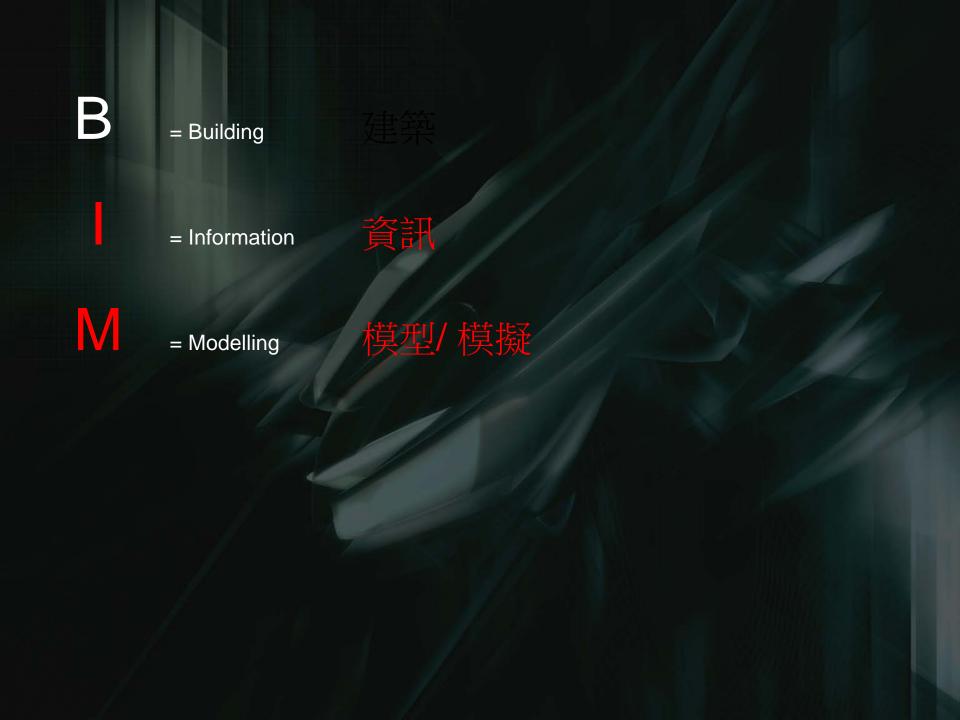


BIM Conference 2013

How does BIM fit in the legal process of Plan Submission, Approval and Inspection in Hong Kong building industry

David Fung

Registered Architect, HKIA HKIBIM Vice Chairman HKUSPACE Department of Architecture, Adjunct Lecturer





Fake BIM

M + ?

JUST 3D MODEL - NOT BIM

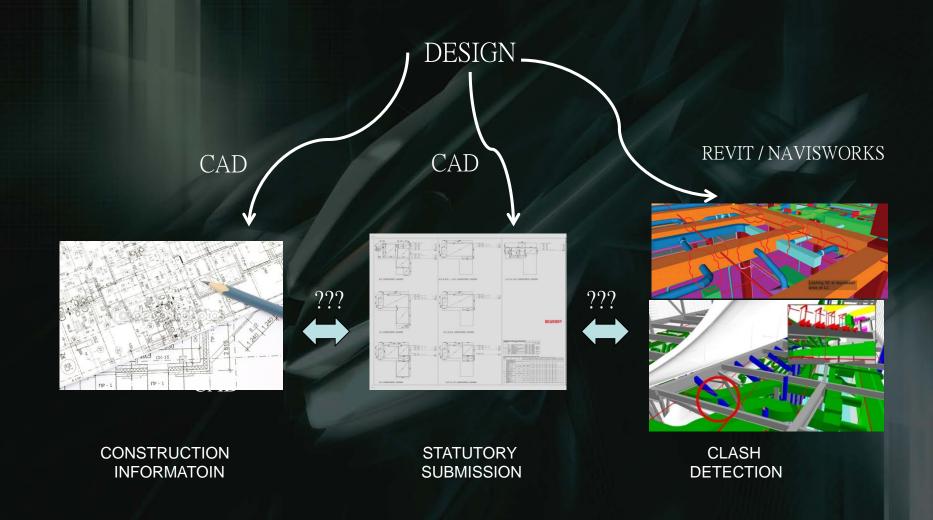




I <> M

3D MODEL >> QTO, CLASH ANALYSIS

HALF BIM



REAL BIM

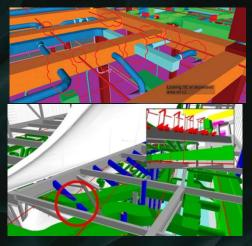


CONSTRUCTION INFORMATOIN





STATUTORY SUBMISSION



CLASH DETECTION



BIM



Modelling

Information

Business



$$M + I = B$$

BIM is a process, Business is the objective



REAL BIM

M + I = B (Statutory Submission)

GOVERNMENT SUBMISSION IN HONG KONG

Purpose:

To demonstrate a development complies with statutory requirement and seek government approval using BIM

Applicable Development:

Applied to new building & alteration and addition works in Hong Kong

Content of Submission:

Plans, sections, elevations, calculations and other relevant documents

TODAY'S TOPIC: ANOTHER WAY TO PREPARE THE CALCULATION FOR GOVERNMENT SUBMISSION

An area based calculation

convert areas into following figures through checking of regulations & codes of practice:

plot ratio site coverage room capacity width of escape route fire compartment fire resisting period sanitary fitment provision etc.

COMMON WAY: STEP 2: CHECKING OF REGULATIONS & CODES

Height of building in metres			Domestic	buildings					Non-dome	estic buildings			
	Percentage site coverage				Plot ratio			Percentage site coverage			Plot ratio		
	Class A site	Class B site	Class C site	Class A site	Class B site	Class C site	Class A site	Class B site	Class C site	Class A site	Class B site	Clas C site	
Not exceeding 15 m	66.6	75	80	3.3	3.75	4.0	100	100	100	5	5	5	
Over 15 m but not exceeding 18 m	60	67	72	3.6	4.0	4.3	97.5	97.5	97.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	
Over 18 m but not exceeding 21 m	56	62	67	3.9	4.3	4.7	95	95	95	6.7	6.7	6.7	
Over 21 m but not exceeding 24 m	52	58	63	4.2	4.6	5.0	92	92	92	7.4	7.4	7.4	
Over 24 m but not exceeding 27 m	49	55	59	4.4	4.9	5.3	89	90	90	8.0	8.1	8.1	
Over 27 m but not exceeding 30 m	46	52	55	4.6	5.2	5.5	85	87	88	8.5	8.7	8.8	
Over 30 m but not exceeding 36 m	42	47.5	50	5.0	5.7	6.0	80	82.5	85	9.5	9.9	10.2	
Over 36 m but not exceeding 43 m	39	44	47	5.4	6.1	6.5	75	77.5	80	10.5	10.8	11.2	
Over 43 m but not exceeding 49 m	37	41	44	5.9	6.5	7.0	69	72.5	75	11.0	11.6	12.0	
Over 49 m but not exceeding 55 m	35	39	42	6.3	7.0	7.5	64	67.5	70	11.5	12.1	12.6	
Over 55 m but not exceeding 61 m	34	38	41	6.8	7.6	8.0	60	62.5	65	12.2	12.5	13.0	
Over 61 m	33.33	37.5	40	8.0	9.0	10.0	60	62.5	65	15	15	15	

Table 1						
	Intended use of storey	Factor representing usable floor area in m ² per person				
(a)	Assembly halls, auditoria and stadia without seating or with movable seating	0.5				
(b)	Areas accessible to the public in viewing galleries, banking halls, betting centres and places where public service counters are provided	0.5				
(c)	Dance halfs (calculated on dancing area), disco and reception area for restaurant.	0.75				
(d)	Restaurants(calculated on dining area), dining area, lounges, committee rooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, common rooms, function room and waiting rooms	1				
(c)	Kitchens attached to restaurants	4.5				
(f)	Museums, exhibition halls, trademarts and display areas	2				
(g)	Supermarkets, showrooms, jewellery and goldsmith shops, pawn shops and money changers.	2				
(h)	Shopping arcades, department stores and shopping areas					
	- basement, G/F, 1/F & 2/F - 3/F & above	3 4.5				
(i)	Offices	9				
(j)	Tenement houses, barracks, dominories, and self-contained flats comprising a single room or naving the main living area subdivided by rooms	3				
(k)	Self-contained flats with corridor or balcony access having five or more flats on each fioor served by each staircase	4.5				
(1)	Flats not covered by (j) or (k)	9				
(m)	Flatted factories	4.5				
(n)	Warehouses, godowns and storage areas	30				
(0)	Classrooms of school not covered by Education Ordinance and other lecture monic, library, and snudy rooms	2				

