2
21-	01	60					Water and Gas Mitigation	300	2
21-	01	90					Substructure Related Activities	300	2
21-	02						SHELL	300	2
21-	02	10					Superstructure	300	2
21-	02	20					Exterior Vertical Enclosures	300	2
21-	02	30					Exterior Horizontal Enclosures	300	2
21-	03						INTERIORS	300	2
21-	03	10					Interior Construction	300	2
21-	03	20					Interior Finishes	300	2
21-	04						SERVICES	350	3
21-	04	10					Conveying	350	3
21-	04	20					Plumbing	350	3
21-	04	30					HVAC	350	3
21-	04	40					Fire Protection	350	3
21-	04	50					Electrical	350	3
21-	04	60					Communications	350	3
21-	04	70					Electronic Safety and Security	350	3
21-	04	80					Integrated Automation	350	3
21-	05						EQUIPMENT & FURNISHINGS	350	3
21-	05	10					Equipment	350	3
21-	05	20					Furnishings	350	3
21-	06						SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION &	300	2
21-	06	10					Special Construction	300	2
21-	06	20					Facility Remediation	300	2
21-	06	30					Demolition	300	2
21-	07						BUILDING SITEWORK	300	2
21-	07	10					Site Preparation	300	2
21-	07	20					Site Improvements	300	2
21-	07	30					Liquid and Gas Site Utilities	300	2
21-	07	40					Electrical Site Improvements	300	2
21-	07	50					Site Communications	300	2
21-	07	90					Miscellaneous Site Construction	300	2

Table 6 : Choice of LOI

All the structure and architecture elements will often be LOI 1 or 2 because in general, it doesn't require maintenance (except cleaning for LOI 2).

All the mechanical, electrical and plumbing elements (MEP), as well as the equipment and furnishings element will often be LOI 3 because in general, it requires maintenance.

The categories 21-06 and certain subcategories of 21-07 will be rarely used for a project (in fact, demolition, site preparation,... are not modelled).

As said in the previous point, LOI 4 and 5 will be reached occasionally.

We can imagine a client that wants to have very technical information to maintain precise temperatures for the use of computer servers. To achieve that goal, he could ask a LOI 4 for HVAC distribution and LOI 5 for the cooling systems in the zones of computer servers.

This example is illustrated on Table 7.

21-	04							SERVICES	350	3
21-	04	10						Conveying	350	3
21-	04	20						Plumbing	350	3
21-	04	30						HVAC		
21-	04	30	10					Facility Fuel Systems	350	3
21-	04	30	20					Heating Systems	350	3
21-	04	30	30					Cooling Systems	400	5
21-	04	30	50					Facility HVAC Distribution	400	4
21-	04	30	60					Ventilation	350	3
21-	04	30	70					Special Purpose HVAC Systems	350	3

Table 7 : Example of LOI 4 and 5

We can also note that if all the LOG or LOI are not the same for sub-categories, we will not note these one for the upper category. It allows not missing these higher levels if we look only at higher categories.

Chapitre 5

Data Requirements to Support BIM-Enabled Facilities Management

SOMMAIRE

5.1 When, how, where share the information?

5.2 Information ranking

5.3 User Friendliness



5 Data Requirements to Support BIM-Enabled Facilities Management

This chapter corresponds to the Excel table displayed in appendix 8.4.

Data requirements are one of the biggest needs of BIM to be used effectively after the construction of a building. Some studies were released a few years ago [29] to give the process to go forward but they were theoretical, general and don't list all the information of all the element.

Having all this information, classified according to different levels (LOI) is a precious database because it requires the expertise of many different trades, especially for all the MEP elements (electrician, heating engineer, plumber,...).

Some interviewed people tried to create their own table or obtained tables from other companies. Each table had its limits:

- Not complete enough
- No clear definition of LOI
- Too much information were needed and were not always useful

To get a complete table, I had to cross these tables and other found on the internet. After studying the needs of facility managers, I also had to make sure there either not too much information, either that this table remains manageable.

An exchange format, COBie¹³, exists for the transmission of non-geometric information. However, for different reasons explained in appendix 8.3, stakeholders are still looking for a more efficient way to better fit the requirement of FM.

It is important to be precise about the information and to answer the questions mentioned in chapter 4.2.

¹³ COBie is explained in appendix 8.3.

5.1 When, how, who, where share the information?

5.1.1 When?

Once the general contractor, the client and his facility managers have set the desired LOD for the O&M, the GC¹⁴ then decides what LOD have to be completed for every stage of construction and for a fixed date, as shown on Table 8.

	Concept Design		Schematic Design		Design Develop		Constr. Develop		O&M	
	Date		Date		Date		Date		Date	
	LOD		LOD		LOD		LOD		LOD	
	LOG	LOI	LOG	LOI	LOG	LOI	LOG	LOI	LOG	LOI
ELEMENTS										
SUBSTRUCTURE	100	1	200	2	300	2	350	2	350	2
SHELL	100	1	200	2	300	2	350	2	350	2
INTERIORS	100	1	200	2	300	2	350	2	350	2
SERVICES	100	1	200	2	300	2	350	3	350	3
EQUIPMENT & FURNISHINGS	100	1	200	2	300	2	350	3	350	3
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION	100	1	200	2	300	2	350	2	350	2
BUILDING SITEWORK	100	1	200	2	300	2	350	2	350	2

Table 8 : Multiple file data drop checked at different stages

The goal is to ensure a cumulative process: avoid having a one-time file drop but promote multiple file data drops¹⁵. As soon as the information is available, it can be added in the model (then it can be shared and useful for all users). This process helps to reduce the amount of work at the end of the construction development and ensure that the information is well filled at several times.

It also answers the question “When should this metadata be incorporated into the BIM model?”

¹⁴ General Contractor.

¹⁵ “To ensure projects are properly validated and controlled as they develop, data is extracted from the evolving building information model and submitted to the client at key milestones (project stages). This submission of data is described as a 'data drop'” [31]

5.1.2 How, who, where?

As shown on Table 9, the columns present in the Excel sheets help to answer to the remaining questions: How? Who? Where?

Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage
Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model
ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model
Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model
Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model
Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model

Table 9 : How, who, where complete an information?

The data type and the units show how to fill the information in a standardized way.

One of the interviewees told me that for one of their projects, they had subcontracted a part abroad. They worked with a dd-mm-yyyy date format while the subcontractors noted all the dates with mm-dd-yyyy. As a result, the schedule was completely erratic and all the received dates had to be changed.

An example and a commentary/description is also given in order to avoid mistakes of misunderstanding.

The column “Responsible” indicates who should complete the information. Put a responsibility is important to make sure all the information will be filled.

Finally, informing the storage of the data help to know where it has been filled.

5.2 Information ranking

In the Excel sheet, all the construction elements are classified in the 30 following different relevant attribute tables, in addition to the pages “spaces” and “generic”:

Architecture and structure (22 pages)	Services, equipment and furnishings (8 pages)
Structural Steel Concrete Precast Concrete Wood Masonry Cold Formed Metal Framing Steel Joist Metal Deck Miscellaneous Steel Grating Helical Piers Ext. Openings Ext. Doors Cladding Roof Ext. Wall Louvers and Vents Int. Openings Int. Doors Partitions Raised Floor Suspended Ceiling	Conveying Plumbing HVAC Air Distribution Fire Protection Fluid/Gas Distribution Electrical Electrical Distribution

Table 10 : All the different relevant attribute tables

For every Excel sheet, the information required is divided in generic and additional information.

Generic information is common to all elements of the classification. It means that we will find this information in all the attribute pages of the table.

Additional information is dependent on the object. For example, “Typical Weld Specifications” can be a useful piece of information for a structural steel element but is incompatible for an exterior door.

A, B - Structural Steel		LOI				
Category	Attribute	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building	x	x	x	x	x
	Zone (Floor and Room name)	x	x	x	x	x
	Material		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference			x	x	x
	Provider			x	x	x
	Type of guarantee			x	x	x
	Start date warranty			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control			x	x	x
	Last date check			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents			x	x	x
Additional	Shape Type & Size			x	x	x
	Fireproofed			x	x	x
	Coating			x	x	x
	Architectural Exposed Structural Steel				x	x
	Deck Fasteners				x	x
	Typical Weld Specifications				x	x
	Camber					x
	Shear Studs					x
	Toppings					x

Table 11 : Information for structural steel elements

A, B - Ext. Doors		LOI				
Category	Attribute	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building	x	x	x	x	x
	Zone (Floor and Room name)	x	x	x	x	x
	Material		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference			x	x	x
	Provider			x	x	x
	Type of guarantee			x	x	x
	Start date warranty			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control			x	x	x
	Last date check			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents			x	x	x
Additional	Type		x	x	x	x
	Material - frame			x	x	x
	Material - panel			x	x	x
	Hardware set			x	x	x
	Fire Rating			x	x	x
	Coating - frame			x	x	x
	Thermal Resistance				x	x
	Air Infiltration				x	x
	Shading Coefficient				x	x
	Solar Heat Gain				x	x
	Visible Light Transmission				x	x
	Sound Transmission				x	x
	Bullet Resistance					x
	Radio Frequency Interference Protection					x
	Radiation Protection					x

Table 12 : Information for exterior doors

As every project is different, as every use/operation of building, the table has to be well balanced and manageable.

We will take two examples: firstly, a building in an area exposed to radiation, and secondly a building in a secure area.

For the first case, it will be easy to add a boolean generic information to know if the element is irradiated or not and specify the desired LOI.

