Building Information Modelling (BIM) Guide for Architectural Design
(Version 3.0)

Architectural Branch
Architectural Services Department

Objective

The primary purpose of this Guide is to gather and present factual materials in such a manner that project officers, both professional and technical, could obtain a common reference of the various practices on the adoption of BIM in architectural design and construction for building projects undertaken by the Architectural Branch of the Architectural Services Department.

Table of Contents

Revision No. -	1	Issue Date -	28.02.2020

Clause	Page No.	Revision Details
1	1 2-3	- General update of Clause 1.1, 1.2. - General update of Clause 1.3.
2	4 6 7-8, 10-11	- General update of Clause 2.1. - General update of Clause 2.3. - General update of Clause 2.4.
3	14 15 16	- General update of Clause 3.1. - General update of Clause 3.7, 3.8. - General update of Clause 3.11.
4	18,19 25-27, 30	- General update of Clause 4.6. - General update of Clause 4.8.
Annex B	33	- A0 & A1 SCCU Title Block added
Annex C	36	- General update
Annex D	37	- General update

Revision No. -	2	Issue Date -	15.06.2021

Clause	Page No.	Revision Details
1	1, 2	- General update of Clause 1.2, 1.3
2	2 - 11	- Update of Clause 2.2 to align with BS EN ISO 19650 - General update of Clause 2.4 - Update of Clause 2.4.1 to align with the Hong Kong Local Annex of ISO 19650-2:2018 in Annex 1 of the CIC BIM Standards General (Version 2 - December 2020)
3	11 - 14	- General update of Clause 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.9 to 3.16 - Clause 3.8, 3.13 and 3.14 added
4	14 – 21, 23	- General update of Clause 4.5 and 4.8.2 - Update of Clause 4.6 to align with CIC BIM Standards General (Version 2 - December 2020)

Revision No.	**-**	**3**	**Issue Date**	**-**	**30.09.2022**
Clause	**Page No.**	**Revision Details**			
1	1 ,2	- General update of Clause 1.2 and 1.3			
2	2 - 11	- General update of Clause 2.3, 2.5.1 - Update of Clause 2.2 on Project Folder Structure - Clause 2.4 added			
3	13	- Clause 3.9 added			
4	14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28	- General update of Clause 4.1 - Clause 4.3 added - Update of Clause 4.7.2, 4.9.1, 4.9.2 and 4.94 to align with CIC BIM Standards General (Version 2.1 -December 2021) and DEVB BIM Harmonisation Guidelines for Works Departments - Clause 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 added			
Annex C	33	- Annex C deleted			

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Building Information Modelling (BIM) Guide for Architectural Design documents the general requirements of the management and production of BIM models for building projects managed by Architectural Services Department (ArchSD). It aims at providing the general requirements and practices for the processing of BIM model and related deliverables at design, construction and handover stages in order to achieve the following objectives:

- To facilitate the building up of unified data management structure
- To standardize the settings and configurations of BIM model
- To facilitate the production of common set of BIM objects

This BIM Guide for Architectural Design (hereinafter called "The Guide") is formulated base on internationally and locally recognized BIM standards, guidelines and industry practices. While BIM is under rapid development, this Guide shall be subject to regular review and update to suit the latest development of BIM.

1.2 Reference BIM Standards and Guidelines

This Guide has made referenced to the following international and local standards and guidelines:

(a) BIM Harmonisation Guidelines for Works Departments (Version 1.0 – October 2021) by the Development Bureau.
(b) CIC BIM Standards - General (Version 2.1 - December 2021) issued by Hong Kong Construction Industry Council.
(c) CIC BIM Standards for Architecture and Structural Engineering (Version 2.1 – 2021) issued by Hong Kong Construction Industry Council
(d) CIC BIM Standards for Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing (Version 2 -2021) issued by Hong Kong Construction Industry Council
(e) CIC Production of BIM Object Guide - General Requirements (Version 2 – 2021) issued by Hong Kong Construction Industry Council.
(f) CIC BIM Dictionary (2021) issued by Hong Kong Construction Industry Council.
(g) CIC BIM Standards for Preparation of Statutory Plan Submissions (December 2020) issued by Hong Kong Construction Industry Council.
(h) Guidelines for Using Building Information Modelling in General Building Plans Submission 2019 issued by Buildings Department (BD).
(i) Building Information Modelling – Asset Management (BIM-AM) Standards and Guidelines Version 2.0 issued by Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD).
(j) Computer-Aided-Drafting Standard for Works Projects (CSWP) issued by Development Bureau of the HKSAR Government.
(k) Building Information Modelling for General Building Plan Submission (Phase One) Consultancy Report, FEB 2017 by Hong Kong Construction Industry Council.
(l) American Institute of Architects (AIA)'s G202™-2013 Project Building Information Modeling Protocol Form.
(m) BS EN ISO 19650-1:2018 Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) – Information management using

building information modelling, Part 1: Concepts and principles.

(n) BS EN ISO 19650-2:2018 Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) – Information management using building information modelling, Part 2: Delivery phase of the assets.

(o) BS EN ISO 19650-3:2020 Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) – Information management using building information modelling, Part 3: Operational phase of the assets.

(p) BS EN ISO 19650-5:2020 Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) – Information management using building information modelling, Part 5: Security-minded approach to information management.

(q) BIM Guide for Facilities Upkeep issued by Property Services Branch of Architectural Services Department.

(r) BIM Guide for Cost Estimation issued by Quantity Surveying Branch of the Architectural Services Department.

1.3 Terminology

The abbreviations and terminology / glossary shall refer the CIC BIM Dictionary (2021).

2 Data Management Requirements

2.1 General

Prior to BIM model production, a unified data management structure must be established for collaboration and information exchange efficiently. The project setup framework should make reference to the BS EN ISO 19650.

A typical project setup must be applied for individual project according to the framework described in Item 2.2 Project Folder Structure of this Guide and documented in the BIM Project Execution Plan (BEP).

For consistency, it is recommended to have the same project setup both in the Common Data Environment (CDE) and the individual computer workstation.

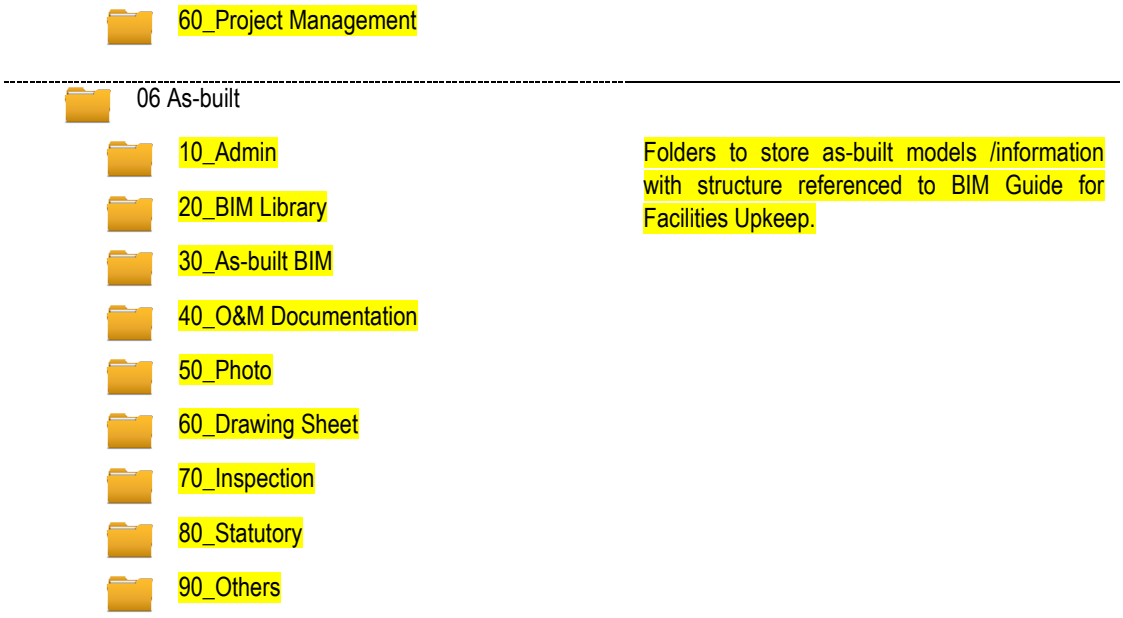
2.2 Project Folder Structure

The project folder structures for BIM adopted projects are recommended as follows:

(a) Main Folder Structure

All project data shall be stored under corresponding Workstage folder. “06 As-built” folder shall refer to the latest version of Building Information Modelling (BIM) Guide for Facilities Upkeep by Property Services Branch.