Table

Table showing minimum number of exit doors from a room, or exit routes from a storey, and required minimum width thereof

Capacity of	Min. No. of exit doors	Min. Tota	l Width of	Min. Width of each		
room or storey	(from room) or exit routes (from storey)	exit doors	exit routes	exit door	exit route	
4 - 30	1			750 mm	1050 nm	
31 - 200	2	1750 mm	2100 mm	850 mm	1050 mm	
201 - 300	2	2500 mm	2500 mm	1050 nm	1050 mm	
301 - 500	2	3000 nm	3000 mm	1050 mm	1050 mm	
501 - 750	3	4500 mm	4500 mm	1200 mm	1200 mm	
75) - 1000	4	6000 mm	6000 mm	1200 mm	1200 mm	
1001 - 1250	5	7500 mm	7500 mm	1350 mm	1350 mm	
1251 - 1500	6	9000 nim	9000 mm	1350 mm	1350 mm	
over 1500	7 or such greater number as the Building Authority may require	to be calculated at the rate of 300mm per 50 persons		1500 mm	1500 mm	

Table 5: Discharge Value of a Staircase in a Non-sprinklered Building

	Width of Staircase									
No. of Storey served	1050mm but under 1200mm	1200mm but under 1350mm	1350mm but under 1500mm	1500mm but under 1600mm	1600mm but under 1700mm	1700mm but under 1800mm	1800mm but under 1900mm			
1	210	240	270	300	320	340	360			
2	242	278	315	351	377	402	428			
3	274	316	360	402	434	464	496			
4	306	354	405	453	491	526	564			
	338	392	450	504	548	588	632			
6	370	430	495	555	605	650	700			
7	402	468	540	606	662	712	768			
8	434	506	585	657	719	774	836			
99	466	544	630	708	776	836	904			
10	498	582	675	759	833	898	972			
Each additional storey add	32	38	45	51	57	62	68			

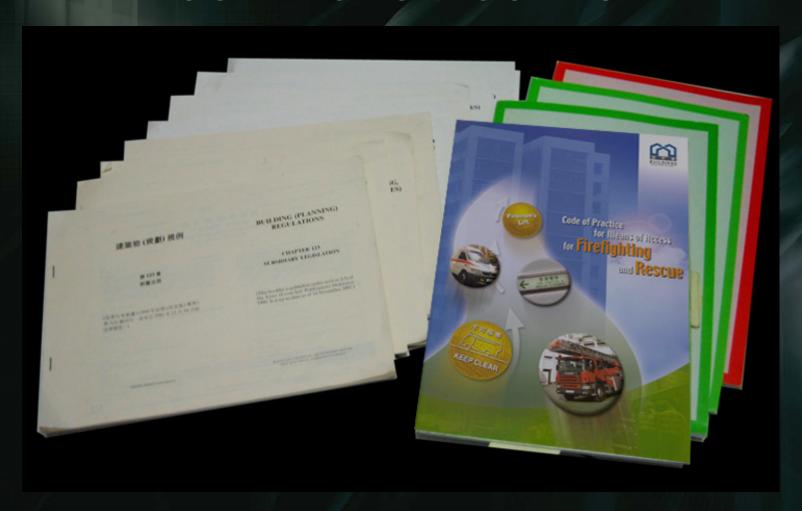
TABLE A

WALLS CONSTRUCTED WHOLLY OF NON-COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

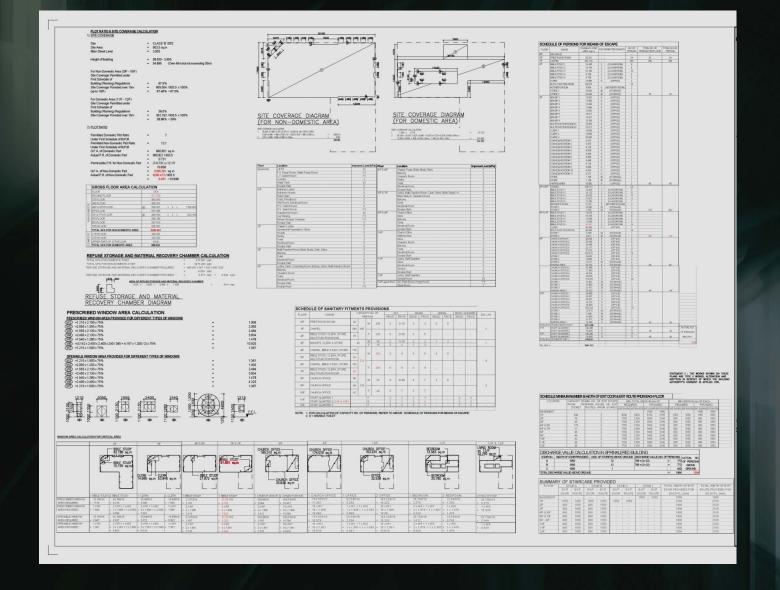
Construction and Materials	Minimum thickness in mr (excluding plaster) for period of			
	4 hrs.	2 hrs.	1 hr	
SOLID CONSTRUCTION				
Solid bricks of clay, concrete or sand lifte without plaster	225	225*	100	
Reinforced concrete -				
 (a) containing not less than 1 per cent of vertical reinforcement 	180	100	75	
Concrete cover to main reinforcement	25	25	15	
(b) containing less than 1 per cent of vertical reinforcement	240	160	120	
Concrete cover to main reinforcement	25	25	25	
HOLLOW BLOCK CONSTRUCTION				
Clay blocks (outer web not less than 13 mm thick) of 2 cells not less than 50 per cent solid finished with 13 mm gypsum plaster on each side		100	100	
Concrete blocks of one cell in wall thickness not less than 50 per cent solid finished with 13 mm gypsum plaster on each side			190	

Where finished with 13 mm evosum plaster on each side, the thickness may be reduced to 100 m

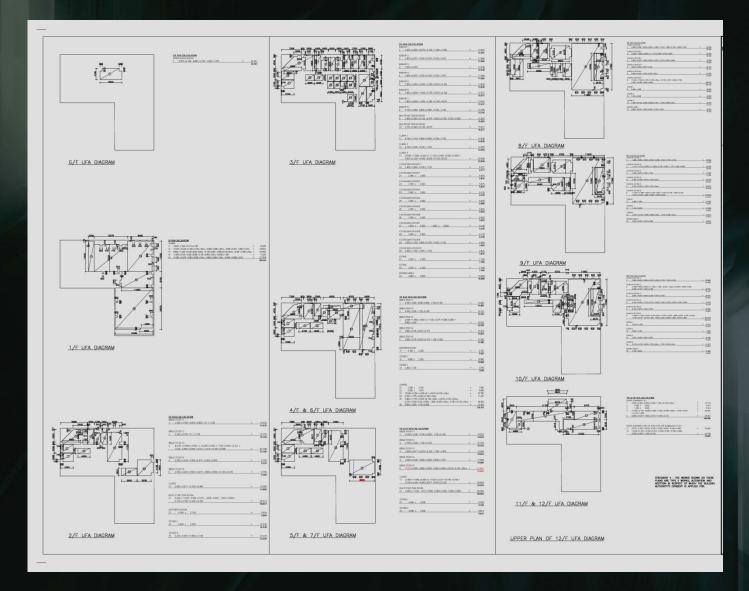
COMMON WAY: STEP 2: CHECKING OF REGULATIONS & CODES