For the second case, the client will want to know if the walls, windows and doors are bulletproof. It is also easy to add a boolean additional information for the sheets “Exterior walls”, “Exterior openings” and “Exterior Doors”.

The Excel sheet “Spaces” is important to note to know which information to provide for a space. It's the only one that depends on table 13¹⁶ of the Omniclass while everything else in the Excel depends on the table 21.

The sheet “Generic” is a sheet with only the generic information. This allows classifying some specific elements that are not listed in the table.

¹⁶ The Omniclass is divided in different tables. Table 13 : Spaces by Function, Table 21 – Elements (includes Designed Elements).

The relevant attribute tables for MEP elements are arranged slightly differently. Given the number of MEP elements, these are grouped by use (HVAC, fire protection, electricity,...) and the generic information is only noted once at the beginning of the page.

Some tables used to achieve this work were too complete with too many relevant attributes tables, especially for architecture and structure elements that are not the most important for facility managers in term of non-geometric information. Keeping categories such as “structural steel”, “concrete” or “wood” helps to avoid having too many relevant attributes tables comparing to have sheets like “Foundation”, “Column”, “Retaining Walls”,...

Also, if the client decides to have a LOI 1 or 2 for all the structural and architecture elements, which will often be the case, the 22 first relevant attribute tables can be summarized in one single sheet because it will contain the same generic information.

5.3 User friendliness

Using it digitally, it is possible to click on shortcuts (underlined in blue on tables 13 and 14) to navigate easily between the relevant attribute tables and get back to the classification.

Table	Omniclass Level						Relevant Attribute Tables
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
21-03							INTERIORS
21-03	10						Interior Construction
21-03	10	10					Partitions C - Partitions
21-03	10	10	10				Interior Fixed Partitions C - Partitions
21-03	10	10	10	10			Masonry A, B Masonry
21-03	10	10	10	10	20		Cold-Form Metal Framing A, B Cold Formed Metal Framing
21-03	10	10	10	10	30		Wood A, B Wood
21-03	10	10	10	20			Interior Glazed Partitions C - Partitions

Table 13 : Navigating from the classification

M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
LOI					Back to Table	
1	2	3	4	5		
x	x	x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x		
	x	x	x	x		
		x	x	x		

Table 14: Navigating from the relevant attribute tables

Also, by clicking top left of the sheet “Model Element Table” on one of the six numbers (surrounded in green on Table 15), you can directly sorting the Omniclass classification depending on his level (surrounded in red).

		1	2	3	4	5	6		O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
	1																
	2		Omniclass Level														
	3	Table															
	4		1	2	3	4	5	6									
	15	21-															ELEMENTS
	16	21-01															SUBSTRUCTURE
	17	21-0110															Foundations
	18	21-011010															Standard Foundations
		21-01101010															Wall Foundations

Table 15 : Sorting the classification depending on his level

Chapitre 6

Conclusion

SOMMAIRE

6.1 Next steps

6.2 Personal contribution

6.3 General conclusion



6 Conclusion

6.1 Next steps

The workshop that was organised to confirm and present this research was also intended to reflect on the next steps. Indeed, as it is a new and very broad subject, it is not possible to propose an answer to all questions in a single thesis. Consequently, this chapter will be divided into two parts. The first one, to show the next steps about the specific subject of this thesis: the information table. And the second one, to explain what are the next steps for the general subject “BIM for FM”.

6.1.1 Next steps about the information table

During the last workshop (and after asking various stakeholders (architects, engineers and facility managers) to check the data base), we debriefed one last time about the table.

Stakeholders agreed that the table is a valuable base of information and that it is complete in terms of data. They also agreed that this table must remain manageable because each project and each way of operating are different. Some have already used the beta versions to create a table that perfectly fits their needs.

Some minor remarks were stated, which were corrected in the last version, but two major remarks came out.

Firstly, the idea of organizing the table according to different application areas can be interesting. This way, the client or the facility managers could simply mention the operation and maintenance services that they will use, so that, the general contractor knows which information should be provided to them. The structure would look like a shopping list.

Personally, I agree that it would be easier for facility managers to choose what they need by mentioning the services they will perform, rather than choosing levels of information in relation to various elements of the construction.

However, all organizations that develop BIM for FM are using levels of information and these LOI will probably be a standard within a few years.

Moreover, listing all possible application areas and knowing which information to associate is a painstaking work. In addition, as mentioned above, the way of operating is different for each project and for each company.

To arrange the table according to a list of application areas could be an interesting future approach.

To resume, here are the pros and cons of sorting the table as a shopping list:

+	-
- Easier for FMs to choose what they need; - Effective solution while waiting for an international standard; - The classified database of the current table is a precious help to create this type of structure.	- Future standards will probably be classified according to LOI and not structured depending on O&M services; - Hard job because the information which depends on an application area will certainly be different for each project; - Many different O&M services.

Table 16 : Pros and cons of sorting like a shopping list

For information and as an example, if someone wants to create this type of structure, Mrs Isabelle Artus listed some O&M services that can appear in the shopping list:

- Management of infrastructures and technical installations: Measurements, inventories of equipment and their condition / obsolescence;
- Key management;
- Management of the operation and maintenance of infrastructures / technical installations (preventive, corrective, evolutionary);
- Legal controls and remediation after control;
- Energy management and water consumption;
- Cleaning management (surfaces);
- Green Maintenance Management;
- ...

Secondly, each piece of information has to be linked to the corresponding IFC parameter. It is important to avoid interoperability problems. To achieve this, a column of IFC parameters has to be added in the different Excel sheets. However, as the remark was made only a month before the submission of this thesis and as there is no tool to easily filter the thousands of existing IFC parameters, I did not have time to add them to the table.

The Luxemburgish BIM application guide mentioned in chapter 4.4 has a column of IFC parameters. It is possible to copy/paste some attributes of the common information but since it was desired that these two tables remain two independent sources of information, this has not been done.

6.1.2 Next steps about BIM for FM

At the end of the workshop, we also discussed together what needs to be further developed for BIM for FM to become effective. We can compare these next steps to chapter 3.5:

- In terms of rigorous information requirements for the implementation of BIM in FM, we now get a valuable database;
- Having international standards in relation to the LOI would help to have less confusion and less different definitions;
- A strong international classification can also help stakeholders to use a common one;
- Continue to correct interoperability issues that are still present and remain a major problem to continue to use BIM after construction with FMIS. However, software can increasingly use multiple classifications or accept more and more BIM source formats or IFC formats;
- The major point debated was the integration of FMs in the process. To get an effective BIM for FM, it is imperative to integrate FM's input during the early stages of the project. It will allow the AEC actors to not underestimate the O&M phase and prepare the as-built model at its best. On the other side, FM will be ready to receive this model. Indeed, they will know what will be the content and will prepare themselves to use BIM.
- In addition to using BIM effectively after the construction of a building, it will also be necessary to study the transition in the other sectors: maritime work, infrastructure, environments, ...

6.2 Personal contribution

This thesis has been developed with several bibliographic and human resources. We will see, in addition to these supports, what was my personal contribution through the different chapters.

Firstly, for the description of BIM, I tried to be original so that each person understands what it is by developing its definition. The rest of the chapter 2 is based on bibliographic resources except the description of the life of a construction. Indeed, this chapter opposes what is generally described in the literature. I understood during the first six interviews that the term "life cycle" was not appropriate for the subject BIM for FM.

Secondly, for chapter 3, I developed the first part (communication between BIM software and FMIS) and his Figure 9 to show how FMs can use the BIM model. Then, the developments of the application areas and the challenges for FMs are a mix of bibliographic research illustrated with examples that interviewees suggested me. The study of the economic potential is an example from a presentation on the first workshop. I completed it because it did not show the transfer costs between the last two stages.

In addition, the first three parts of chapter 4 are also a mix of bibliographic research illustrated with examples of interviewees. From the chapter 4.4, the content of the thesis is mainly composed of personal contributions responding to the needs and issues of the market and the stakeholders. Indeed, I proposed a personal definition of LOI and created the information table. This table is still based on several resources but strongly modified according to the feedback and my own critical sense developed with the preceding chapters.

In fact, from chapter 4.4, the thesis is the practical part that responds to the previously theoretical part.

Also, my supervisor Juan Nolet helped me to get me in touch with some key stakeholders who could help me on the subject. In addition to that, I managed to meet other people interested by the subject. The workshop I organized was also a personal contribution and one of the goals was also to get stakeholders to meet each other. As a conclusion of this workshop, participants proposed to reiterate this kind of workshop every three to six months.

6.3 General conclusion

The construction industry has a lot of expectation towards BIM. Many stakeholders are thinking that this process is a solution to get an effective information transmission after the construction of a building, for the facility management. As BIM for FM is a broad subject, this thesis focused on a basic issue of the topic: the data requirements.

Indeed, the purpose of this study research is to propose an information table (classified database) on what information must be transmitted to the facility managers. This last is based on in-depth knowledge of the context, needs and issues of the market and stakeholders.

To achieve this purpose, we first studied what would be the potential of BIM for FMs. We concluded that it can bring significant added value. However, the process will not significantly reduce costs during the operation phase. On the other hand, it will allow a more efficient transition between the construction world and the O&M world. This transition can save time and money.

We also gathered many feedbacks from construction and FM stakeholders to understand their respective needs and issues.

Moreover, we investigated how to transmit the information to the FM. We came up with solutions to the problem of knowing how to choose the most suitable classification for a project by giving the context and a table of results. Due to the lack of clear definitions, we proposed a logical definition of LOI based on four key principles. We illustrated it by an example.