Folder Structure	Description
[InForM No. /Project Code]	
01 General	Folder to share general information such as contact list, project information, templates, title block, reference materials, etc.
02 WIP	
10_Architectutral	Folders to store work in progress (WIP) models /information being developed by individual discipline teams for internal collaboration. Usually the access is restricted to the individual discipline teams.
20_Building Services	
30_Structural	
40_Landscape Architecture	
50_Quantity Surveying	
60_Project Management	
03 Shared	
10_Architectutral	Folders to share approved models /information by individual discipline team for collaboration. Only current models /information should be stored and outdated/ obsolete files should be moved to the "05 Archive" folder.
20_Building Services	
30_Structural	
40_Landscape Architecture	
50_Quantity Surveying	
60_Project Management	
04 Published	
10_Architectutral	Folders to share authorized models /information for publishing at milestones (usually in non-editable format) where they are ready for submission, procurement and construction (e.g. GPB, Tender DWG etc.).
20_Building Services	
30_Structural	
40_Landscape Architecture	
50_Quantity Surveying	
60_Project Management	
05 Archive	
10_Architectutral	Folders to store historical records of file transaction such as previously shared /published models which were outdated.
20_Building Services	
30_Structural	
40_Landscape Architecture	
50_Quantity Surveying	



2.3 Model Division

A project BIM model should be divided into separate categories and/or building blocks depending on the nature and complexity of the project. For projects with large site footprint where several building blocks existed, the model may be further divided into several zones for more efficient handling of models. The model could be divided by blocks, phases, floors or trades, etc. Once divided, the series of individual models are much easier to manage than one large file. For example:

Example: For project with a single building block:

Model Name	Building	Category
8216-ADA-XX-XX-AR-M3_N-001.xxx	Government Offices	Architectural 3D Model
8216-ADA-XX-XX-AR_CL-M3_N-001.xxx	Government Offices	Ceiling
8216-ADA-XX-XX-AR_FE-M3_N-001.xxx	Government Offices	Furniture

Example: For project with 2 separated building blocks or phases:

Model Name	Building	Category
8216-ADA-01-XX-AR-M3_N-001.xxx	Government Offices Block /Phase 1	Architectural 3D Model
8216-ADA-02-XX-AR-M3_N-001.xxx	Government Offices Block /Phase 2	Architectural 3D Model

Under special circumstances, a single BIM model may be acceptable depending on the nature and complexity of project. The BIM Project Execution Plan shall state the model division strategy (by categories or building blocks, etc.). File sizes of each divided BIM model shall be kept in minimum by purging of unused views, BIM objects and settings before publish or submission. In general, the maximum file size for each divided BIM model should not exceed 500Mb unless otherwise approved. The modelling practices for all

divided BIM models shall be consistent so that they could be combined into federated model together with models of other disciplines in common software platform tools.

2.4 Information Exchange Formats

To enable interoperability, exchange formats such as IFC(v4) shall be adopted to facilitate geospatial and non-geospatial information exchange. The information exchanges requirement should refer to the latest version of the BIM Guide for Facilities Upkeep issued by the ArchSD and the BIM-AM Standards and Guidelines issued by the EMSD.

2.5 General Naming Conventions

- Use only letters A-Z, hyphen, underscore and numbers 0-9 for all fields.
- All fields shall be separated by a hyphen character "-". DO NOT use spaces.
- Within a field, either Camel Case or an underscore "_" shall be used instead of a space to separate words.
- A single period character "." shall be used to separate the file name from the extension. This character should not be used anywhere else in the file name.
- The file extension shall not be amended or deleted.
- The scheme for zone and level sub-division shall be agreed with the other project professionals at the outset and defined in the **BIM Project Execution Plan (BEP)**.
- Elements where a naming convention is not explicitly defined by this Standard shall adopt the naming convention of existing elements and prefix with a 3-character abbreviation to identify corporate author. Examples:

Line Pattern Name	Line Style Name	
ADA_Dash-1.5mm	ADA_1-Solid	} Existing elements
ADS_Dash-3mm	ADS_3-Solid	
ADB_Dash-9mm	ADB_5-Solid	
ADA_Dash-12mm	ADA_3-Hidden	--- New element

2.5.1 Model File Naming

For model file naming, the following format shall be adopted which aligned with the Hong Kong 'Local Annex' of ISO 19650-2:2018 in Annex 1 of the CIC BIM Standards General:

Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Field 6	Field 7
Project Code	Originator	Volume_(System)	Location_(Sub-location)	Discipline_(Sub-discipline)	Type_(Characteristic)	(Sequential Number)

(Optional Sub-Field): Supplement or adopt according to Project setting.

Field	Description and Format	
Field 1 (4-8 characters)	**Project Code** A unique identifier for identification of the project: InForM (e.g. 7781)	
Field 2 (3 characters)	**Originator** A unique identifier based on Agent Responsible Code (ARC) of the CAD Standard for Works Projects to indicate the model's responsible authoring party: (e.g. "ADA" for architectural discipline of ArchSD)	
Field 3 (2-6 characters excluding underscore "_")	**Volume (2-3 characters)** A unique identifier to indicate specific geospatial zone or volume of the project (if required). The following generic codes should apply: **"ZZ"** – All volumes / systems; and **"XX"** – No volume / system applicable.	**(System) (2-3 characters)** An optional identifier to indicate a collection of interconnected model elements across main disciplines under a system (if required).
Field 4 (2-6 characters excluding underscore "_")	**Location (2-4 characters)** A unique identifier to indicate specific location for geospatial coordination. The following generic codes should apply: **"ZZ"** – Multiple levels / locations; and **"XX"** – No level / location applicable.	**(Sub-location) (2 characters)** An optional identifier to indicate a sub-location (e.g. level) within the same location.
Field 5 (2-4 characters excluding underscore "_")	**Discipline (2 characters)** An identifier for each primary discipline to facilitate appearance settings and information filtering for interdepartmental coordination. The standard code **"AR"** should be applied for Architectural discipline. "**ZZ**" should be applied for multiple disciplines for combined models.	**(Sub-discipline) (2 characters)** An optional identifier to indicate the sub-discipline (trade). Commonly used coding as follows: **"CW"** – Curtain Wall; "**MW**" – Metal Works; and **"FL"** – Flooring.

Field	Description and Format	
Field 6 (2-3 characters excluding underscore "_")	**Type (2 characters)** An identifier to indicate the information held within the container. Commonly used coding as follows: **CM** – Combined model **DR** – 2D drawing **M3** – 3D model **SC** – SCCU submission **SD** – Dangerous goods submission **SF** – FSD submission **SI** – Site instruction drawing **SO** – Design options **ST** – Tender drawing	**(Characteristic) (1 character)** An optional identifier to indicate the model's characteristic. Commonly used coding as follows: **E** – Existing **T** – Temporary works **N** – New works **A** – As-built **M** – Maintenance **D** – Demolition **W** – All works (combination of above works)
Field 7 (3 characters)	**(Sequential Number) (3 characters)** A sequential number should be assigned when necessary. Leading zeros should be used.	