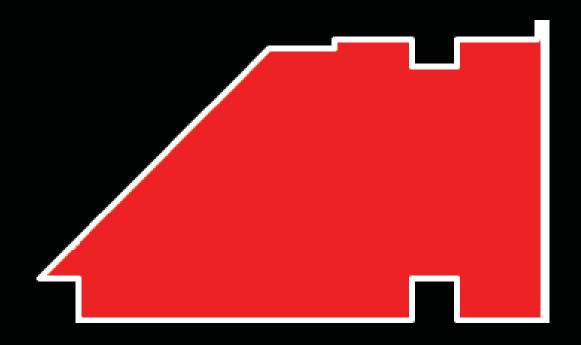
COMMON WAY: PROJECT EXAMPLE



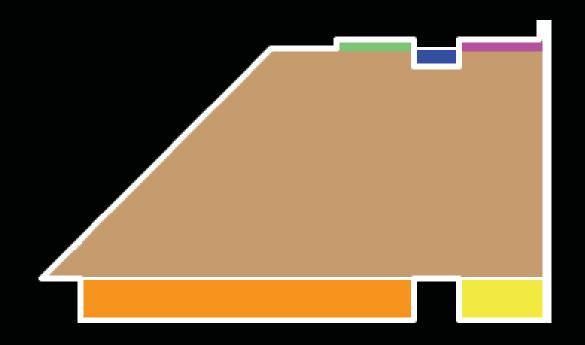
COMMON WAY: PROJECT EXAMPLE



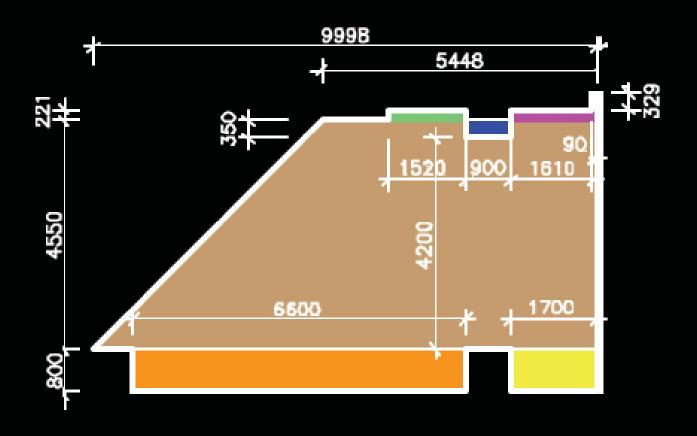
Outline area



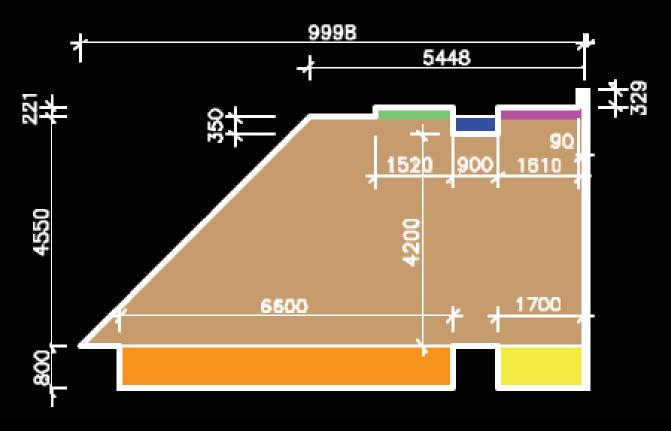
Subdivide area into simple geometry such as rectangle, triangle, circle, etc.



Measure dimension

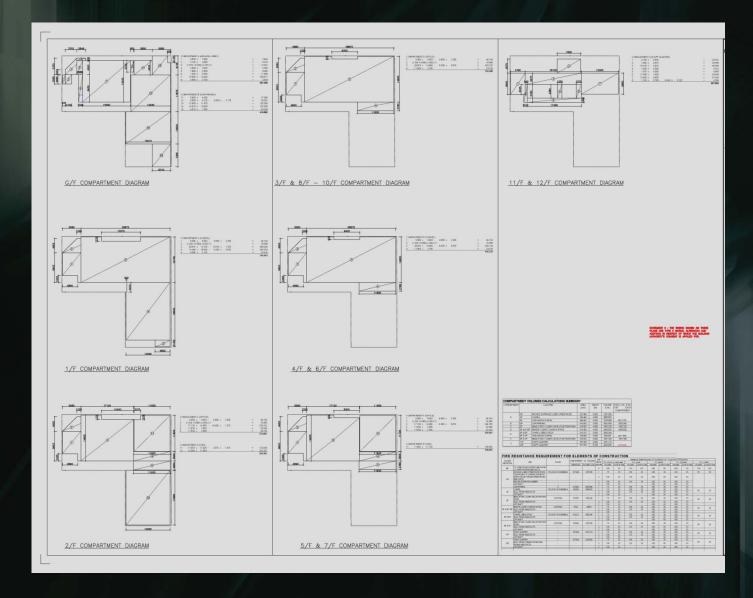


Calculate area by applying geometric formula

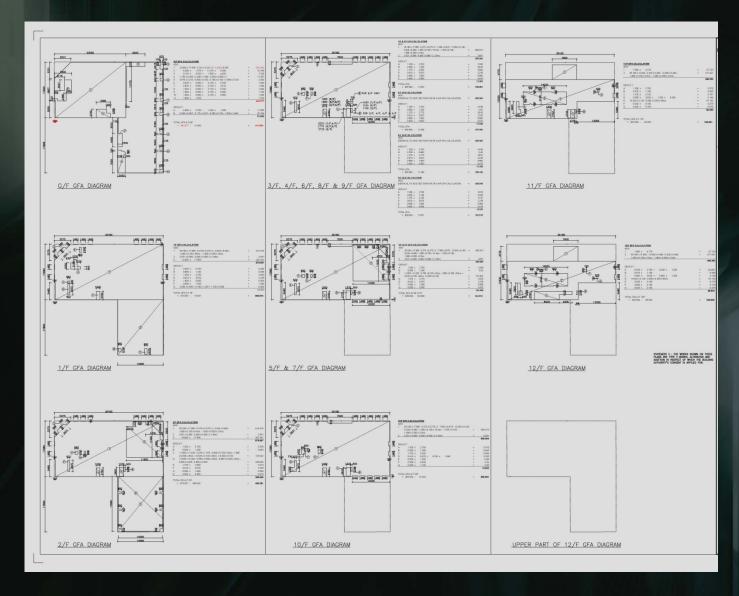


(5.448+9.998)x4.550/2 + 6.600x0.800 + 1.700x0.800 + 0.221x1.520 - 0.350x0.900 + 0.221x1.610 + 0.329x0.090 = 42.186

COMMON WAY: PROJECT EXAMPLE



COMMON WAY: PROJECT EXAMPLE



COMMON WAY: HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE?

Previous Submission Involves

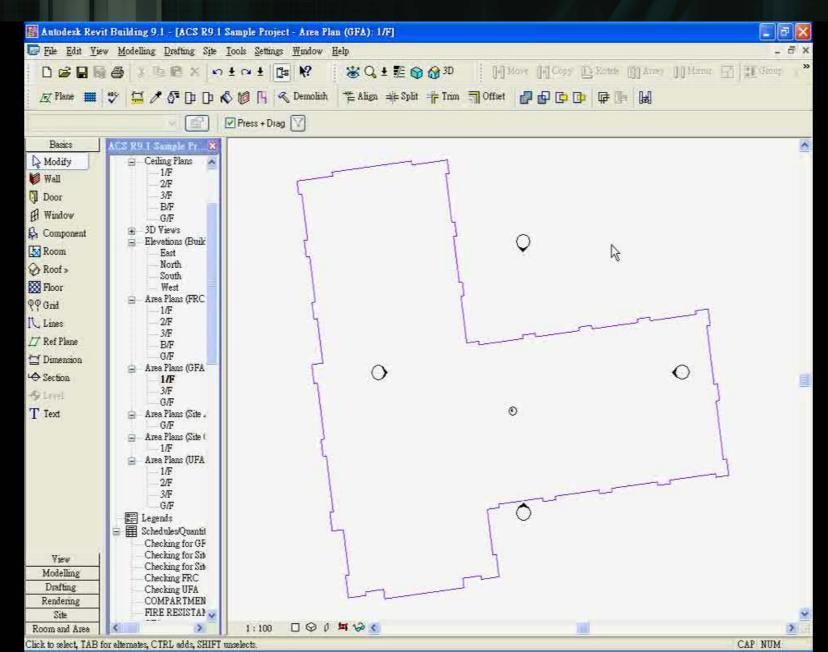
- ~1200 raw data
- ~1700 mathematical operations
- ~1000 statutory checking
- ~5000 data input