Furthermore, we studied the fundamentals of the table. Indeed, this tool was created so that each piece of information answers several questions to remain sustainable (where, when, how,... to provide the information?).

A key point is also that this information table has to be manageable. In fact, every project and every use of a building is different so it must be easy to modify it for its own convenience.

This last point was the conclusion of the workshop about the research. Participants that are owners of a project said that the table is a valuable and complete database to create their own information table, depending on their needs. Some have already used the beta version of the table to create their own.

From the general contractor perspective, they could know what they need to provide in terms of non-geometric information.

Then, the as-built BIM folder could be efficient in terms of data requirements.

In addition, we saw the next steps. On the one hand, those concerning the information table and on the other hand, those related to the other challenges on BIM for FM.

For the first point, it is possible to organize the table for FMs to transmit their needs more easily. The database would take the form of a shopping list of FM services. It will also be important to add a column with the corresponding IFC parameters to the information to avoid interoperability problems.

For the second point, we listed the main remaining challenges. In almost eight months working on this subject, I have already seen some developments such as some solutions for interoperability problems. A key step for the future will be to integrate FMs during the early stages of the project. This will allow FM and construction stakeholders to better understand the needs of each other and the as-built file to be prepared as early as possible.

Finally, as a student, responding to a market need that interests and is useful to stakeholders through an innovative process, BIM, was an exciting challenge. I recommend to universities but also to companies with research and development departments to propose this type of thesis. As long as it is supervised in an available way as it was the case for this research.

Chapitre 7

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Chapitre 8

Appendices

SOMMAIRE

8.1 IFC

8.2 COBie

8.3 Information Table



8 Appendices

8.1 Work schedule

The following schedule was established on October 18 (2018) with Juan Nolet and Thomas Vandenberg:

October	November	December	January
Read litterature	Read litterature	Meet people & understand challenge	Meet people & understand challenge
February	March	April	May
Make proposal (technological & process oriented)	Make proposal (technological & process oriented)	Collect feedback & confirm solution	Adapt thesis based on conclusions

8.2 IFC

IFC format (Industry Foundation Class) is a standardized object-oriented file format used by the building industry to exchange and share information between software programs.

It has been designed for all types of data throughout the life of a building, from initial design studies to demolition. IFC is probably the most known and used OpenBIM format. IFCs are used to represent the geometry of objects, the relationship and the link with other objects, properties, metadata needed for information management, and non-graphical information.

Currently IFC is the only open format developed enough for BIM. This format has established itself as the global standard and is now an ISO standard (16739: 2013). The main BIM applications can import and export IFC.

Some interviewees told me that the import/export of the BIM model in this format has been working well for about a year. Before that, some information was lost (for example, some facades disappeared). The reason is that software developers have worked on compatibility and that users are certainly better at setting the software.

This format is often compared to PDF. Indeed, (free) IFC viewer make it possible to visualize the model without being able to modify it. This can be very useful because every construction actor can see the model without having license fees.

Some (paid) viewers are also able to make modifications to the model.

8.3 COBie

COBie (Construction Operations Building Information Exchange) is an exchange format which focuses on the transmission of non-graphical information of the building. It is used at certain well-defined stages of design and especially handover because it contains information for the O&M of the building. It helps capture and record important project data at the point of origin, including equipment lists, product data sheets, warranties, and preventive maintenance schedules.

COBie, which can be compared to a giant Excel sheet, can be exchanged in Excel and XML formats.

In June 2007, the US Army Corps of Engineers designed this deliverable framework. In December 2011, it was approved by the US National Institute of Construction Sciences. In 2016, it becomes a contractual obligation for deliverables in the UK.

However, COBie is not unanimous. Stakeholders do not understand why working on a 3D model that contains structured information to ultimately convert the information into an excel table. Moreover, COBie don't share the information as an IFC format.

Also, a modest project will contain about 600000 lines of non-geometric information. A more complex project like a hospital will easily contain more than a million lines which is above the limits of Excel.

In addition, the information does not fit the requirements of the facility managers either as it has been done for this thesis.

These are the reasons why many stakeholders are still interested in working in another way.

A lightweight version became available in 2013; COBieLite. This version is not lighter because there is less information to provide but because the COBieLite does not include data for the structure, format and layout required for a spreadsheet. This format, which looks like a computer code, is more complicated to understand than the old one. The main advantage is that “programmers do not have to filter through the various COBie project pages and COBie spreadsheet examples to begin programming applications that exchange COBie data” [30]

It also allows that there is no more limit like the maximum number of lines in Excel.

However, COBieLite within BIM authoring applications is not widely supported.

8.4 Information Table

The following pages display the Excel information table (classified database).

The first sheet, called “Model Element table” is ranked at a level 2 as explained in chapter 5.3. We see that with this level, the sheet can be printed on one sheet of paper. Level 2 is then appropriate to decide what LOI and LOG the client want for his building.

										Use on this project																				Relevant Attribute Tables										Concept Design				Schematic Design				Design Develop				Construction Develop				O&M															
																																								Date				Date				Date				Date				Date				Date											
																																								LOG				LOI				LOG				LOI				LOG				LOI				LOG				LOI			

Generic												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC/subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x

A, B - Structural Steel													
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Shape Type & Size			String	Text	options: [specific "HSS 6x6x1/4"]		GC	BIM Model			x	x
Additional	Fireproofed		String	Text	RF....		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Coating		String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Architectural Exposed Structural Steel			String	Text	Note the five options are Standard Structural Steel, SSS, AESS-1, AESS-2, AESS-3, AESS-4, Custom. These	GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Deck Fasteners		String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Typical Weld Specifications		String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Camber		String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x
	Shear Studs		String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x
	Toppings		String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x

A, B - Concrete								LOI					
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5	
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification Unique Number	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Member Type		Integer		(0) Foundation (1) Beam (2) Column (3) Slab (4) Wall		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
Additional	Concrete Compression Strength	Integer	Pa		Example: 3000 Pa	GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Reinforcing Steel Flexture	Integer	Pa		Example: 60,000 Pa	GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Reinforcing Steel Shear	Integer	Pa		Example: 60,000 Pa	GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Aggregate Size	String	Text			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Finish	Character		A,B,C per ACI 117	Specify by face of concrete	GC	BIM Model				x	x	
	Moisture Retarder	String	Text			GC	BIM Model			x			
	Air Entrainment	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Specific Deck Material	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Deck Fasteners	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Typical Weld Specifications	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Camber	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Shear Studs	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Topplings	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Embeds and Anchor Rods	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
	Aggregate, Clear cover	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x		
Reinforcing Spacing	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x			
Live Loads	Integer	Pa			GC	BIM Model				x			
Shear Reinforcing and Stud Rails	String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x		
Reinforcing Post-Tension Profiles and Strand Locations	String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x		
Chamfers	String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x		
Post-tension profile	String	Text			GC	BIM Model						x	

A, B - Precast Concrete										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
Additional	Member Type		Integer		(0) Foundation (1) Beam (2) Column (3) Slab (4) Wall		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Coating		String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Concrete Compression Strength		Integer	Pa		Example: 3000 Pa	GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Reinforcing Steel Flexure		Integer	Pa		Example: 60,000 Pa	GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Reinforcing Steel Shear		Integer	Pa		Example: 60,000 Pa	GC	BIM Model				x	x	x

A, B - Wood												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Member Type	Integer			(0) Foundation (1) Beam (2) Column (3) Deck (4) Wall		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
Coating	String	Text		options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Additional	Deck Material	String	Text			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Flexural Strength (Fb)	Integer	Pa			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Shear Strength (Fv)	Integer	Pa			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Deck Orientation	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Deck Material Layer thickness	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Diaphragm Load and Deflection Criteria	String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x
	Deck Fasteners	String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x

A, B - Masonry														
Category	Attribute										LOI			
		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage	1	2	3	4	5		
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x		
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
Additional	Wall Type	Integer		(0) Foundation (1) Beam (2) Column (3) Deck (4) Wall		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x		
	Wall Total Thickness	Integer	mm	7 5/8"		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Wall Core Masonry Thickness	Integer	mm	7 5/8"		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Wall Finish Face 1	String	Text	3 5/8"		GC	BIM Model				x	x		
	Wall Finish Face 2	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x		
	Wall Is Load Bearing	Bool	Yes / No		IsLoadBearing	GC	BIM Model					x		
	Block Type	String	Text			GC	BIM Model					x		

A, B Cold Formed Metal Framing											
Category	Attribute										LOI
Generic	Codification										
	ID	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x
		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model			x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x
Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	
Member Type	Integer			(0) Beam (1) Column (2)Wall		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x
Additional	Coating	String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model			x	x
	Compression Strength	Integer	Pa		Example: 3000 Pa	GC	BIM Model				x