The maximum total length of model names is 43 characters, including delimiters and information dividers but excluding file extension.

For a delimiter between Main Fields the Hyphen (-) or Minus character using Unicode Reference U+002D shall be used. Where a delimiter is required between Main Fields and Sub-Fields (if Sub-Field is required), then the Underscore (_) character using Unicode reference U+0332 shall be used.

The following table provides some examples of BIM model file naming:

Model File Name	Description
3723-ADA-Z01-XX_AL-AR-SC_N-001.xxx	Project InForM number 3723; Originator ArchSD(ArchB); Volume/system Zone 1; Non-specific location; All levels; Architectural discipline; SCCU Submission; New Works
7977-ADA-Z02-XX_AL-AR-ST_M-001.xxx	Project InForM number 7977; Originator ArchSD(ArchB); Volume/system Zone 2; Non-specific location; All levels; Architectural discipline; Tender Drawing; Maintenance
7977-QQQ-Z03-XX_02-ZZ-M3_A-001.xxx	Project InForM number 7977; Originator QQQ company; Volume/system Zone 3; Non-specific location; Level 2; Multiple disciplines for combined model; 3D Model; As-built
8195-ADA-XX-XX_AL-AR-M3_W-001.xxx	Project InForM number 8195; Originator ArchSD(ArchB); Volume/system/zone not applicable; Non-specific location; All Levels; Architectural discipline; 3D Model; All Works

Remark: ".xxx" – file name extension

2.5.2 View Naming Convention

Having a view naming system can help user to find the proper views. Since one view can be used on one sheet only, same view need to be duplicated for different use of sheets. The view name to be divided into three to five fields:

Field 1	Field 2 (where applicable)	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5 (where applicable)
Identifier	Drawing Number	Scale	Level / Description	Room Name

Field	Description and Format
Field 1 (1-2 characters)	**Identifier** Commonly used coding as follows: **FS** – FSD submission **SC** – SCCU submission **P** – Presentation **SK** – Sketch drawing **GP** – Location drawings, general layout **DL** – Detailed layouts **CA** – Component drawings / Assembly drawings **MS** – Miscellaneous **CF** – Suspended ceiling system / Special floor system **PE** – Principal elements
Field 2 (where applicable) (3 characters)	**Drawing Number** 001, 002, 003, etc.
Field 3	**Scale** 1:50, 1:100, 1:2000, etc.
Field 4	**Level / Description** GF, 1F, 2F, RF, Site Plan, Elevation, Section, etc.
Field 5 (where applicable)	**Room Name** Toilet, Plant Room, etc.

The following table provides some examples of view naming:

View Name	Description
GP_500_1F_Master Plan	1:500 Location Drawing for 1st Floor Master Plan
DL_001_50_2F_Male Toilet	1:50 Detailed Layout for 2nd Floor Male Toilet in Drawing DL001
SC_100_RF	1:100 SCCU Submission Drawing for Roof Plan

2.5.3 Drawing Numbering System

Please refer Section 3.9 of the Drawing Practice Manual Second Edition for the drawing number system. Identification for types of architectural drawings shall refer to the following table:

Identifier	Types of Arch. Drawings	Drawing Elements	Remarks	Scale Recom-mended
GP	Location Drawings, General Layout	1. List of Drawings 2. Location Plan / Block Plan 3. Master Layout Plan 4. General Plans (Floor Plans, Sections & Elevations)	Separate identifiers can be established for **Submission Drawings** if required. All external Builder's works for B.S./ main services stacks (e.g. R.W. Pipe, S.&W. Pipe & etc.) should be incorporated on Site Plan / Floor Plans unless directed otherwise.	1:100 1:200 1:500 1:1000 1:5000 1:7500 1:10000
		5. Existing Layout/ Demolition Plan/ Hoarding Plan	For Alteration & Addition Projects or New Projects where existing works should be shown.	
PE	Principal Elements	1. Architectural Features/ Wall Sections 2. Roofing Details 3. Staircases 4. Lift Shafts 5. Openings for Skylights/ Escalators/ Curtain Wall/ Cladding etc.	To show the interface of components or assemblies for construction purposes.	1:2 1:5 1:10 1:20 1:50
CA	Component Drawings/ Assembly Drawings	1. Schedules 2. Details	To show in schedule form, the range of specific components and assembly details to be used in the project, e.g. :- - Door Schedules & Details - Window Schedules & Details - Glass / Metal Louvres Schedules - Roller Shutter Schedules - Finishing Schedules & Details - Ironmongery Schedules - Sanitary Fittings Schedules - Glass Block/Grille Wall Schedules & Details etc.	1:2 1:5 1:10 1:20 1:50

Identifier	Types of Arch. Drawings	Drawing Elements	Remarks	Scale Recom-mended
CF	Suspended Ceiling System/ Special Flooring System	1. Reflected Ceiling Plans & Details 2. Raised Floors & Details		1:5 1:10 1:20 1:100
DL	Detailed Layouts	1. Layout Plans 2. Sections 3. Elevations 4. Details	To show the detailed location and precise information of components and assembly details in complex areas, e.g.:- - Room types & Details of : - Toilets, Changing Rooms; - Lift Lobbies, Services Rooms; - Cooked Food Centres, Squash Courts; - Medical Wards, Surgery Wards; - Libraries, Special Classroom etc.	1:5 1:10 1:20 1:50
EW	External Works	1. Layout Plans 2. Sections 3. Elevations 4. Details	To show the detailed location of components and assembly details at external areas, e.g. Details of : - Project Signboards - Hoarding Layout & Details - Pavings, Steps & Ramps - Planters, Benches, Arbours - Tree Pit & Grille - Perimeter Walls/ Fences, Railings, Gates - Draw Pit, Earth Pit etc.	1:5 1:10 1:20 1:50 1:100 1:200
MS	Miscellaneous	Other Unclassified Elements	To show precise information of components and assemblies for workshop manufacture or on site fabrication, e.g. Details of : - Notice Board, Cat Ladders, Trap Doors, - Flagpoles, Signage System, - F.S. Inlet/ HR Cabinets etc.	1:5 1:10 1:20 1:50
SC	Statutory Compliance Checking Unit Submission	1. List of Drawings 2. Location Plan / Block Plan 3. Site Plan 4. General Plan (Floor Plans, Sections & Elevations) 5. Schedules 6. Calculations 7. Schematic Drawings 8. Other prescribed plans as required under B(A)R	To show essential information e.g. site parameter, fire safety, means of escape, fire resisting constructions, light and ventilation, access and facilities for persons with a disability, modification table and other information as required by SCCU for processing of plans	1:50 1:100 1:200 1:500 1:1000 1:5000 1:7500 1:10000
FS	Fire Services Department Submission	1. List of Drawings 2. Location Plan/ Block Plan 3. Site Plan		1:50 1:100 1:200 1:500

Identifier	Types of Arch. Drawings	Drawing Elements	Remarks	Scale Recom-mended
		4. General Plan (Floor Plans, Sections & Elevations)		1:1000 1:5000 1:7500 1:10000
SK	Sketch Drawing	1. Layout Plans 2. Sections 3. Elevations 4. Details		

3 BIM Uses

3.1 General

The scope of BIM Uses in public works projects shall be according to the latest version of the Development Bureau (DEVB) Technical Circular (Works). The following sections describe the general requirements and acceptable deliverables for various BIM Uses for architectural design.