Require 2 weeks to complete

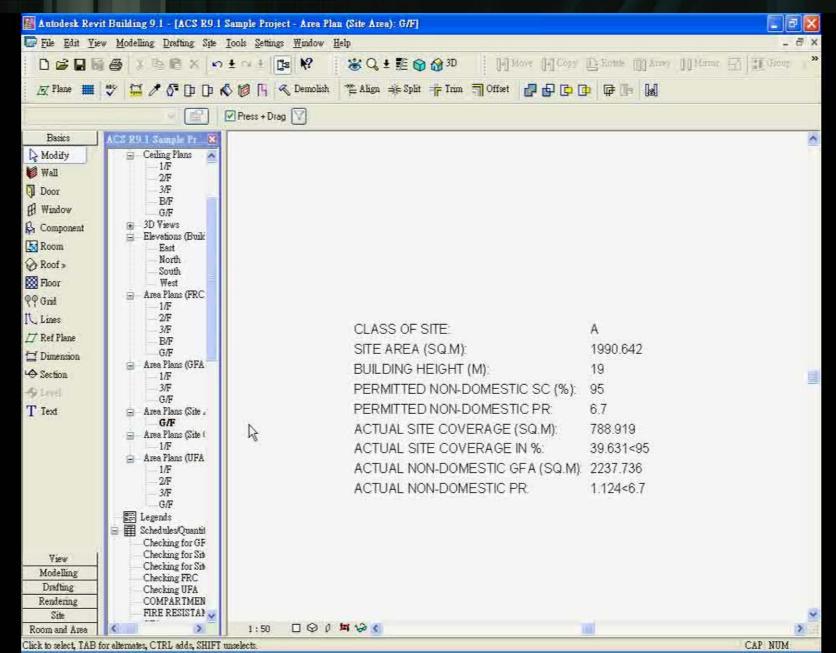
a step by step calculation: any change in layout will affect the calculation significantly

Takes another 1 week in average for every amendment submission

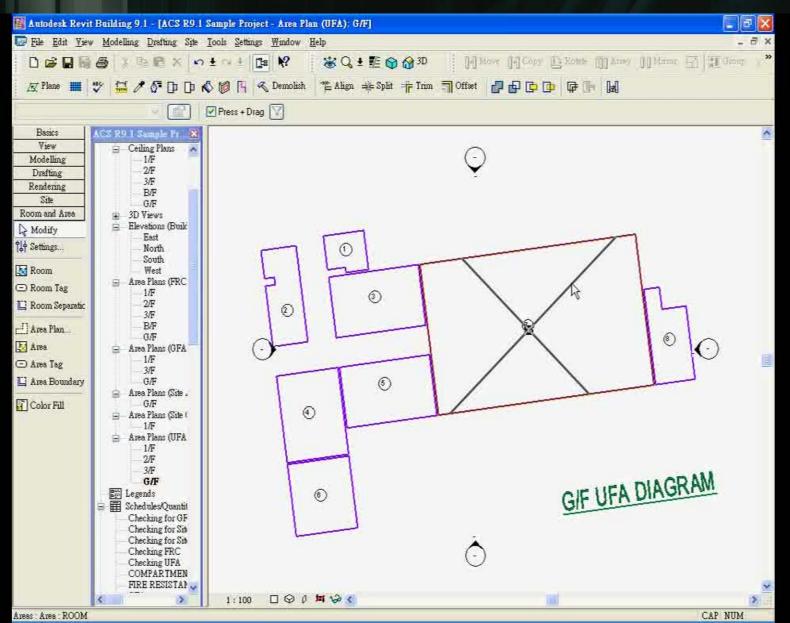
BIM method: GFA CALCULATION



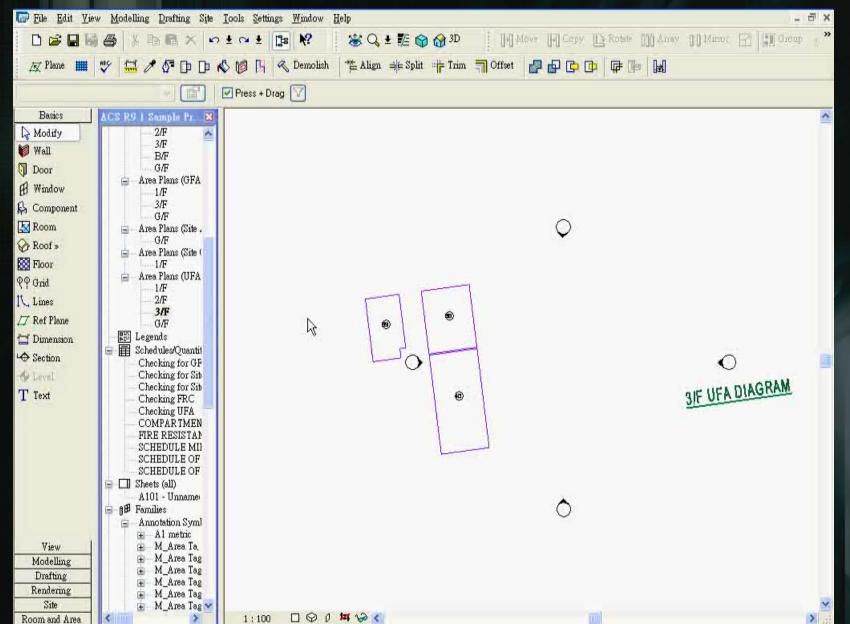
BIM method: GFA CALCULATION



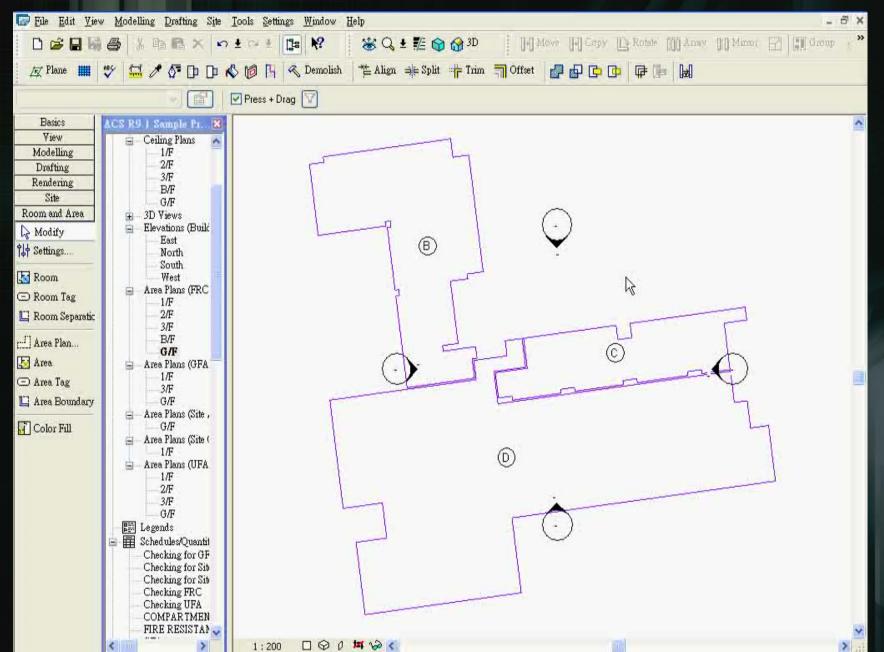
MEANS OF ESCAPE & SANITARY FITMENT PROVISION