A, B - Steel Open Web Joists										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Type		String	Text	K, LH, DH, Joist Girder	{JoistType}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	SJI Joist Designation		String	Text	options: {specific "18K3"} options: {yes, no}	{JoistDesignation}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Overall Length		Integer	mm		{OAL}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Joist Depth		Integer	mm		{JoistDepth}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fireproofed		String	Text	RF...	{JoistFireproofed}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Architectural Exposed Structural Steel		bool	True / False		{JoistAESS}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
Additional	Approx. Wt		Integer	N		{JoistApproxWt}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	LRFD Load Total Safe		Integer	N		{Total_Load_LRFD_Safe}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	LRFD Load Deflection 1/360		Integer	mm		{Total_Load_LRFD_360} unfactored uniform load, which will produce an approximate joist deflection of 1/360 of the span	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ASD Load Total Safe		Integer	N		{Total_Load_ASD_Safe}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ASD Load Deflection 1/360		Integer	mm		{Total_Load_ASD_360}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Span, Base Length		Integer	mm		{SpanBase}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Design Span		String	Text		{SpanDesign}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Approximate Camber Based on Top Chord Length Extensions (V/N)		String	Text		{Camber}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Top Chord Extensions Left (Start End)		String	Text		{}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Top Chord Extensions Right (Stop End)		bool	True / False		{TCXL}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Bottom Chord Extension Left		bool	True / False		{TCXR}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Bottom Chord Extension Right		bool	True / False		{BCXL}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Bottom Chord Extension Left Length		Integer	mm		{BCXR}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Bottom Chord Extension Right Length		Integer	mm		{BCLL}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Top Chord Extensions Left Length		Integer	mm		{BCRL}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Top Chord Extensions Right		Integer	mm		{TCXL}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Recycle Content		Integer	%		{TCXR}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Distance From Piont of Fabrication to Site		Integer	km		{RecycleContent}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Joist Moment Of Inertia		Integer	mm^4		{FabDistToSite}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Section Modulous		Integer	mm^3		{Ij}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Slope "X" Low End ("X": 12")		Integer	mm		{Sx}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Slope "X" High End ("X": 12")		Integer	mm		{SlopeXLow}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Bearing Depth Left		Integer	mm		{SlopeXHigh}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Bearing Depth Right		Integer	mm		{BearingDepthLeft}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Approximate Duct Opening Size Round		Integer	mm		{BearingDepthRight}	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x

A, B - Metal Deck										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
Additional	Deck Type		Integer		(0) Foundation (1) Beam (2) Column (3) Slab (4) Wall		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Coating		String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Deck Material		String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Yield Strength (Fy)		Integer	Pa			GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Deck Thickness		Integer	in		Example 1.5"	GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Deck Flute Width		Integer	in		Example 1.5"	GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Deck Fasteners		String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Diaphragm Load and Deflection criteria		String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Typical Weld Specifications		String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x	x

A, B - Miscellaneous Steel										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Shape Type & Size		String	Text	options: [specific "HSS 6x6x1/4"]		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
Additional	Fireproofed		String	Text	RF...		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Coating		String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x

A, B - Grating								LOI				
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Additional	Grating Type	String	Text			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Coating	String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x

A, B - Helical Piers										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
Additional	Grating Type		String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Coating		String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
								BIM Model				x	x	x

A, B - Ext. Openings							LOI					
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Classification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification Unique Number	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Sequence	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Additional	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x
Construction		String		options:[Unitized (combined glass and frame), Stick Built, Structural Glass]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Function		String		options, fixed, casement, double/single hung, awning/project out, pivot, sliding)		GC	BIM Model			x		
Thermal Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Air Infiltration		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Shading Coefficient		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Solar Heat Gain		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Visible Light Transmission		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Sound Transmission		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Condensation Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Wind Load Capacity		Integer	N			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Glazing Method		String		options:[Conventional, Two Sided, Three Sided, Four Sided, Pint Supported]		GC	BIM Model					x
Glass - Configuration		String		options:[Monolithic, Insulating]		GC	BIM Model					x
Glass - Condition		String		options, multiple:[Annealed, Heat Strengthened, Tempered, Laminated, Bent]		GC	BIM Model					x
Glass - Coatings	String		options, multiple:[Purolytic (hard coat), Sputer (soft coat), Low E, Metallic, Ceramic Frit, Opaci Coat, Digital Printed]		GC	BIM Model					x	

Glass - Use	String	options; multiple: [Glazing into conventional application, Glazing into structurally glazed application, Mirror, Decorative, Fire Resistant, Hurricane Resistant, Cable Suspended, Switchable Glass, Electronically Controlled switchable Glass, Pressure Resistant, Radiation Resistant, Security, Ballistics Resistant]	GC	BIM Model					x
Bullet Resistance	Bool	Yes / No	options: [yes, no, glass]	GC	BIM Model				x

A, B - Ext. Doors												
Category	Attribute									LOI		
		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Additional	Type	String	Text	single, double, sliding, etc.		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Material - frame	String	Text	wood, metal, glass, etc.		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material - panel	String	Text	solid core / hollow core, wood/metal, etc.		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Hardware set	String	Text			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Fire Rating	String	Text	RF...		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Coating - frame	String		options, multiple:[Purolytic (hard coat), Sputter (soft coat), Low E, Metallic, Ceramic Frit, Opaci Coat, Digital Printed]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Thermal Resistance	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Air Infiltration	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Shading Coefficient	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Solar Heat Gain	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Visible Light Transmission	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Sound Transmission	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Bullet Resistance	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x
	Radio Frequency Interference Protection	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x
Radiation Protection	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	

B - Cladding										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R-1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
Additional	Construction		String		options:[Unitized (combined glass and frame, Stick Built, Structural Glass]		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Coatings		String		options; multiple:[Purolytic (hard coat), Sputter (soft coat), Low E, Metallic, Ceramic Frit, Opaci Coat, Digital Printed]		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Fire Rating		String	Text	RF...		GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Thermal Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Condensation Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Water Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Sound Transmission		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Bullet Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Radiation Protection		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model						x

B - Roof										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
Additional	Material - skin		String	Text	tiles, composite, sheet metal, etc.		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Material - substrate		String	Text	corrugated metal, plywood, composite panels, etc.		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Fire Rating		String	Text	RF...		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Material - insulation		String	Text	Batt, rigid, etc.		GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Thermal Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Water Resistance		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Air Infiltration		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Wind Load Capacity (drag)		Integer	N			GC	BIM Model						x
	Radio Frequency Interference Protection		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model						x
	Radiation Protection		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model						x
	Impact resistance (hail)		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model						x

B - Ext. Wall												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Additional	Construction	String	Text	framed, unit masonry, panelized, EFIS, etc.		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material - skin	String	Text	tiles, composite, sheet metal, etc.		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material - substrate	String	Text	corrugated metal, plywood, composite panels, etc.		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Fire Rating	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material - insulation	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Thermal Resistance	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Water Resistance	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Air Infiltration	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model				x	x

B,C Louvers and Vents													
Category	Attribute										LOI		
Generic	Codification												
	ID	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Designation of the equipment	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Floor and Room name	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
Type	String	Text	Intake, Exhaust			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
Net Free Area	Integer	mm²				GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
Wind Load Capacity	Integer	N				GC	BIM Model				x	x	
Adjustable	Bool	Yes / No				GC	BIM Model				x	x	
Air Flow	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x	
Storm Proof	Bool	Yes / No				GC	BIM Model				x	x	

C - Int. Openings										LOI				
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5		
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification Unique Number	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x		
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x		
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x		
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
Construction	String			options:[Unitized (combined glass and frame), Stick Built, Structural Glass]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
Function	String			options, fixed, casement, double/single hung, awning/project out, pivot, sliding)		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x		
Thermal Resistance	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x		
Air Infiltration	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x		
Shading Coefficient	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x		
Solar Heat Gain	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x		
Visible Light Transmission	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x		
Sound Transmission	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x		
Condensation Resistance	Integer	R-Value				GC	BIM Model				x	x		
Glazing Method	String			options:[Conventional, Two Sided, Three Sided, Four Sided, Pint Supported]		GC	BIM Model					x		
Glass - Configuration	String			options:[Monolithic, Insulating]		GC	BIM Model					x		
Glass - Condition	String			options, multiple:[Annealed, Heat Strengthened, Tempered, Laminated, Bent]		GC	BIM Model					x		
Additional														
Glass - Coatings	String			options, multiple:[Purolytic (hard coat), Sputter (soft coat), Low E, Metallic, Ceramic Frit, Opaci Coat, Digital Printed]		GC	BIM Model					x		

Glass - Use	String	options; multiple:[Glazing into conventional application, Glazing into structurally glazed application, Mirror, Decorative, Fire Resistant, Hurricane Resistant, Cable Suspended, Switchable Glass, Electronically Controlled switchable Glass, Pressure Resistant, Radiation Resistant, Security, Ballistics Resistant]	GC	BIM Model					x
Bullet Resistance	Bool	Yes / No	options:[yes, no, glass]	GC	BIM Model				x

C - Int. Doors										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO				x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
Additional	Type		String	Text	single, double, sliding, etc.		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
	Material - frame		String	Text	wood, metal, glass, etc.		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Material - panel		String	Text	solid core / hollow core, wood/metal, etc.		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Hardware set		String	Text	reference to schedule		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Fire Rating		String	Text	RF...		GC	BIM Model				x	x	x
	Sill Height		Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x	x
	Frame Setback		Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model						x
	Frame Type		String	Text			GC	BIM Model						x
	Glazing Type		String	Text			GC	BIM Model						x
	Jamb Detail		String	Text			GC	BIM Model						x
	Head Detail		String	Text			GC	BIM Model						x
	Head Height		String	Text			GC	BIM Model						x
	Undercut		Bool	Yes / No			GC	BIM Model						x
	Panel Thickness		Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model						x
	Rought Width		Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model						x
	Rought Height		Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model						x

C - Partitions												
Category	Attribute										LOI	
		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model				x	x
Additional	Fire Rating	String	Text	RE...		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Wall Type	String	Text			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Structural	Bool	Yes / No	options:[yes, no]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Framing	String	Text			GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Cladding	String	Text	2-layers Type x GWB		GC	BIM Model				x	x
	Moisture Resistance	Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model					x
	Length	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x
	Height	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x
	Base Offset	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x
	Top Offset	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x
	Width	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x