3.2 Design Authoring

A process of using BIM software to create and develop a Building Information Model of a project which includes a database of properties, quantities, means and methods, costs and schedules. Project team shall use the authoring tools to produce plan, elevation, section, detail, fabrication and shop drawings. The tools may also be used to produce schedules (GFA, UFA, NOFA, room, door, window, finishes, etc).

3.3 Design Reviews

A process for stakeholders to view a model, images from the models or animated walk-throughs of a project, provide feedback and validate numerous design aspects such as meeting client requirements and previewing spaces and layouts in 3D. The reviewer can check layout, sightlines, lighting, security, disabled access and egress, way finding, ergonomics, acoustics, textures and colours, etc. There are numerous ways for carrying out design review process. Apart from regular workshop or meeting to review the federated BIM model by project team, some other examples are animated walk-throughs in BIM software platform, virtual mock-up by BIM software platform and virtual mock-up by using virtual reality technology, etc. where project team may consider to plan and specify if appropriate.

3.4 Existing Conditions Modelling

A process of 3D digital survey and production of BIM model for an existing site to facilitate design planning. The digital survey may be carried out by photogrammetry or laser scanning technology to generate Point Cloud model which is later transformed to an editable BIM model. The deliverables should at least include BIM model(s) indicating the existing architectural, building services and structural elements as appropriate,

and character-defining elements for projects involving historic buildings. Where specified, the 3D digital survey model should meet the following requirements:

(a) Georeferenced to the absolute coordinate system;

(b) Referenced and generated from the digital Point Cloud survey result;

(c) With colour schemes applied to various architectural, building services and structural elements for differentiation; and

(d) Capable to serve as a base model for different design stage authoring use.

3.5 Site Analysis

A process in which BIM and GIS tools are used to evaluate a site to determine the most optimal location, position and orientation for a future project. The analysis may include master planning, sun and shadow studies, daylight analysis, wind flow analysis and solar envelope analysis, etc.

3.6 3D Coordination

A process of using Clash Detection software tools to identify conflicts by analysing 3D models of the different building systems. The goal of the coordination process is to eliminate clashes before construction of the project. The 3D coordination process shall include checks for headroom requirements, working spaces for building operations and maintenance activities. The following deliverables should be provided in design and construction stage as minimum:

(a) Clash analysis reports for individual zones / floors;

(b) Action plan with target completion schedule to handle and eliminate detected clashes.

3.7 Cost Estimation

Accurate quantity take-offs may be extracted from models and used by quantity surveyors to develop cost estimates for a project. The quantity surveyors shall extract the data from the models provided by the architects and engineers. Refer to the current version of BIM Guide for Cost Estimation by Quantity Surveying Branch.

3.8 Engineering Analysis

A process which uses the BIM model to analysis and assess design options to facilitate the provision of effective engineering solution. Engineering analysis may be related to structural, lighting, solar and shading, airflow, energy, acoustic, thermal, mechanical, people movement, hydraulic, etc. The details of engineering analysis should be agreed by the project team.

3.9 Facility Energy Analysis

A process of using a building energy simulation programme with a model to conduct energy assessments of a project design.

3.10 Sustainability Evaluation

A process in which a project model is evaluated based on BEAM Plus, LEED or other sustainable criteria.

3.11 Space Programming

A process in which the design layout model is used to efficiently and accurately assess the compliance of client's spatial requirements, such as approved schedule of accommodation, reference plot ratio, site coverage of greenery and other spatial requirements as considered appropriate.

3.12 Phase Planning (4D Modelling)

A process of linking a programme to the model which is used to plan the phased occupancy in a renovation or to show the construction sequence and space requirements on a construction site. The following deliverables should be provided in construction stage as minimum:

(a) Overall building construction 4D work sequence model;

(b) The 4D work sequence model shall link up the construction master programme to demonstrate the compatibility of the installation works sequences of the major building components; and

(c) The model shall be assigned with the delivery path of major building components to demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of the installation method statements of the works. All temporary works and site logistic arrangements shall be modelled to demonstrate the feasibility and prove the constructability and buildability of the proposed method statement.

3.13 Digital Fabrication

The use of models to facilitate the fabrication of modular construction units including those for MiC, DfMA, prefabrication of BS/MEP installations; and other construction materials or assemblies such as sheet metal fabrication, structural steel fabrication and pipe cutting. The models can also be used for prototyping with 3D printers as part of a design intent review process.

3.14 Site Utilization Planning

A process to use BIM models to perform site space planning, site logistics, sequencing requirements, temporary works and safety. If specified, the construction phase BIM model should be linked to the construction schedule (4D) include permanent and temporary facilities on site for all of the phases of the construction process. This is normally performed by the contractor if specified in project.

3.15 3D Control and Planning

It is applicable for project requiring the adoption of Digital Works Supervision System in according to DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No.3/2020 that digital setting-out, construction checking, etc. as appropriate by means of 3D laser scanners, robotic total stations, etc. shall be adopted as far as practicable.

3.16 As-built Modelling

The process of preparing an accurate record of the physical conditions and assets of a project. The As-Built model should contain information relating to the architectural elements with links to operation, maintenance, and asset data. Additional information and data for equipment and space planning may be included. For the deliverables to be provided for As-built Model, refer to the current version of BIM Guide for Facilities Upkeep by Property Services Branch.

3.17 Drawing Generation (Drawing Production)

A process of producing drawing sheets from the BIM model source. By setting various drawing views (layout or section) in the BIM software tools, drawing sheets could be automatically generated base on the BIM model information.

As far as it is practicable to generate 2D drawings from the BIM authoring software, non-BIM authoring software should not be used to generate drawings. The 2D drawings generated from BIM model does not need to follow the CAD Standard for Works Projects (CSWP). On the other hand, it is acceptable that certain architectural components, the building services schematic /control logic diagrams /drawings, reinforcement details are not generated directly from the BIM model.

4 Modelling Requirements

4.1 Model Origin Point and Orientation

The origin point and orientation of a BIM model shall be defined and coordinated with all disciplines as follows:

(a) Eastings and Northings shall refer to Hong Kong 1980 Grid System; and
(b) Elevations shall refer to Hong Kong Principal Datum (HKPD).

If a model is produced in a local co-ordinate system due to software functionality or limitations, the BIM coordinator or modeller shall be responsible for providing clear instruction and documentation as to the origin x, y, z and bearing translations accompanying their BIM submission.

The origin point and its orientation of all discipline models should be aligned and defined according to the BEP.

4.2 Linking to Structural, Building Services and Landscape Models

The general rules for model linking are as follows:

(a) The coordinates of the structural and/or building services models should be checked before linking. Same coordinates should be adopted for models to be linked.
(b) Do not link to model under working (WIP).
(c) The linked model should be a detached copy of the central model.

4.3 Language

Unless specifically required by the BEP, all project information and attributes should be in the English language.

4.4 Unit of Measurement

BIM model should be modelled in metric system (International System of Units or SI Units).

4.5 Date Format

Date format should follow ISO 8601 Data elements and interchange formats -Information interchange - Representation of dates and times as follow:

Year				Month		Date	
Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M	D	D

4.6 Scope of Modelling

Modelling shall be carried out at each stage of the project and level of development of the elements produced at each stage will be specified in the BEP.

The building or feature elements shall be created using the appropriate software tools and components for walls, slabs, doors, windows etc. If the features of the BIM authoring tool are not sufficient for modelling an element then it shall be created using other appropriate objects and defined with an appropriate “Type” name.

2D lines and symbols may be used to complement the model when smaller elements are not modelled in 3D. For example, some elements smaller than 50mm may not need to be modelled. 2D standard details may be used on drawings produced using BIM authoring tools to complement overall drawing packages.