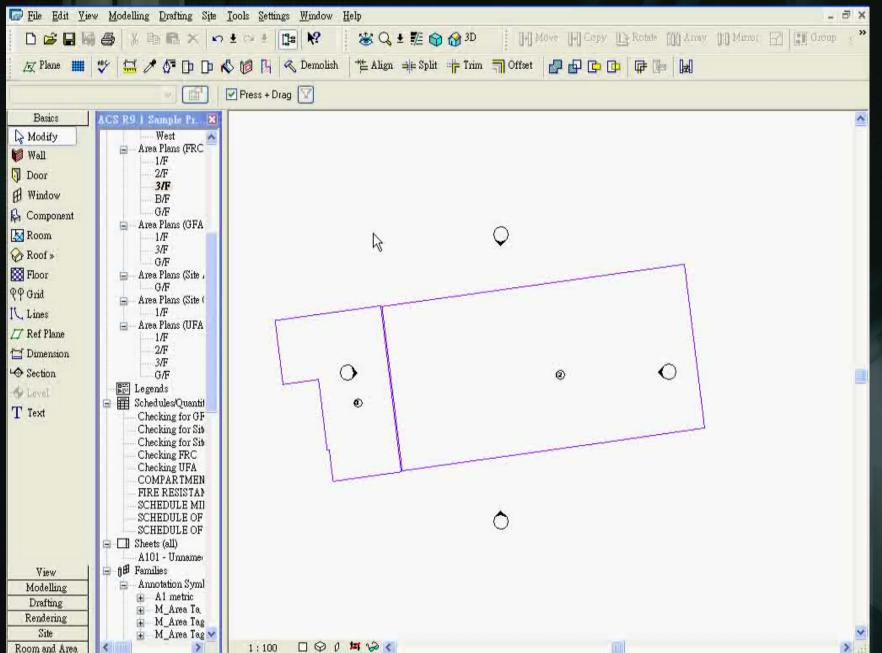
MEANS OF ESCAPE & SANITARY FITMENT PROVISION