C - Raised Floor												
Category	Attribute										LOI	
		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Additional	Grid	String	Text	12x12, etc.		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Height	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material Thickness	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material Types	String	Text	options:[Concrete, Steel, Aluminum]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Height Offset from Level	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x
	Room Bounding	Bool	Yes / No	options:[yes, no]		GC	BIM Model					x
	Area	Integer	mm²			GC	BIM Model					x
	Perimeter	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model					x

C - Susp. Clg.												
Category	Attribute											
		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Additional	Grid	String	Text	24x24, etc		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material	String	Text			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Seismic Bracing	Integer	N			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Material Thickness	Integer	mm			GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Ceiling Attenuation Class (CAC)	Integer		options:[33, 35, 40, etc.]		GC	BIM Model					x
	Surface Burning Characteristics (SBC)	String	Text	options:[ASTM E84, etc.]		GC	BIM Model					x

D10 Conveying												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary		Stockage	LOI				
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification Unique Number	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator	Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Material	String	Text	Steel	Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone	Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500	Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Provider	String	Text	Kone	Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10	GC	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18	Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12	Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19	Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
Item-Specific Attributes												
	Electrical											
	Riser Fuses for Separate Lighting	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	
	Riser Fuses	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	
	Nominal Line Current	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Max. RMS acc. Line Current, Ia	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Main Supply Voltage	Integer	Volts			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Main Fuses	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Lighting Fuses	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Frequency	Integer	Hz			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Mechanical											
	Pit Floor Load	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	
	Lifting Hook Capacity	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Force z Cwt	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
	Force z Car	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	
Force y Cwt	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x		
Force y Car	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x		
Force x Cwt	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x		
Force x Car	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x		
Dimensions												
	Travel Distance	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	shaft depth	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	shaft width	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Overhead height	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Pit Depth	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Clear Width	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Clear Height	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Clear Depth	Integer	mm			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Elevator											
	Speed	Integer	m/s			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Capacity	Integer	N			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Machine Type	String	Text			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Cwt Orientation	String	Text			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
	Main Entrance Level	String	Text			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	
Total Floors Served	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x		
Floors served front side	String	Text			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x		
Number of Accesses front side	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x		
Floors served back side	String	Text			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x		
Number of Accesses back side	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x		
Landing Door Clear Width front side	Integer	R-Value			Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x		

D20 Plumbing												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Fixture-Specific Attributes											
	Bath Tub											
	Bath Type	String	Text	Domestic, Domestic Corner, Foot, Jacuzzi, Plunge, Sitz, Treatment, Whirlpool, User Defined	Sanitary appliance for immersion of the human body or parts of it. The property enumeration defines the types of bath that may be specified within the property set.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Color	String	Text	White, Almond, User Defined	Principal color of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Drain Size	Integer	mm		The size of the drain outlet connection from the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Has Grab Handles	Bool	yes/no		Indicates whether the bath is fitted with handles that provide assistance to a bather in entering or leaving the bath.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Depth	Integer	mm		Nominal or quoted depth of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Length	Integer	mm		Nominal or quoted length of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Width	Integer	mm		Nominal or quoted width of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Bidet				Waste water appliance for washing the excretory organs while sitting astride the bowl							
	Bidet Type	String	Text		The property enumeration defines the types of bidet that may be specified within the property set.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Color	String	Text	White, Almond, User Defined	Color selection for this object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Drain Size	Integer	mm		The size of the drain outlet connection from the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Mounting	String	tring	BackToWall, Pedestal, Wall Hung	The property defines sanitary terminals mounting type	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Depth	Integer	mm		Nominal or quoted depth of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Length	Integer	mm		Nominal or quoted length of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Width	Integer	mm		Nominal or quoted width of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Spillover Level	Integer	mm		The level at which water spills out of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Culvert				Covered channel or large pipe that forms a watercourse below ground level, usually under a road or railway.							
	Culvert Type	String	Text		The property enumeration defines the types of culvert that may be specified within the property set.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Clear Depth	Integer	mm		The clear depth of the culvert.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Internal Width	Integer	mm		The internal width of the culvert.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Drinking Fountain				A sanitary terminal that provides a low pressure jet of water for a specific purpose.							
	Fountain Type	String	Text	Drinking Water, Eyewash, User Defined	Selection of the type of fountain	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Color	String	Text	White, Almond, Stainless, User Defined	Color selection for this object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Drain Size	Integer	mm		The size of the drain outlet connection from the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Mounting	String	Text	BackToWall, Pedestal, Countertop, WallHung, User Defined	Selection of the form of mounting of the fountain	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Depth	Integer	mm		Nominal or quoted depth of the object.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x

D30 - HVAC													
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5	
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Material	String	Text	Steel		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x	
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
		Item-Specific Attributes											
		Air Conditioning Unit			A unitary packaged air-conditioning unit typically used in residential or light commercial applications.								
		AC Unit Type	String	Text	Manufactured item, constructed on site.	The property enumeration defines the types of air conditioning unit that may be specified within the property set.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
		Air Handler Construction	String	Text	Blow Through, Draw Through, unknown	Enumeration defining how the air handler might be fabricated.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Air Handler Fan Coil Arrangement	String	Text		Enumeration defining the arrangement of the supply air fan and the cooling coil.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Condenser Entering Temperature	Integer	Degree C°		Temperature of fluid entering condenser.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Condenser Flowrate	Integer	m³/s		Flow rate of fluid through the condenser.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Condenser Leaving Temperature	Integer	Degree C°		Temperature of fluid leaving condenser.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Cooling Efficiency	Integer	None		Coefficient of Performance: Ratio of cooling energy output to energy input under full load operating conditions.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x	
	Dual Deck	Bool	Yes/no	True or False	Does the Air Handler have a dual deck? TRUE = Yes, FALSE = No.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Heating Capacity	Integer	R-Value		Heating capacity.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Heating Efficiency	Integer	None		Heating efficiency under full load heating conditions.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x	
	Latent Cooling Capacity	Integer	Tonnage		Latent cooling capacity.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Outside Air Flowrate	Integer	m³/s		Flow rate of outside air entering the unit.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Sensible Cooling Capacity	Integer	R-Value		Sensible cooling capacity.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Air Terminal Box				an air terminal box typically participates in an HVAC duct distribution system and is used to control or modulate the amount of air delivered to its downstream ductwork								
	Terminal Type	String	Text	VAV, CAV, User Defined	The property enumeration defines the types of air terminal box that may be specified within the property set.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Arrangement Type	String	Text	Single Duct, Dual Duct	Terminal box arrangement. Single Duct: Terminal box receives warm or cold air from a single air supply duct. Dual Duct: Terminal box receives warm and cold air from separate air supply ducts.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Airflow Rate Range	Integer	m³/s		Range of airflow that can be delivered.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x	
	Air Pressure Range	Integer	m³/s		Allowable air static pressure range at the entrance of the air terminal box.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Has Fan	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Terminal box has a fan inside (fan powered box).	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Has Return Air	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Terminal box has return air mixed with supply air from duct work.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Has Sound Attenuator	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Terminal box has a sound attenuator.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Housing Thickness	Integer	mm		Air terminal box housing material thickness.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x	
	Nominal Air Flow Rate	Integer	m³/s		Nominal airflow rate.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Nominal Damper Diameter	Integer	mm		Nominal damper diameter.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Nominal Inlet Air Pressure	Integer	Pa		Nominal airflow inlet static pressure.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Operation Temperature Range	Integer	Degree C°		Allowable operational range of the ambient air temperature.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Reheat Type	String	Text		Terminal box reheat type.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Return Air Fraction Range	Integer	None		Allowable return air fraction range as a fraction of discharge airflow.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x	
	Airflow Curve	Integer	m³/s		Air flowrate versus damper position relationship; airflow = f (valve position).	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x	
	Atmospheric Pressure	Integer	Pa		Ambient atmospheric pressure.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x	