If an architect models structural elements, the size and location shall be as per the information from the structural engineers. It is recommended that the architect uses the structural model as a reference within the architectural model to avoid duplication of building elements.

Whenever possible, the architect should use the actual dimension, thickness or detail to model an element accurately. The model elements shall contain the information and data available at each stage.

4.7 Level of Information Need (LOIN)

Building Information Models will be developed from preliminary design to final as-built models with a number of distinct phases and stages throughout the process. The level of information need (LOIN) required at each stage of the design, construction and as-built phases should be different to accurately portrait the work. The LOIN refers to components of the Level of Graphics (LOD-G), Level of Information (LOD-I) and Level of Documentation (DOC).

LOIN Specification as stipulated in CIC Building Information Modelling Standards (General) should be referred and adopted to enable clients, architects, engineers, contractors, quantity surveyors and facility managers to clearly specify the content of models at each stage of a project, and incorporated into the Design Stage and Construction Stage BEPs so as to define what Levels of Development are to be achieved at each stage of a project and what will be delivered by the project teams.

The specification of LOIN allows BIM coordinators and modellers to define what their models can be relied on for and allows other stakeholders to understand the usability and the limitations of models they are receiving. LOIN defines the extent to which a model element has been developed from design to construction to operation.

LOIN should only be used to describe model elements and not models as a whole. An element has only progressed to a given LOIN when all the stated requirements have been met. There is no direct link between LOINs and design phases. Building systems are developed at different progress through the design process. For example, the design of the structural system proceeds ahead of the design of interior layouts. At the end of scheme design, the model may include many elements at LOIN 200, but will also include many at LOIN 100, as well as some at LOIN 300.

The client and/or BIM Manager shall specify in the design stage BEP, what the LOIN for each model element shall be when models will be handed over from the design team to the contractor. The definitions and requirements of graphical representation (LOD-G), non-graphical information (LOD-I) and the documentation (DOC) of Architectural elements shall reference to the CIC Building Information Modelling Standards (General) and CIC Building Information Modelling Standards (Architecture and Structural Engineering). The recommended LOIN for Architectural Model is listed as follows:-

LOIN at various stages	LOIN Definition Recommendation
Workstage 1	LOD-G 100 + LOD-I 100
Workstage 2	LOD-G 200 + LOD-I 200
Workstage 3	LOD-G 200-300 + LOD-I 200-300
Workstage 4	LOD-G 300 + LOD-I 300
Workstage 5	LOD-G 400 + LOD-I 400

4.7.1 Level of Graphics (LOD-G)

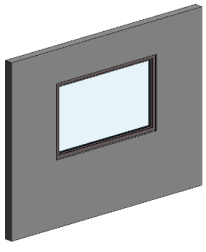
LOD-G is the description of graphical information in a model element. The recommended LOD-G for Architectural Model is listed as follows:

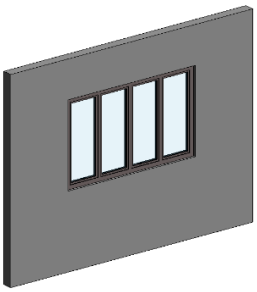
LOD-G	Minimum Acceptable Criteria
100	The Model Element is graphically represented within the Model by a symbol or other generic representation or rough 3D shape. Information related to the Model Element (i.e. cost per square foot, tonnage of HVAC, etc.) can be derived from other Model Elements.
200	The Model Element is graphically represented within the Model as a generic system, object, or assembly with approximate quantities, assumed size, shape, location, and orientation. The assumed required spaces for access and maintenance shall be indicated. Model element is graphically represented as assumed sized / shape of equipment.
300	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 model shall include details of the required spaces for handling installation, operation and maintenance needs and the interface details for checking and coordination with other models / objects. The model element should easily be recognized without further clarification.
400	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 for fabrication, assembly, and installation.

For LOD-G 100 to 400, non-graphic information and data may also be attached to the Model Elements.

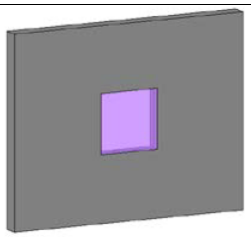
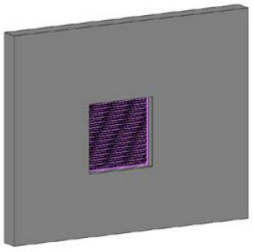
An example of the minimum object geometry shapes (images) and the corresponding object information for architectural elements at different LOD-Gs are illustrated as follows:

Example of Object Geometry Image for an Exterior Window

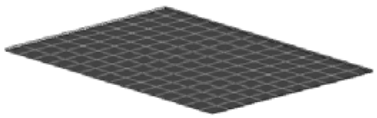
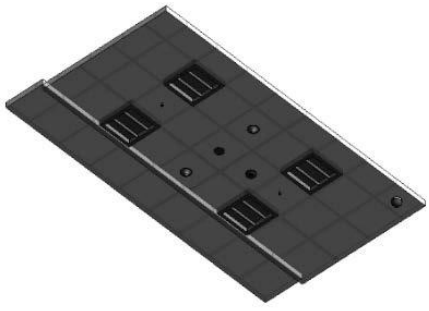
LOD-G	Description	Example Image
100	**Pre Design** NA	N/A
200	**Schematic Design** Generic wall objects representing major types of proposed window wall assemblies. Overall window wall assembly depth represented by a single model object. Layouts and locations still flexible.	

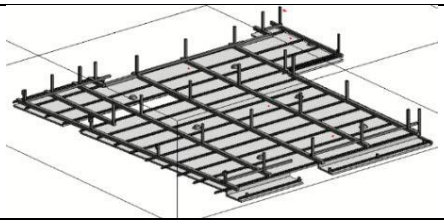
LOD-G	Description	Example Image
300	**Design Development** Specified location and orientation of face of glass. Nominal face dimensions and thickness of glazing. Spacing, location, size and orientation of mullions. Operable components defined (windows, louvers and doors) and included in model.	
400	**Construction Stage** Complete mullion extrusion profiles. Interface details between wall systems (within) and wall and support systems including sealants, end dams, flashings and membranes.	

Example of Object Geometry Image for a Louver

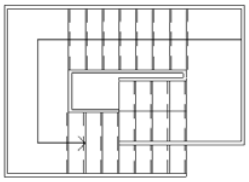
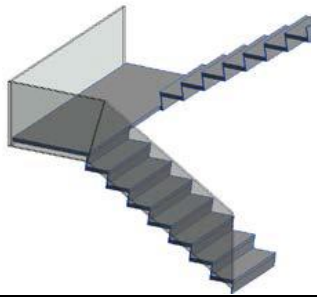
LOD-G	Description	Example Image
100	**Pre Design** N/A	N/A
200	**Schematic Design** Generic model element that is indicative of approximate area and location of intended louver or vent.	
300	**Design Development** Louver assembly modelled by type, indicative of area and location of intended louver/vent and includes accurate frame (boundary dimensions) and blades. Opening for louver is cut from host wall. Performance level defined in non-graphic information associated with model elements (e.g. storm proof or not, free air).	
400	**Construction Stage** Update with specific manufacturers information including frame profiles, blade profiles and sub-components.	Same as 300

Example of Object Geometry Image for a False Ceiling System

LOD-G	Description	Example Image
100	**Pre Design** N/A	N/A
200	**Schematic Design** Model ceiling approximately to show overall scope and thickness or system depth of suspended ceiling.	
300	**Design Development** Overall assembly modelled to specific system thickness including framing. Major penetrations are modelled. Location of expansion or control joints may be indicated, but not modelled.	

LOD-G	Description	Example Image
400	**Construction Stage** All assembly components are modelled including tees, hangers, support structure and ceiling tiles.	