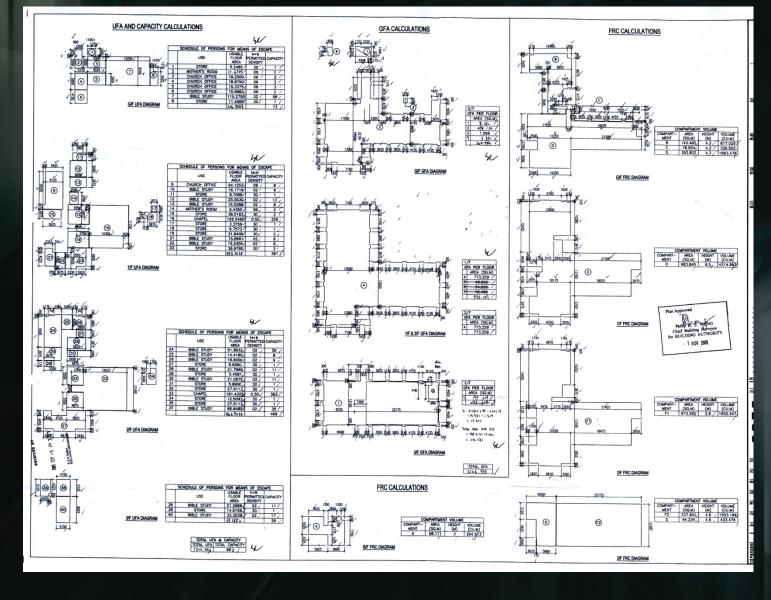


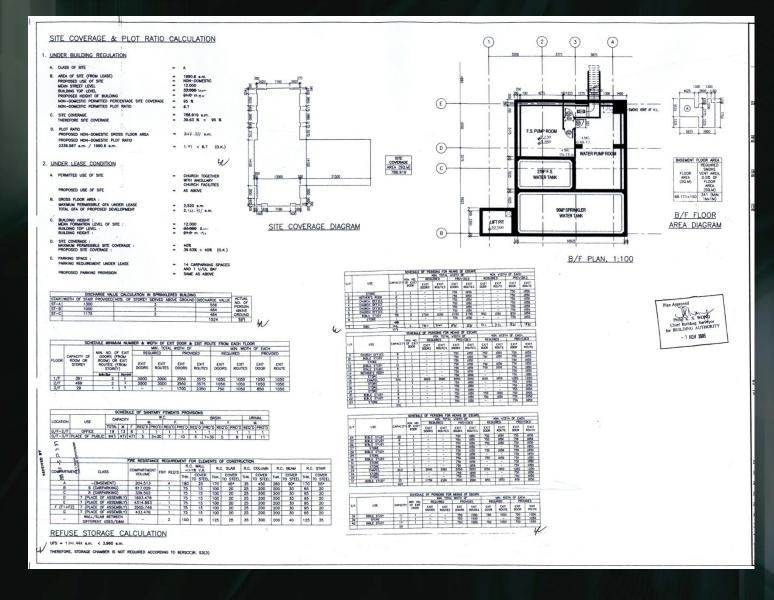
FIRE RESISTING CONSTRUCTION



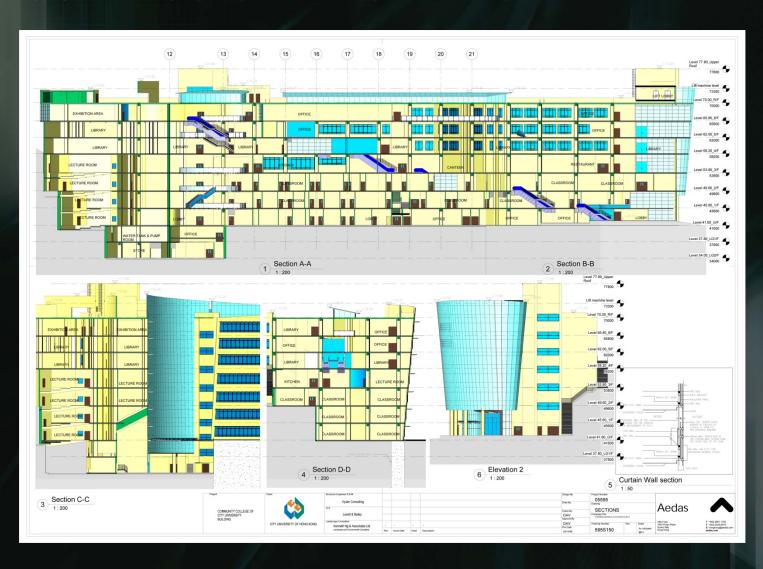
FIRE RESISTING CONSTRUCTION

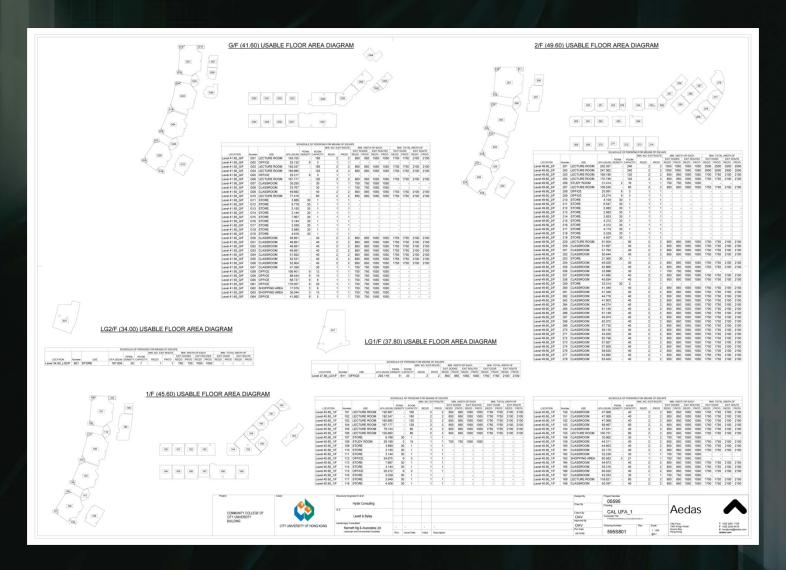


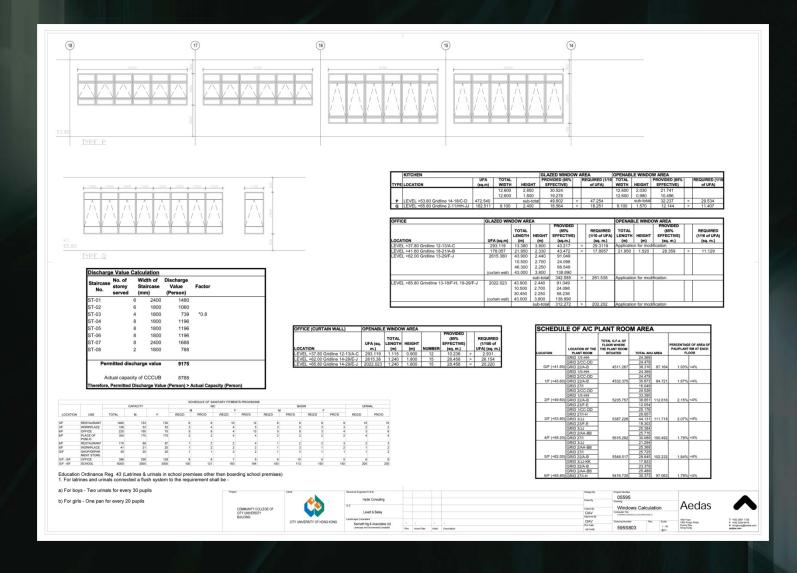




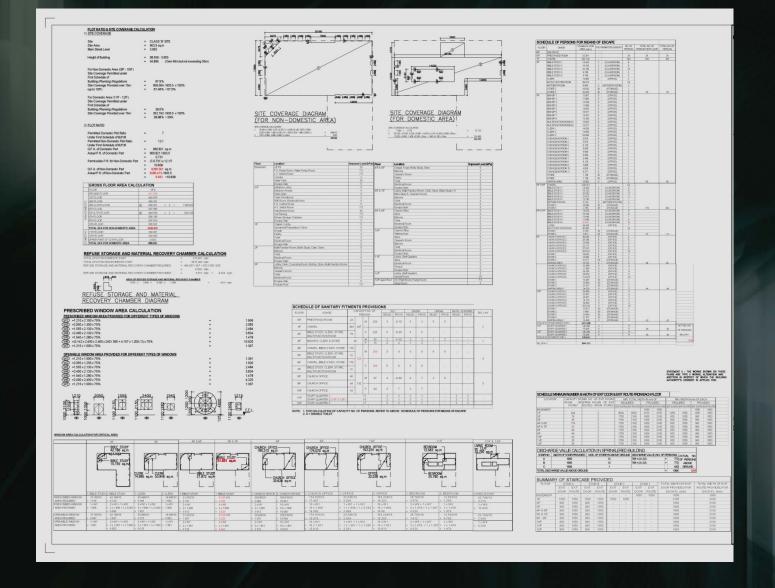




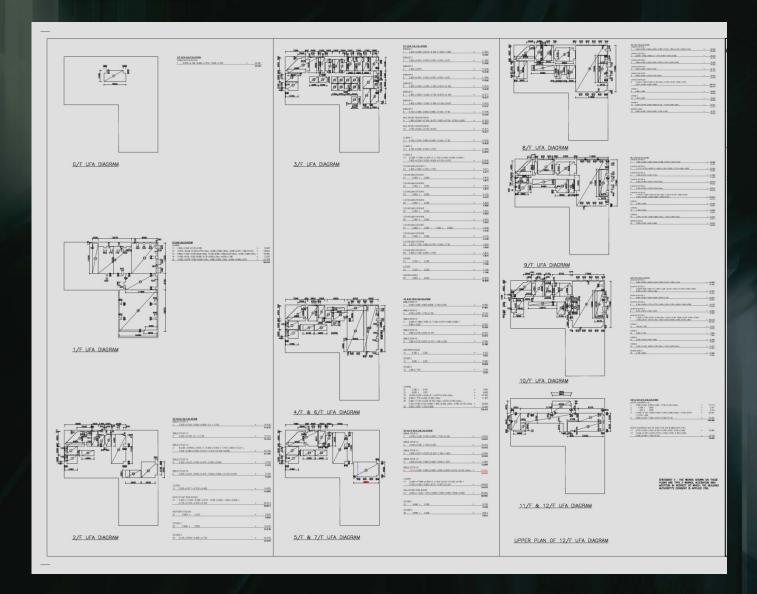


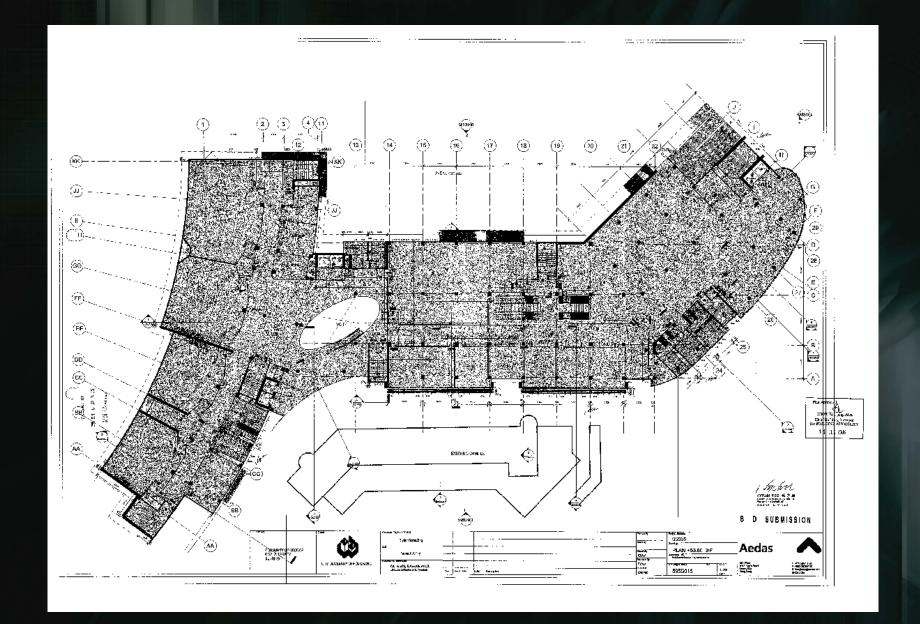


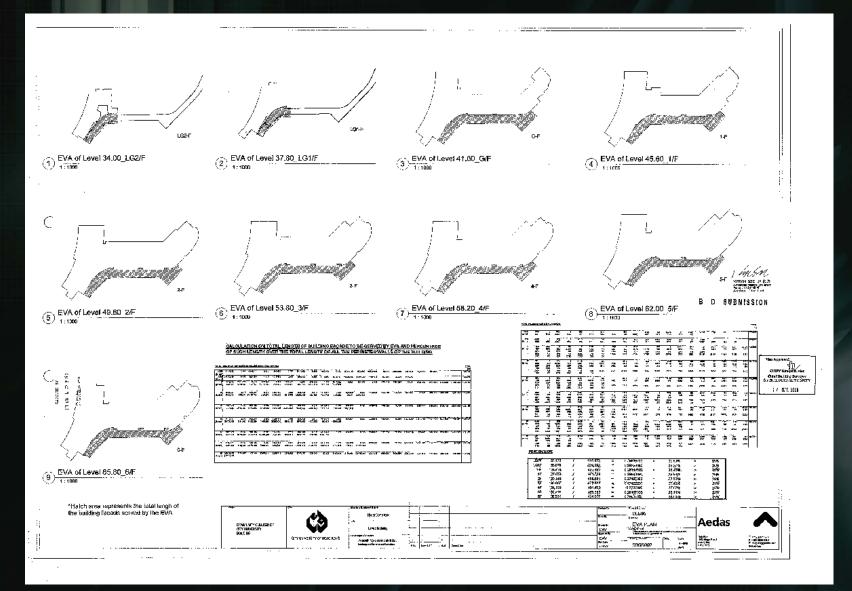
COMMON WAY: PROJECT EXAMPLE

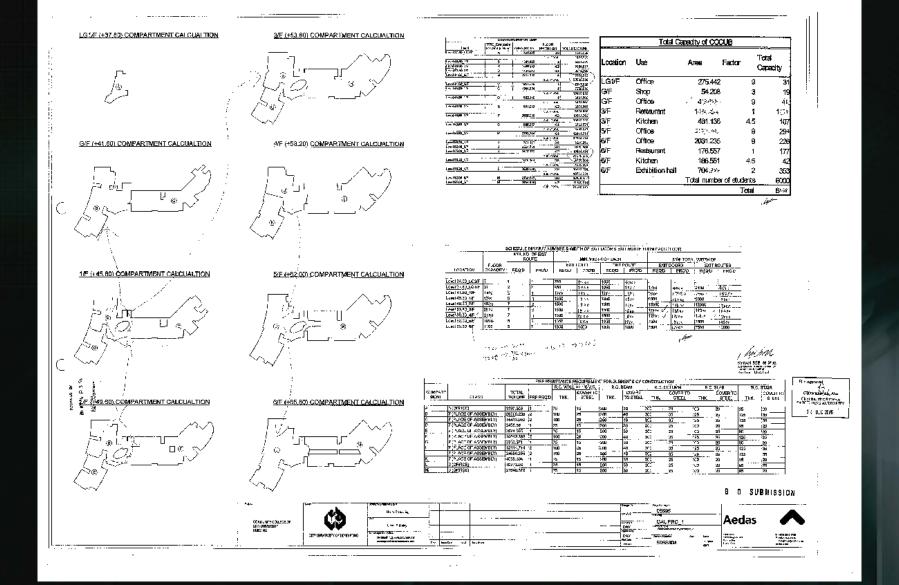


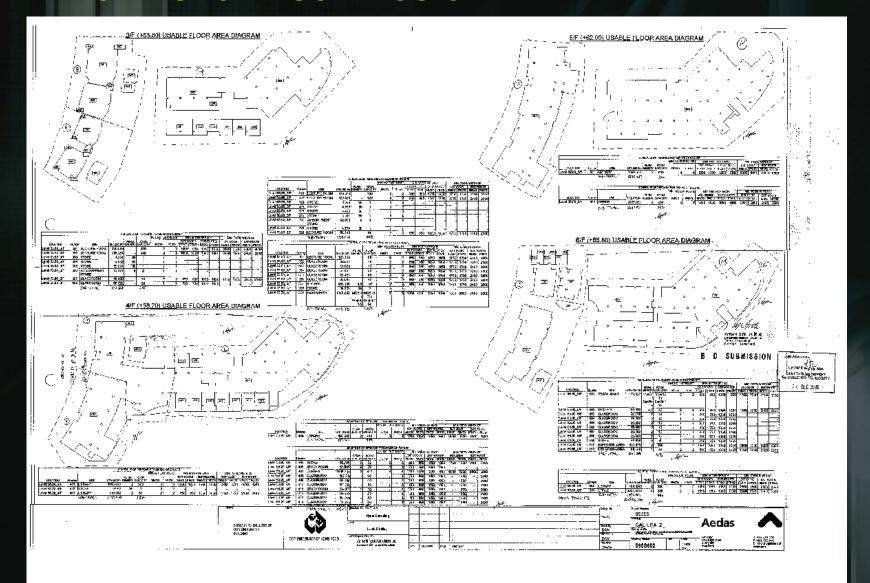
COMMON WAY: PROJECT EXAMPLE











SUMMARY: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES?