							Type of heat transfer between the two air streams. Allowable operation ambient air temperature range.				BIM Model
							possible range of primary airflow that can be delivered.				BIM Model
							possible range of secondary airflow that can be delivered.				BIM Model
							Air pressure drop as function of air flow rate.				BIM Model
							Temperature heat transfer effectiveness when defrosting is active.				BIM Model
							Humidity heat transfer effectiveness: The ratio of primary airflow absolute humidity changes to maximum possible absolute humidity changes.				BIM Model
							Latent heat transfer rate.				BIM Model
							Sensible heat transfer effectiveness, where effectiveness is defined as the ratio of heat transfer to maximum possible heat transfer.				BIM Model
							Sensible heat transfer effectiveness curve as a function of the primary and secondary air flow rate.				BIM Model
							Sensible Heat Transfer Rate.				BIM Model
							Temperature heat transfer effectiveness: The ratio of primary airflow temperature changes to maximum possible temperature changes.				BIM Model
							Total heat transfer effectiveness.				BIM Model
							Total heat transfer effectiveness curve as a function of the primary and secondary air flow rate.				BIM Model
							Total heat transfer rate.				BIM Model
							A boiler is a closed, pressure-rated vessel in which water or other fluid is heated using an energy source such as natural gas, heating oil, or electricity. The fluid in the vessel is then circulated out of the boiler for use in various processes or heating applications.				
							The property enumeration defines the types of boiler that may be specified within the property set.		x	x	x
							Enumeration defining the energy source or fuel combusted to generate heat.				
							Total heat transfer area of the vessel.			x	x
							This is used to identify if the boiler has storage capacity (TRUE). If FALSE, then there is no storage capacity built into the boiler, such as an instantaneous hot water heater.			x	x
							Nominal fuel consumption rate required to produce the total boiler heat output.				
							Allowable part load ratio range.			x	x
							Identifies the operating mode of the boiler.			x	x
							Allowable outlet temperature of either the water or the steam.			x	x
							Boiler efficiency as a function of the partial load factor: E = f (partial Load Factor).			x	x
							Nominal pressure rating of the boiler as rated by the agency having jurisdiction.			x	x
							Allowable water inlet temperature range.			x	x
							Water storage capacity.			x	x
							Boiler secondary energy source consumption pumps).			x	x
							Combustion efficiency under nominal condition.			x	x
							Average combustion chamber temperature.			x	x
							Energy consumption.			x	x
							Boiler real load.			x	x
							Operational efficiency: boiler output divided by total energy input (electrical and fuel).			x	x
							Ratio of the real to the nominal capacity.			x	x
							Boiler primary energy source consumption (I.e., the fuel consumed for changing the thermodynamic state of the fluid).			x	x
							Boiler working pressure.			x	x
							Steam boiler type Specific Baseline Attributes.				
							Total nominal heat output as listed by the Boiler manufacturer. For steam boilers, it is a function of inlet temperature versus steam pressure.				x
							Maximum steam outlet pressure.			x	x
							The nominal efficiency of the boiler as defined by the manufacturer. For steam boilers, a function of inlet temperature versus steam pressure.				x
							Water boiler type Specific Baseline Attributes.				
							Total nominal heat output as listed by the Boiler manufacturer. For water boilers, it is a function of inlet versus outlet temperature.				x
							The nominal efficiency of the boiler as defined by the manufacturer. For water boilers, a function of inlet versus outlet temperature.				x

Chiller									
	Chiller Type	String	Text						
	Capacity Curve	Integer	None						
	Coefficient Of Performance Curve	Integer	None						
	Full Load Ratio Curve	Integer	None						
	Nominal Capacity	Integer	Ton						
	Nominal Condensing Temperature	Integer	Degree C°						
	Nominal Efficiency	Integer	Percent						
	Nominal Evaporating Temperature	Integer	Degree C°						
	Nominal Heat Rejection Rate	Integer	R-Value						
	Nominal Power Consumption	Integer	Horsepower						
	Capacity	Integer	Ton						
	Coefficient Of Performance	Integer	None						
	Energy Efficiency Ratio	Integer	R-Value						
	Coil	String	Text						
	Coil Type	String	Text						
	Airflow Rate Range	Integer	m³/s		For cases where there is no airflow across the coil (e.g.				
	Nominal Latent Capacity	Integer	R-Value						
	Nominal Sensible Capacity	Integer	R-Value						
	Nominal U A	Integer	None						
	Operational Temperature Range	Integer	Degree C°						
	Placement Type	String	Text		Floor, Ceiling, Unit				
	Air Pressure Drop Curve	Integer	Pa						
	Atmospheric Pressure	Integer	Pa						
	Face Velocity	Integer	m/s						
	Sound Velocity	Integer	Decibel						
	Sound Attenuation	Bool	yes/no		True or False				
	Water Coil	String	Text						
	Bypass Factor	Integer	None		between 0-1				
	Coil Connection Direction	String	Text						
	Coil Coolant	String	Text						
	Coil Face Area	Integer	mm²						
	Coil Fluid Arrangement	String	Text		Cross Counter Flow				
					Crossflow, Cross Parallel Flow				
	Fluid	String	Text						
	Fluid Pressure Range	Integer	Pa						
	Heat Exchange Surface Area	Integer	mm²						
	Primary Surface Area	Integer	mm²						
	Secondary Surface Area	Integer	mm²						
	Sensible Heat Ratio	Integer	None						
	Total U A Curves	Integer	None						
	Water Pressure Drop Curve	Integer	Pa						
	Wet Coil Fraction	Integer	None		between 0-1				
	Compressor	String	Text						
	Compressor Type								

Fan						A fan is a device which imparts mechanical work on a gas. A typical usage of a fan is to induce airflow in a building services air distribution system The property enumeration defines the types of fan that may be specified within the property set.						
	Fan Type	String	Text		Supply Air-, Return Air-, 	The functional application of the fan. Inlet Vane: Control by adjusting inlet vane. Variable Speed Drive: Control by variable speed drive. Blade Pitch Angle: Control by adjusting blade pitch angle. Two Speed: Control by switch between high and low speed. Discharge Damper: Control by modulating discharge damper. Defines the relationship between a fan and a coil.	Subcontractor		BIM Model	x	x	x
	Application Of Fan Capacity Control Type	String	Text				Subcontractor		BIM Model	x	x	x
	Coil Position	String	Text				Subcontractor		BIM Model	x	x	x
	Discharge Pressure Loss	Integer	mm of Water			Fan discharge pressure loss associated with the discharge arrangement.	Subcontractor		BIM Model	x	x	x
	Discharge Type	String	Text			Defines the type of connection at the fan discharge. Duct: Discharge into ductwork. Screen: Discharge into screen outlet. Lower: Discharge into a lower. Damper: Discharge into a damper.	Subcontractor		BIM Model	x	x	x
	Discharge Velocity	Integer	m/s			The speed at which air discharges from the fan through the fan housing discharge opening.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Drive Power Loss	Integer	Horsepower			Fan drive power losses associated with the type of connection between the motor and the fan wheel.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Efficiency Curve	Integer	Percent			Fan efficiency =I (flow rate).	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Fan Efficiency	Integer	Percent			Fan mechanical efficiency.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Fan Mounting Type	String	Text			Defines the method of mounting the fan in the building.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Fan Power Rate	Integer	Horsepower			Fan power consumption.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Fan Rotation Speed	Integer	RPM			Fan rotation speed.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Fraction Of Motor Heat To Air Stream	Integer	R-Value			Fraction of the motor heat released into the fluid flow.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Impeller Diameter	Integer	mm			Diameter of fan wheel - used to scale performance of geometrically similar fans.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Motor Drive Type	String	Text			Motor drive type: DIRECT DRIVE: Direct drive. BELT DRIVE: Belt drive. COUPLING: Coupling. OTHER: Other type of motor drive. UNKNOWN: Unknown motor drive type.	Subcontractor	x	BIM Model			x
	Motor Position	String	Text			Defines the location of the motor relative to the air stream. In Airstream: Fan motor is in the air stream. Out Of Air Stream: Fan motor is out of the air stream.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Nominal Air Flow Rate	Integer	m³/s			Nominal air flow rate.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Nominal Power Rate	Integer	Horsepower			Nominal fan power rate.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Nominal Rotation Speed	Integer	RPM			Nominal fan wheel speed.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Nominal Static Pressure	Integer	mm of Water			The static pressure within the air stream	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Nominal Total Pressure	Integer	mm of Water			Nominal total pressure rise across the fan.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Operation Temperature Range	Integer	Degree C°			Allowable operation ambient air temperature range.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Operational Criteria	Integer	Hours			Time of operation at maximum operational ambient air temperature.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Overall Efficiency	Integer	Percent			Total efficiency of motor and fan.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Pressure Curve	Integer	mm			Pressure rise = f(flow rate).	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Shaft Power Rate	Integer	Horsepower			Fan shaft power.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Wheel Tip Speed	Integer	m/s			Fan blade tip speed, typically defined as the linear speed of the tip of the fan blade furthest from the	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Centrifugal Fan Arrangement	String	Text			Centrifugal fan occurrence attributes attached to an instance of a fan.						
	Direction Of Rotation	String	Text			Defines the fan and motor drive arrangement as defined by AMCA.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Discharge Position	String	Text		Clockwise, Counter Clockwis Top Horizontal, Top Angular	The direction of the centrifugal fan wheel rotation when viewed from the drive side of the fan. Centrifugal fan discharge position.	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Filter					A filter is an apparatus used to remove particulate or gaseous matter from fluids and gases.						
	Filter Type	String	Text			The property enumeration defines the types of filter that may be specified within the property set.	Subcontractor		BIM Model		x	x
	Final Resistance	Integer	mm of Water			Filter fluid resistance when replacement is required	Subcontractor		BIM Model			x
	Flow Rate Range	Integer	m³/c			Possible ranges of fluid flows that can be delivered	Subcontractor		BIM Model			y