Example of Object Geometry Image for Railing and Balustrade

LOD-G	Description	Example Image
100	**Pre Design** Approximate alignment and location of the element using standard symbol	
200	**Schematic Design** Generic model elements without articulation of materials of structures	
300	**Design Development** Model assemblies by type to include railings, posts and supports. Element modelling to include: - Accurate horizontal alignment - Accurate length and height of railings Required non-graphic information associated with model elements includes: - Railing Type - Material Type - Spacing and clearance requirements	
400	**Construction Stage** All elements are modelled to support fabrication and installation.	Same as 300

4.7.2 Level of Information (LOD-I)

LOD-I is the description of non-graphical information in a model element. The recommended LOD-I for Architectural Model is listed as follows:

BIM Object Properties	Object Data Requirements	LOD-I				
		100	200	300	400	500
Project Information	Project information including organisation name, project issue date, address, name and project number.	R	R	R	R	R
General Properties	General information of the object including identification, designation, type, name, location and materials, etc.	R	R	R	R	R
Design Properties	Design information and parameters of the BIM objects.		R	R	R	R
Classification Properties (Optional)	The classification title and code of the model elements reference to the OmniClass table 23 or other coding system as agreed.			R	R	R
Manufacturer's Equipment Properties	Manufacturer's equipment information and parameters of the objects, including equipment manufacturer's name, supplier's name, brand name, model number and country of origin.				R	R
Condition Properties	Installation information including installation month/year, latest testing /commissioning month/year and equipment life expectancy.				R	R
Verification Properties	Field verification method used for verifying the as-built element.					R

R: Required

4.7.3 Level of Documentation (DOC)

DOC is the description of documentation to be associated with the uses to meet the identified requirements. The recommended DOC I is listed as follows:

BIM Object Properties	Object Documentation Requirements	LOD-I				
		100	200	300	400	500
Specification / Properties	Product Technical Documents (e.g. product technical sheet, catalogue, type test certificate, etc.), and other external document in the form of a hyperlink.				R	R
	Operation and Maintenance Manual, Warranties, etc., and other external document in the form of a hyperlink.				R	R

R: Required

4.8 Presentation Style

The line weight and line pattern in 2D drawing presentation should be standardized and follow the recommendations in Annex A. Samples of drawings and drawing sheets are included in Annex B for reference. The recommended line style should be applied for design, construction and as-built models.

4.9 Object File

Object file is a data file contains architectural, structural or building services element and should include geometry and parameters to represent the element's characteristics. The creation of object file should refer to relevant section in this Guide, a series of code of practices for objects creation, COBie and the BuildingSMART IFC schema. Object file created should be stored in specific folder as detailed in this Guide.

4.9.1 General Requirement for Object Creation

The following general requirements should be followed in creation of object:

(a) The object file should include information of physical dimension for coordination of BIM model.
(b) Drawing symbol should be included in an object file for 2D drawing output and complied with the latest version of Drawing Practice Manual of ArchSD. The shape and size of symbol should be coordinated for easy reading in the drawing output.
(c) Symbolic 2D annotation (drawing symbol) should be visible while the 3D geometry should be invisible in drawing output of plan view.
(d) 3D geometry shall be visible for rendering in 3D view.
(e) Object file should include the material /equipment information.
(f) Nesting object file should be limited to 2 levels except for drawing symbol. It is important to understand that nesting object file increases the file size and affects performance, specifically the regeneration process of the object file views.
(g) Host object file should be allowed.
(h) The LOD, line styles, line weight, line pattern, text style and unit of measurement for modelling of object shall refer to relevant sections of this Guide.
(i) To minimize the object file size, only essential connectors should be used and the object file should be created directly from an object file template to reduce extra information in an object file
(j) Level of the insertion / origin point of the object file is recommended at the centre point at the bottom level of the object.
(k) The maximum size of each BIM object file used should be kept at the minimum, preferably under 5MB.

4.9.2 Object File Naming Convention

Object file naming conventions ensure that objects created can be easily identified. The naming conventions include short forms of the object category and description that allow the user to search for objects more systematically. The proposed naming convention is as follow:

Format and Field Length

	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5
BIM Object Naming Fields	Category	Functional Type	Originator	Descriptor 1	Descriptor 2
Field Length and Format	3 alpha-numeric	3 alpha-numeric	3 alpha-numeric	1-15 alpha-numeric	2 alpha-numeric

Requirements of each Field

	Requirements
Field 1 and Field 2 (Category / Functional Type)	- These two fields shall follow **CIC Master Type List** (https://www.bim.cic.hk/en/resources/master_list). - Field 1 shall be kept unique in value and meaning. - When Field 2 is not necessary to describe at the second level, three underscores (__) should be used.
Field 3 (Originator)	- Agent Responsible Code (ARC) should be used as originator. - If a BIM object is fully adopted without change, its name should be maintained. However, if the BIM object is modified, its originator code should be updated and saved as another BIM object.
Field 4 (Descriptor 1)	- Descriptor 1 contains information about primary use and material when applicable. - Duplicate information with the Category and Functional Type should be avoided. - Capital letters should be used for first letter of each word (e.g. WallMounted, GlobalValve). - All-capital short forms should be used to indicate materials when applicable (e.g. CONC for concrete, WD for Wood). - If Descriptor 1 starts with all-capital short form, an underscore (_) should be used to separate the short form and the following word (e.g. CONC_Kerb, WD_Slash). - If Descriptor 1 is blank, three nos. of underscores (___) should be used in place of Descriptor 1 (e.g. SFM-RCB-ACM-___-01.rfa).
Field 5 (Descriptor 2)	- Descriptor 2 is a 2-digit sequential number (e.g. 01 to 99) to distinguish different types that cannot be sufficiently identified by preceding fields (e.g. STE-STA-ACM-NB_Pier-01.rfa). - If Descriptor 2 is blank, two underscores (__) should be used in place of Descriptor 2 (e.g. PPF-UPV-ACM-BendSocket-__.rfa).

Example

Field	**DOR-SGL-ADA-WD-01.xxx**	**Descriptions**
Category (Field 1)	**DOR**-SGL-ADA-WD-01.xxx	A Door, DOR is the short form of the category / classification / catalog “door”
Functional Type (Field 2)	DOR-**SGL**-ADA-WD-01.xxx	A Single Door, SGL is the short form of the sub-type “single”
Originator (Field 3)	DOR-SGL-**ADA**-WD-01.xxx	Agent Responsible Code, e.g.: ADA for architectural discipline of ArchSD ADB for building services discipline of ArchSD ADS for structural engineering discipline of ArchSD
Descriptor 1 (Field 4)	DOR-SGL-ADA-**WD**-01xxx	A door is made of **Wood** (Material).
Descriptor 2 (Field 5)	DOR-SGL-ADA-WD-**01**.xxx	Type 1 of the wood door
File Extension	DOR-SGL-ADA-WD-01.**xxx**	File Format Extension

Other Requirements

1. The BIM object shall be named systematically and logically for the understanding of the users and for easy BIM objects management.

2. The methodology of naming conventions shall be applied to the BIM object libraries of all projects.

3. The file name length of BIM objects should be 30 characters maximum, including delimiters but excluding the file extension. The name should be as short as possible.

4. Only alphanumeric characters, hyphen (-) and underscore (_) are allowed. Hyphens should be used as the delimiter between each naming field.

5. Space, special symbols and invalid characters (including ~ " # % & * : < > ? / \ { | }.) shall not be used within BIM object names.