Efficiency:

2 weeks vs 1 day

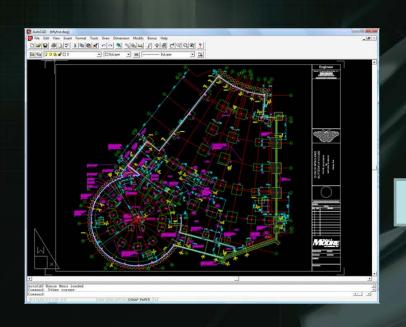
Consistency:

update automatically according to any change in layout, minimize error and mistakes

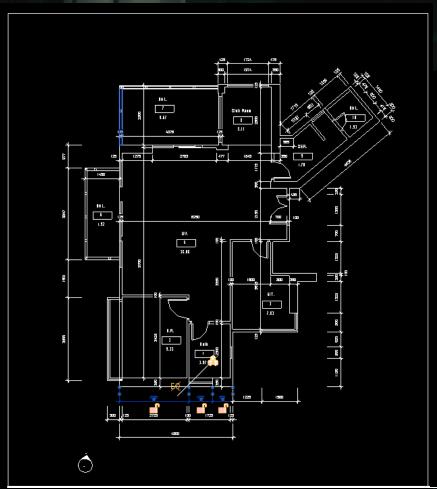
CHALLENGES?

- Government Acceptance Another way (Better way) than CAD AutoCAD / Microstation
 PNAP 272 Appendix F only accepts AutoCAD / Microstation, not BIM
- Paradigm Shift alternative way (more efficient way) of submission. Automatic calculation & Checking
- 3. Co-operation of other disciplines all consultants adopt similar system
- 4. Future automatic submission/checking system e.g. Singapore ?

Design / Approved Information = As built Information?