D - Air Distribution												LOI				
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5				
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x				
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x				
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x				
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x				
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x				
	Material	String	Text	Steel		Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	x				
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	x				
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x				
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x				
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x				
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x				
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x				
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x				
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x				
	Item-Specific Attributes															
	Duct															
	Atmospheric Pressure	Integer	Pa		Ambient atmospheric pressure.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Color	String	Text		The color of the duct segment. Note: This is typically used for any duct segments with a painted surface which is not otherwise specified as a covering.	Subcontractor	BIM Model									
	Condition Status	String	Text		Status of the element, predominately used in renovation or retrofitting projects. The status can be assigned to as "New" - element designed as new addition, "Existing" - element exists and remains, "Demolish" - element existed but is to be demolished, "Temporary" - element will exist only temporary (like a temporary support structure).	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Fluid Flow Leakage	Integer	R-Value		Volumetric leakage flow rate.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Has Liner	Bool	yes/no		TRUE if the fitting has interior duct insulating lining, FALSE if it does not.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Interior Roughness Coefficient	Integer	None		The interior roughness of the duct fitting material.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Leakage Curve	Integer	R-Value		Leakage per unit length curve versus working pressure. If a scalar is expressed then it represents Leakage Class which is flowrate per unit area at a specified pressure rating (e.g., ASHRAE Fundamentals 2001 34.16.).	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Longitudinal Seam	String	Text	Lock seam, button punch snap lock	The type of seam to be used along the longitudinal axis of the duct segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model									
	Loss Coefficient	Integer	None		Dimensionless loss coefficient used for calculating fluid resistance representing the ratio of total pressure loss to velocity pressure at a referenced cross-section.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Nominal Diameter Or Width	Integer	mm		The nominal diameter or width of the duct segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Nominal Height	Integer	mm		The nominal height of the duct segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Pressure Range	Integer	R-Value		Allowable maximum and minimum working pressure (relative to ambient pressure).	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Reinforcement	Text		angle, hat section, zee, or channel iron	The type of reinforcement, if any, used for the duct segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model									
	Reinforcement Spacing	Integer	mm		The spacing between reinforcing elements.	Subcontractor	BIM Model									
	Shape	String	Text	Rectangular, Square, Round	Cross sectional shape. Note that this shape is uniform throughout the length of the segment. For non uniform shapes, a transition fitting should be used instead.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Temperature Range	Integer	Degree C°		Allowable maximum and minimum temperature.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				
	Working Pressure	Integer	R-Value	SMACNA	Pressure classification as defined by the authority having jurisdiction (e.g., SMACNA, etc.).	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x				

D40 - Fire Protection												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Item-Specific Attributes											
	Breaching Inlet				Symmetrical pipe fitting that unites two or more inlets into a single pipe							
		Breaching Inlet Type	String	Text	Defines the type of breaching inlet.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
		Coupling Type	String	Text	Defines the type coupling on the inlet of the breaching inlet.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
		Has Caps	Bool	yes/no	Does the inlet connection have protective caps.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Inlet Diameter	Integer	Inches	The inlet diameter of the breaching inlet.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Flow Meter				A flow meter is a device that is used to measure the flow rate in a system.							
		Meter Type	String	Text	Identifies the predefined types of meter from which the type required may be set.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
		Purpose	String	Text	Enumeration defining the purpose of the flow meter occurrence.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
		Read Out Type	String	Text	Indication of the form that readout from the meter takes. In the case of a dial read out, this may comprise multiple dials that give a cumulative reading and/or a mechanical odometer.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Remote Reading	Bool	yes/no	Indicates whether the meter has a connection for remote reading through connection of a communication device (set TRUE) or not (set FALSE).	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Energy Meter				Device that measures, indicates and sometimes records, the energy usage in a system.						
		Maximum Current	Integer	Amps	The maximum allowed current that a device is certified to handle.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
		Multiple Tariff	String	Text	Indicates whether meter has built-in support for multiple tariffs (variable energy cost rates).	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
		Nominal Current	Integer	Amps	The nominal current that is designed to be measured.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Gas Meter				Device that measures, indicates and sometimes records, the volume of gas that passes through it without interrupting the flow.						
		Connection Size	Integer	mm	Defines the size of inlet and outlet pipe connections to the meter.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Gas Type	String	Text	Defines the types of gas that may be specified.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x		
		Maximum Flow Rate	Integer	m³/s	Maximum rate of flow which the meter is expected to pass.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Maximum Pressure Loss	Integer	Pa	Pressure loss expected across the meter under conditions of maximum flow.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Oil Meter				Device that measures, indicates and sometimes records, the volume of oil that passes through it						
		Connection Size	Integer	mm	Defines the size of inlet and outlet pipe connections to the meter.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Maximum Flow Rate	Integer	m³/s	Maximum rate of flow which the meter is expected to pass.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Water Meter				Device that measures, indicates and sometimes records, the volume of water that passes through it						

D - Fluid Gas Distribution												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Item-Specific Attributes											
	Pipe Flange											
	Condition Status	String	Text	New, Existing, Demolish, Temporary, User Defined	Status of the element, predominately used in renovation or retrofitting projects	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Bothole Pitch	Integer	mm		Diameter of the circle along which the botholes are placed.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Bolt Size	Integer	mm		Size of the bolts securing the flange.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Bore Size	Integer	mm		The nominal bore of the pipe flange.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Flange Diameter	Integer	mm		Overall diameter of the flange.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Flange Standard	String	Text		Designation of the standard describing the flange table.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Flange Table	String	Text		Designation of the standard table to which the flange conforms.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Flange Thickness	Integer	mm		Thickness of the material from which the pipe bend is constructed.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Number Of Bolt holes	Integer	None		Number of botholes in the flange.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Pipe Fitting											
	Condition Status	String	Text	New, Existing, Demolish, Temporary, User Defined	Status of the element, predominately used in renovation or retrofitting projects	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Color	String	Text		The color of the pipe segment	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Flowrate Leakage	String	Text		Leakage flowrate versus pressure difference.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Interior Roughness Coefficient	Integer	None		The interior roughness coefficient of the pipe segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Loss Coefficient	Integer	None		Dimensionless loss coefficient used for calculating fluid resistance	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Temperature Range	Integer	Degree C°		Allowable maximum and minimum temperature.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Bend Attributes				Pipe fitting type attributes for bend shapes.							
	Bend Angle	Integer	Degrees		The change of direction of flow.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Bend Radius	Integer	mm		The radius of bending if circular arc or zero if sharp bend.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Fitting Loss Factor	Integer	None		A factor that determines the pressure loss due to friction through the fitting.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Pressure Class	Text	Lbs		The test or rated pressure classification of the fitting.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Pressure Range	Integer	Pa		Allowable maximum and minimum working pressure	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Tee/Cross Attributes				Pipe fitting type attributes for junction shapes.							
	Junction Left Angle	Integer	Degrees		The change of direction of flow for the left junction.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Junction Left Radius	Integer	Inches		The radius of bending for the left junction.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Junction Right Angle	Integer	Degrees		The change of direction of flow for the right junction where 0 indicates straight segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Junction Right Radius	Integer	Inches		The radius of bending for the right junction where 0 indicates sharp bend.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Junction Type	String	Text	Tee, Cross	The type of junction	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Pipe											
	Condition Status	String	Text	New, Existing, Demolish, Temporary, User Defined	Status of the element, predominately used in renovation or retrofitting projects	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Color	String	Text		The color of the pipe segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Fluid Flow Leakage	String	Text		Volumetric leakage flow rate.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Gradient	Integer	None		The gradient of the pipe segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Inner Diameter	Integer	mm		The actual inner diameter of the pipe.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Interior Roughness Coefficient	Integer	Kv or Cv		The interior roughness coefficient of the pipe segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					x
	Invert Elevation	Integer	mm		The invert elevation relative to the datum established for the project.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x

D - Electrical												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Storage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building /Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
Item-Specific Attributes	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO	x	x	x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		Subcontractor	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Battery	String	Text		A device for storing energy in chemical form so that it can be released as electrical energy.							
	Battery Type	String	Text		The property enumeration defines the types of battery that may be specified within the property set.	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Connected Conductor/Function	String	Text		Function of the conductors to which the load is connected.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Capacity	Integer	mAh		The capacity of the battery	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Earth Fault1 Pole Maximum State	Integer	Amps		Maximum 1 pole earth fault current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Earth Fault1 Pole Minimum State	Integer	Amps		Minimum 1 pole earth fault current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
Breaker	Earth Fault1 Pole Power Factor Maximum	Integer	Amps		Power factor of the maximum 1 pole earth fault current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Earth Fault1 Pole Power Factor Minimum	Integer	Amps		Power factor of the minimum 1 pole earth fault current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Frequency	Integer	Hertz		The nominal frequency of the supply.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Supply Voltage	Integer	Volts		The nominal voltage of the supply.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Supply Voltage Offset	Integer	Volts		The maximum and minimum allowed voltage of the supply e.g. boundaries of 380V/440V may be applied	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Short Circuit1 Pole Maximum State	Integer	Amps		Maximum 1 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Short Circuit1 Pole Minimum State	Integer	Amps		Minimum 1 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Short Circuit1 Pole Power Factor Maximum	Integer	PF		Power factor of the maximum 1 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Short Circuit1 Pole Power Factor Minimum	Integer	PF		Power factor of the minimum 1 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply i.e. the fault between 1 phase and	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Short Circuit2 Pole Minimum State	Integer	Amps		Minimum 2 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
Breaker	Short Circuit2 Pole Power Factor Minimum	Integer	PF		Power factor of the minimum 2 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Short Circuit3 Pole Maximum State	Integer	Amps		Maximum 3 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Short Circuit3 Pole Power Factor Maximum	Integer	PF		Power factor of the maximum 3 pole short circuit current provided at the point of supply.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaker	String	Text		A protective device tripping unit breaks an electrical circuit at a separate breaking unit when a stated electric current that passes through the unit is exceeded							
	Breaker Type	String	Text		The property enumeration defines the types of breaker that may be specified within the property set	Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Atex Verified	Bool	yes/no	True or False	An indication whether the tripping unit is verified to be applied in EX-environment or not.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Limiting Terminal Size	String	Text		The maximum terminal size capacity of the device.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Old Device	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Indication whether the protection unit is out-dated or not. If not out-dated, the device is still for sale	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Standard	String	Text	True or False	The designation of the standard applicable for the definition of the characteristics of the tripping unit	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Use In Discrimination	Bool	yes/no	True or False	An indication whether the time/current tripping information can be applied in a discrimination analysis	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
Fuse	Curve	Integer	Amps		A coherent set of attributes representing a curve for let-through energy of a protective device.							
	Breaker Unit Curve	Integer	Amps		A curve that establishes the let through energy of a breaker unit when a particular prospective current	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Nominal Current	Integer	Amps		A set of nominal currents in [A] for which the data of this instance is valid.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Voltage Level	Integer	Volts		The voltage levels of the protective device for which the data of the instance is valid.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Fuse Curve	Integer	Amps		A coherent set of attributes representing curves for melting- and breaking-energy of a fuse.							
	Breaker Unit Fuse Breaking Curve	Integer	Amps		The let through breaking energy of a breaker unit when a particular prospective breaking current is applied	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaker Unit Fuse Melting Curve	Integer	Amps		A curve that establishes the energy required to melt the fuse of a breaker unit when a particular prospective	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Voltage Level	Integer	Volts		The voltage levels of the fuse for which the data of the instance is valid. More than one value may be specified	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	IPI Curve	Integer	Amps		A coherent set of attributes representing curves for let-through currents of a protective device.							
	Breaker Unit I P I Curve	Integer	Amps		The let through peak current of a breaker unit when a particular prospective current is applied.	Subcontractor	BIM Model					
Breaker Capacity	Nominal Current	Integer	Amps		A set of nominal currents in [A] for which the data of this instance is valid. At least one value shall be specified	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Voltage Level	Integer	Volts		The voltage level of the protective device for which the data of the instance is valid. More than one value may be specified	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Breaking Capacity	Integer	kA		A coherent set of attributes representing the breaking capacities of an MCB.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x