4.9.3 Type Naming Conventions

Type Naming Conventions shall primarily follow Object File Naming Convention. If necessary, further detail naming format with the following general rules should apply:

All Objects must include one predefined type. Unless they represent nominal sizes, type names should include units or capacity, and include a unit indicator. (Refer to Annex D)

When naming an Object type, use the format and rules below:

- Do not include the Object name or category in the type name.
- Type names should reflect actual usage.
- Type names should indicate the key differences between types (size, count, material) and, when applicable, reflect standard sizes. In some cases, you may base names on size difference, but use common terms rather than numbers.
- When types are named by size, use dimensions only. Avoid the use of characters or words. (h, w, d, or height, width, depth).
- Type names should include units or capacity and a unit indicator, unless they represent nominal sizes.
- Metric types should reflect the local unit standard, unless the types are intended to be generic.
- Keep type names as short as possible. Type names must display in dialogs and in the Type Selector.

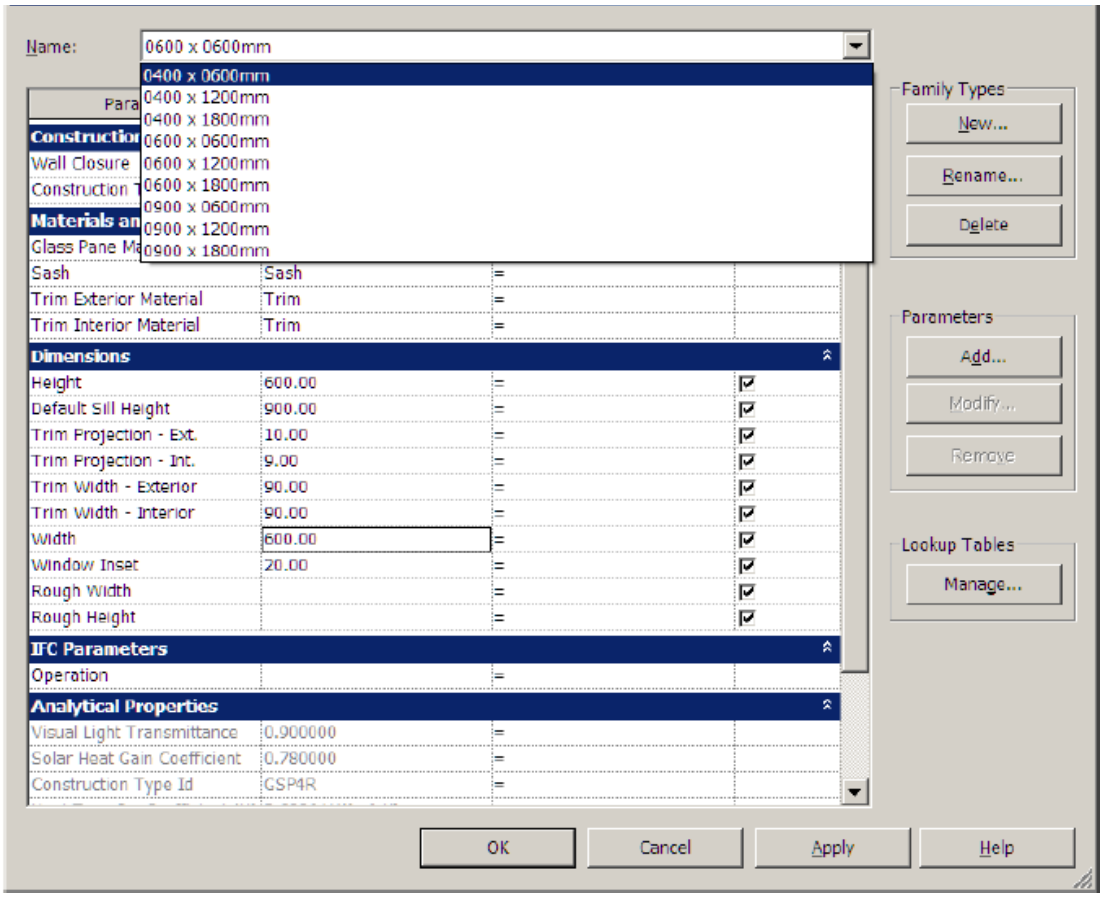
Format

Unless there is a market-specific reason to do otherwise, use the following general order in type names:

For doors and windows: <width> x <height>

For casework and furniture: <width> x <depth> x <height>

Below is an example of a Window Object with different Object Types



For objects that feature nominal sizes or industry-standard terms:

In type names, drop the dimension indicators (mm) and/or use industry-standard naming conventions.

- Brick (industry-standard naming): **Common, Norman, CSR, Metric Modular**
- Lumber (nominal sizes): **2x4**
- Structure (industry-standard naming): **W12 x 204**

4.9.4 BIM Object Sheet

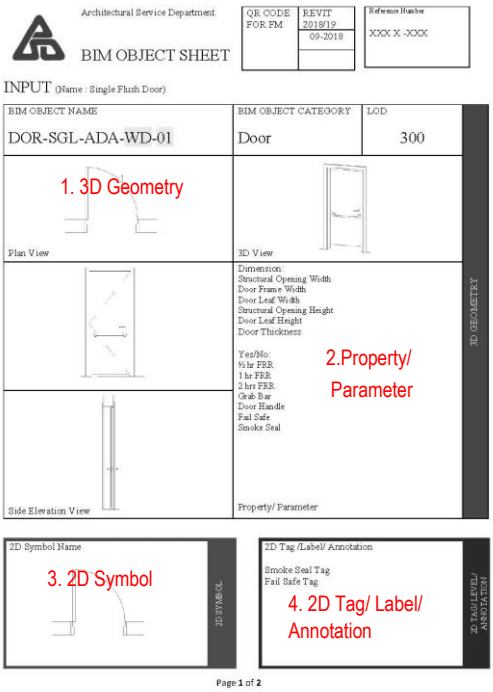
The BIM object shall contain 3D component of geometry, 2D component of symbol and **tag / label / annotation**. All of these contents are intended for drawing production of presentation drawing, statutory submission drawing and tender / construction drawing. In addition, the BIM object shall be able to schedule

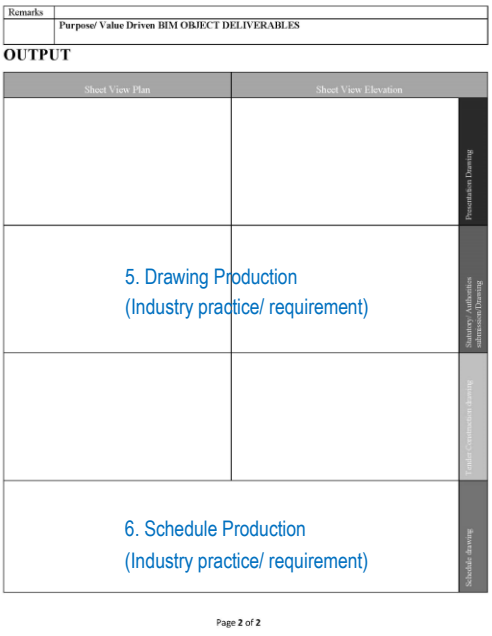
in project environment with proper information. The drawing production and schedule production shall follow industry practice and the requirement of project.

Comprehensive BIM object sheet shall be provided after completion of object creation. It enables clients, administrators and users of the BIM object to easily identify the properties, functions and outputs of the BIM object in drawing production.