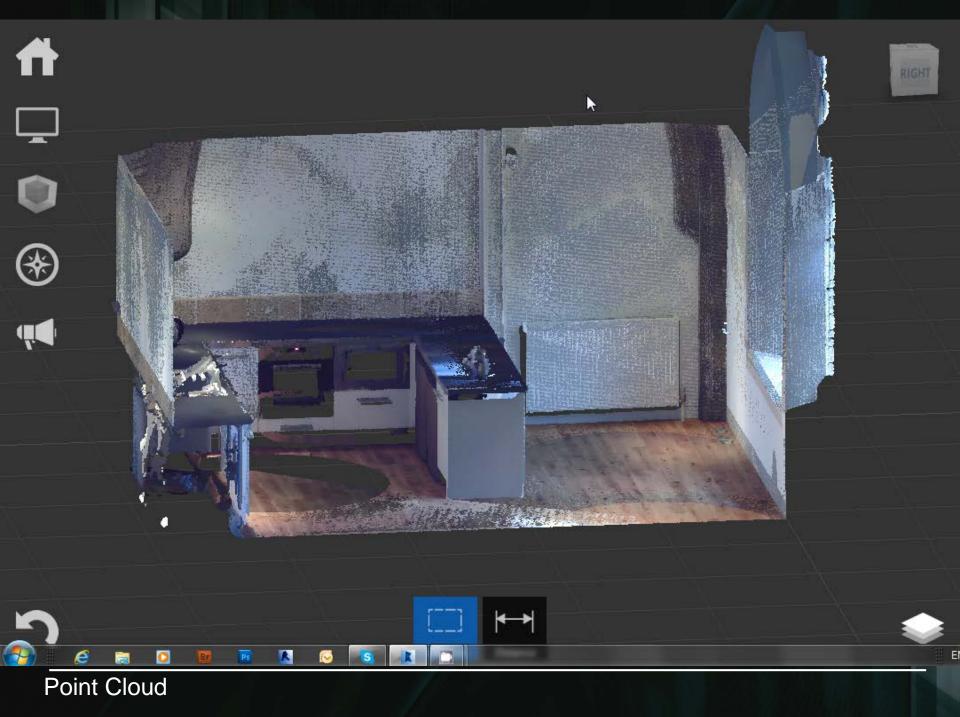




Design / Approved drawing information

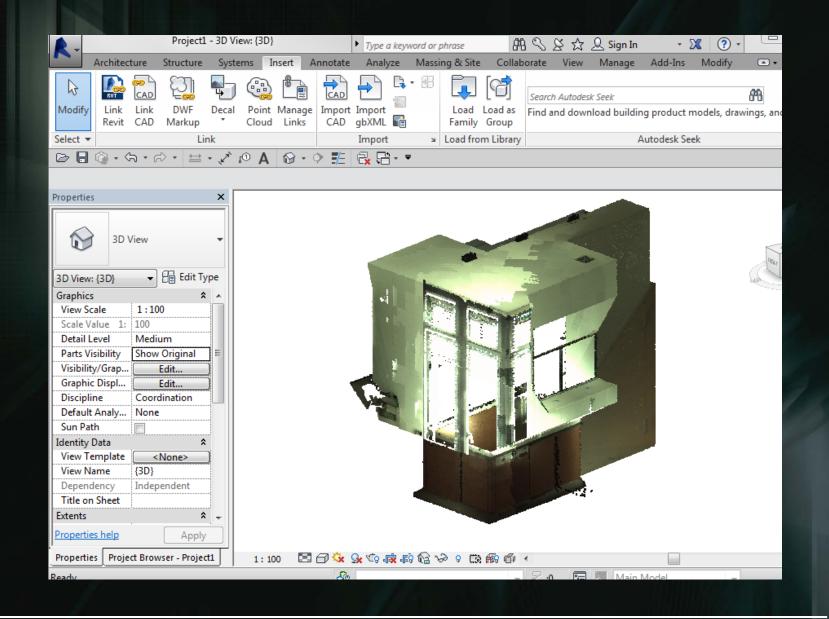


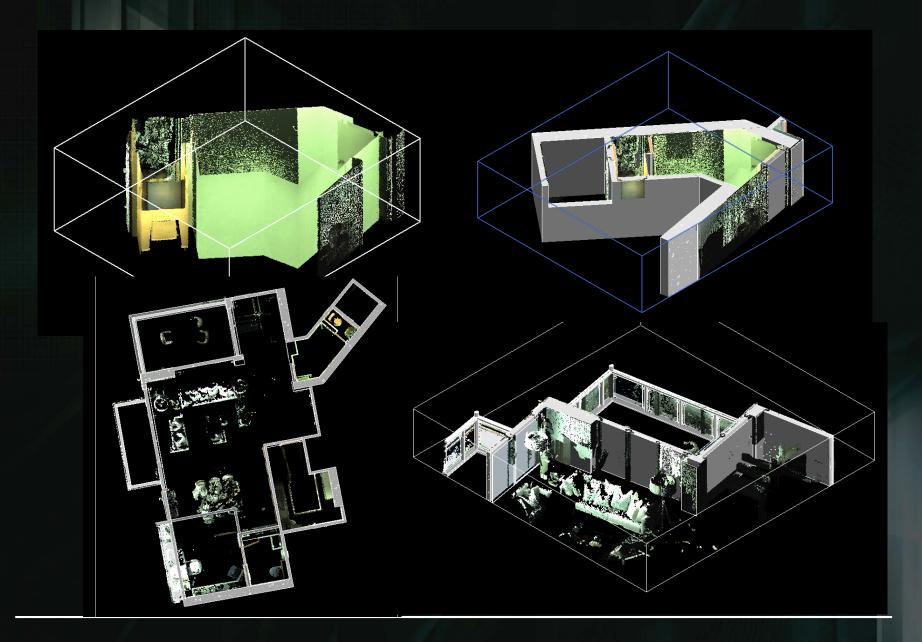
Laser Scanner - 50,000 pts /s; Range: 300m; Accuracy 6mm



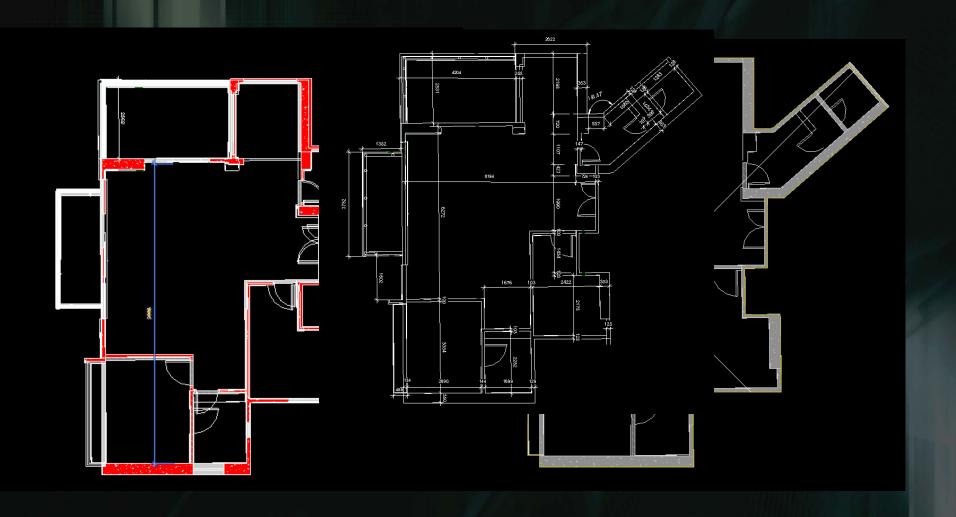


Point Cloud Data

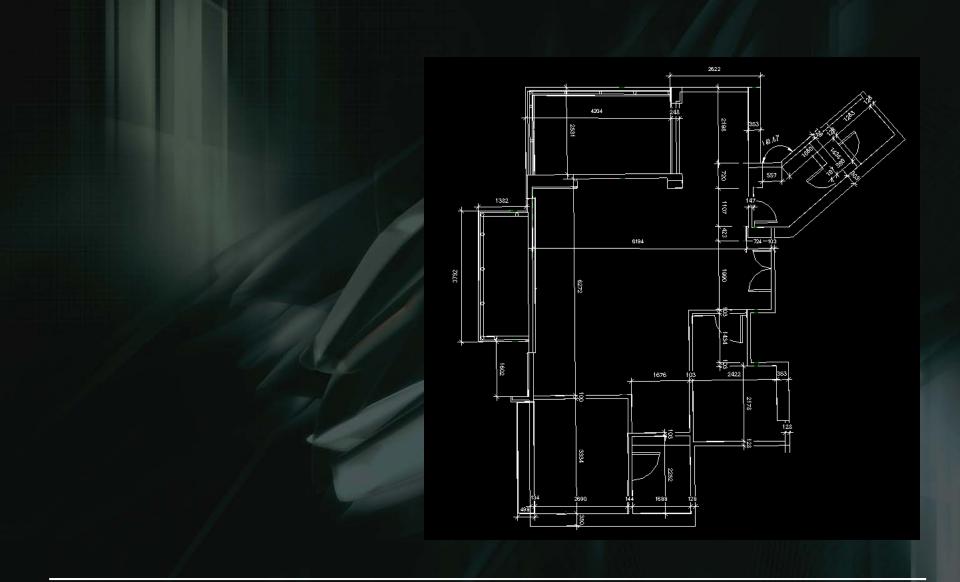




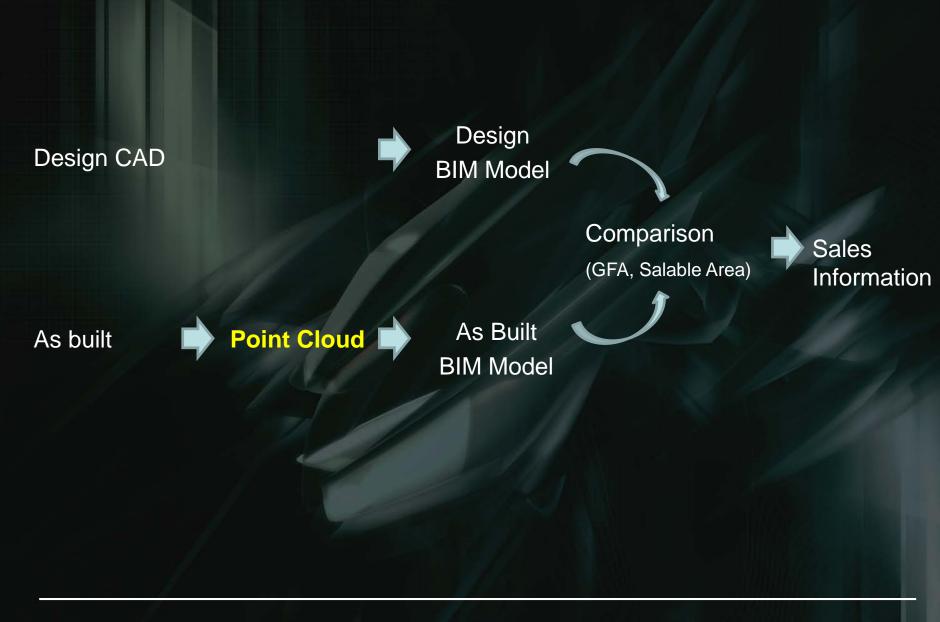
Point Cloud to BIM Model











Difference is -0.9 % (As-Built is less than Approved Information)

Assuming an average unit in HK is 700 sq.ft, and say \$8000/ sq ft

Less $0.9\% = 700 \times \$8000 \times 0.9 = \$50,400$

Assuming HK has 45,000 new units/ year

Then \$50,400 x 45,000 = HK\$2.3 Billion (23億)

Design / Approved Information <> As built Information?

Unknown



Known

As owner – sales information vs actual as-built, legal liability?

As buyer – has ability to tell the actual area, any legal implications? "rescission of agreement" 踢契 during down times?

As A.P., rethink about the certified area?

As Contractor, any process to arrive better precision?

As legislative body, is there a benchmark for tolerance? 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.6%....?

As Inspection Authority, is the current practice sufficient to safeguard deviation?

As professionals... New opportunities... Point Cloud scanning, BIM Process?

BIM Technology



Change in Practices