D - Electrical Distribution													
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5	
Generic	Codification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R+1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x	
	Material	String	Text	Steel		Subcontractor	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x	
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		Subcontractor	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x	
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		Subcontractor	BIM Model			x	x	x	
		Item-Specific Attributes											
		Cable Management											
		Cable Ladder				An open carrier segment on which cables are carried on a ladder structure.							
		Ladder Configuration	String	Text		Description of the configuration of the ladder structure used.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Nominal Height	Integer	mm		The nominal height of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
		Nominal Width	Integer	mm		The nominal width of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x
	Cable Tray				An (typically) open carrier segment onto which cables are laid.								
	Has Cover	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Indication of whether the cable tray has a cover (=TRUE) or not (=FALSE). By default, this value should be set to FALSE..	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Nominal Height	Integer	mm		The nominal height of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Nominal Width	Integer	mm		The nominal width of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Cable Trunk				An enclosed carrier segment with one or more compartments into which cables are placed.								
	Nominal Height	Integer	mm		The nominal height of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Nominal Width	Integer	mm		The nominal width of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Number Of Compartments	Integer	None		The number of separate internal compartments within the trunking.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Conduit				An enclosed tubular carrier segment through which cables are pulled.								
	Conduit Shape Type	String	Text		The shape of the conduit segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Is Rigid	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Indication of whether the conduit is rigid	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Nominal Height	Integer	mm		The nominal height of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Nominal Width	Integer	mm		The nominal width of the segment.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Electrical Cable												
	Carrier Stack Number	Integer	None		Number of carrier segments (tray, ladder etc.) that are vertically stacked (vertical is measured as the z-axis of the local coordinate system of the carrier segment).	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Current Carrying Capacity	Integer	Amps		Maximum value of electric current which can be carried continuously by a conductor, a device or an apparatus	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Design Ambient Temperature	Integer	Degrees C		The highest and lowest local ambient temperature likely to be encountered.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Distance Between Parallel Circuits	Integer	mm		Distance measured between parallel circuits.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Installation Method	String	Text		Method of installation of cable/conductor.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Installation Method Flag Enum	String	Text		Special installation conditions relating to particular types of installation based on IEC60364-5-52:2001 reference installation methods C and D.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Is Horizontal Cable	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Indication of whether the cable occurrences are mounted horizontally	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Is Mounted Flat Cable	Bool	yes/no	True or False	Indication of whether the cable occurrences are mounted flat	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Maximum Cable Length	Integer	mm		Maximum cable length based on voltage drop.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Mounting Method	String	Text		The method of mounting cable segment on a cable carrier from which the method required can be selected.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Number Of Parallel Circuits	Integer	None		Number of parallel circuits.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Power Loss	Integer	Watts		Total loss of power across this cable.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	Soil Conductivity	Integer	R-Value		Thermal conductivity of soil. Generically, within standards such as IEC 60364-5-52, table 52A-16	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	
	User Correction Factor	Integer	Percentage		An arbitrary correction factor that may be applied by the user.	Subcontractor	BIM Model				x	x	

F - Metal Construction										LOI				
Category	Attribute		Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage		1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Classification		Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	ID		Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment		String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone		String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name		Classification	Sequence	R-1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Material		String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference		Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Provider		String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee		Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Start date warranty		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Periodicity of control		Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Last date check		Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO		x	x	x	x	x
	Reference technical documents		Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
Additional	Construction Width		Integer	m			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Construction Length		Integer	m			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Eave Height		Integer	m			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Roof Type		String	Text	options: [monoslope, gable, other]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Roof Slope		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fireproofed		String	Text	RF...		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Weight		Integer	kg			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Primary Framing and Bracing													
	Structural steel materials		String	Text			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Frame base fixed		Bool	yes/no	options: [yes, no]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Support Reactions		String	Text	options: [none, primer, galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Member finish		String	Text			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fastener materials		String	Text	options: [black, zinc electroplated, hot-dipped galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fastener finish		String	Text			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
							GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
Additional	Secondary Framing													
	Structural steel materials		String	Text			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Finish		String	Text	options: [none, primer, galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fastener materials		String	Text	options: [black, zinc electroplated, hot-dipped galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fastener finish		String	Text			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
							GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Cladding and Exterior Trim													
	Roof Panel System		String	Text	options: [through-fastened, standing seam roof]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
							GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Wall Panel System		String	Text	options: [concealed fastener, through-fastened]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
							GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Roof Panel Materials		String	Text			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Wall Panel Materials		String	Text			GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Installation details		String	Text	Panel laps, crimping, etc. Fastener spacing and edge distance, etc.		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fastener materials		String	Text	ASTM Specification, Grade		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Fastener finish		String	Text	options: [black, zinc electroplated, hot-dipped galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
							GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x
	Caulk/mastic installation details		String	Text	field-installed weather-tightness materials and installation instructions		GC	BIM Model		x	x	x	x	x

F - Concrete Construction												
Category	Attribute	Data Type	Units	Option Examples	Commentary	Responsible	Stockage	1	2	3	4	5
Generic	Classification	Classification	Sequence	21-04-01-01-01 Elevators	Omniclass Classification	ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	ID	Classification	Sequence	123456789	Unique Number	GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Designation of the equipment	String	Text	Main elevator		Exploitant	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Name of Building / Zone	String	Text	Building A/Zone 1		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Floor and Room name	Classification	Sequence	R-1 A018		ARCH	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Material	String	Text	Steel		GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
	Manufacturer's name	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Manufacturer's reference	Classification	Sequence	Mono Space 500		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Provider	String	Text	Kone		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Duration of guarantee	Integer	Year	10		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Start date warranty	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-18		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Periodicity of control	Integer	Month	12		GC	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Last date check	Datetime	dd-mm-yy	01-01-19		Exploitant	BIM Model/GMAO			x	x	x
	Reference technical documents	Classification	Sequence	123456789		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
	Additional	Construction Width	Integer	m			GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x
Construction Length		Integer	m			GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
Eave Height		Integer	m			GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
Roof Type		String	Text	options: [monoslope, gable, other]		GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
Roof Slope		Integer	R-Value			GC	BIM Model	x	x	x	x	x
Fireproofed		String	Text	RF...		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Concrete Compression Strength		Integer	Pa	Example: 3000 Pa		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Reinforcing Steel Flexiture		Integer	Pa	Example: 60,000 Pa		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Reinforcing Steel Shear		Integer	Pa	Example: 60,000 Pa		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Coating		String	Text	options: [galvanized, painted for exterior exposure, etc]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Architectural Exposed Structural Steel		Bool	yes/no	options: [yes, no]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Weight		Integer	kg			GC	BIM Model				x	x
Primary Framing and Bracing						GC	BIM Model					
Frame base fixed		Bool	yes/no	options: [yes, no]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x
Support Reactions		String	Text		Table of values	GC	BIM Model				x	x
Member finish	String	Text	options: [none, primer, galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model					x	
Fastener materials	String	Text		ASTM Specification, Grade	GC	BIM Model					x	
Fasterner finish	String	Text	options: [black, zinc electroplated, hot-dipped galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model					x	
Secondary Framing					GC	BIM Model						
Finish	String	Text	options: [none, primer, galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	
Fastener materials	String	Text		ASTM Specification, Grade	GC	BIM Model					x	
Fasterner finish	String	Text	options: [black, zinc electroplated, hot-dipped galvanized, other]		GC	BIM Model					x	
Cladding and Exterior Trim					GC	BIM Model						
Roof Panel System	String	Text	options: [through-fastened, standing seam roof]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
Wall Panel System	String	Text	options: [concealed fastener, through-fastened]		GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
Roof Panel Materials	String	Text		ASTM Specification, Grade, thickness, finish, and color	GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
Wall Panel Materials	String	Text		ASTM Specification, Grade, thickness, finish, and color	GC	BIM Model			x	x	x	x
Installation details	String	Text		Panel laps, crimping, etc. Fastener spacing and edge distance, etc.	GC	BIM Model					x	x

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