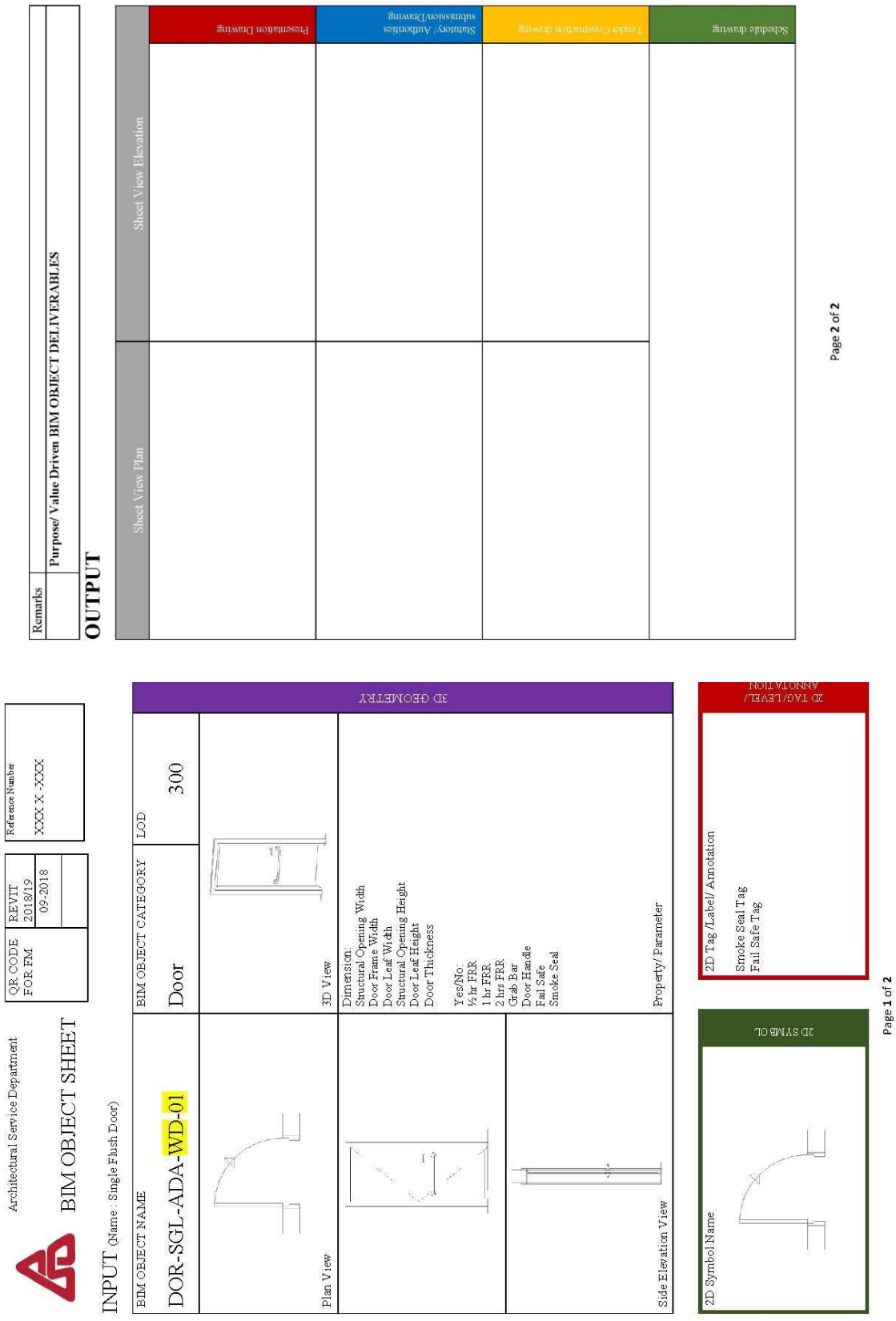
The BIM object sheet shall contain following items:

Item	Description
1. 3D Geometry	- Views to be shown in the sheet (plan view, front and side elevation view, 3D view) - (2D symbolic items do not show in this part)
2. Property / Parameter	- Property / Parameter set and value
3. 2D – Symbol	*- 2D symbolic item for drawing production*
4. 2D – Tag / Label / Annotation	*- 2D symbolic item for drawing production*
5. Drawing Production	*- Plan view and elevation view for presentation purpose* *- Plan view and elevation view for statutory / authority submission purpose* *- Plan view and elevation view for tender / construction purpose*
6. Schedule Production	*- Schedule with appropriate property / parameter*





The BIM Object Sheet shall generally follow the layout below:



4.10 Overlapping Elements

Overlapping elements should be avoided and minimised. When overlapping elements cannot be eliminated, the overlapping elements, reason for overlapping and associated parameter for filtering should be documented in the BEP.

4.11 Large Spanning Continuous Elements

Model elements spanning over one level (e.g. walls spanning over 1 story high) or across building (e.g. floor plates spanning between buildings through connection bridges) should be split into separate model elements. When large spanning continuous elements (e.g. curtain wall) cannot be split, the reason should be documented in the BEP.

4.12 Complex Geometry

Modelling method of complex geometries, such as two-way curves and non-uniform rational basis spline surfaces, should be documented in BEP.

5 Data Requirement for Asset management

5.1 Data Format of As-built Information

As-built information relevant to asset management should be stored in a standardized file folder structure as mentioned in Section 2.2 of this Guide.

The requirements of BIM file coding, naming convention, model presentation style (colour code, line type, line weight, etc.) and unit of measurement of the as-built BIM model should make reference to the latest version of BIM Guide for Facilities Upkeep by Property Services Branch.

5.2 Deliverables

The As-Built information shall be contained in a prescribed folder system including but not limited to the following deliverables:

(a) BIM Project Execution Plan indicating the adopted modelling methodology and details;
(b) As-built BIM models for all disciplines and 2D drawing files for architectural details;
(c) Design authoring tools' templates, title block, BIM object files and other necessary resources for viewing of the as-built BIM model;
(d) Testing and Commissioning reports;
(e) Operation and Maintenance manuals;
(f) Relevant statutory certificates, approval documents and forms; and
(g) Other relevant project information as required.

Annex A – Line weight & Line pattern

Model Line Weights | Perspective Line Weights | Annotation Line Weights

Model line weights control line widths for objects like walls and windows in orthographic views. They depend on view scale.

There are 16 model line weights. Each can be given a size for each view scale. Click on a cell to change line width.

	1 : 10	1 : 20	1 : 50	1 : 100	1 : 200	1 : 500	1 : 1000
1	0.1300 mm	0.1300 mm	0.1300 mm	0.1300 mm	0.0600 mm	0.0600 mm	0.0600 mm
2	0.1800 mm	0.1800 mm	0.1800 mm	0.1800 mm	0.1300 mm	0.1300 mm	0.1300 mm
3	0.2500 mm	0.2500 mm	0.2500 mm	0.2500 mm	0.1800 mm	0.1800 mm	0.1800 mm
4	0.3500 mm	0.3500 mm	0.3500 mm	0.3500 mm	0.2500 mm	0.2500 mm	0.2500 mm
5	0.5000 mm	0.5000 mm	0.5000 mm	0.5000 mm	0.3500 mm	0.3500 mm	0.3500 mm
6	0.7000 mm	0.7000 mm	0.7000 mm	0.7000 mm	0.5000 mm	0.5000 mm	0.5000 mm
7	1.0000 mm	1.0000 mm	1.0000 mm	1.0000 mm	0.7000 mm	0.7000 mm	0.7000 mm
8	2.8000 mm	2.0000 mm	2.0000 mm	1.4000 mm	1.0000 mm	1.0000 mm	1.0000 mm
9	4.0000 mm	2.8000 mm	2.8000 mm	2.0000 mm	1.4000 mm	1.4000 mm	1.4000 mm
10	5.0000 mm	4.0000 mm	4.0000 mm	2.8000 mm	2.0000 mm	2.0000 mm	2.0000 mm
11	6.0000 mm	5.0000 mm	5.0000 mm	4.0000 mm	2.8000 mm	2.8000 mm	2.8000 mm
12	7.0000 mm	6.0000 mm	6.0000 mm	5.0000 mm	4.0000 mm	4.0000 mm	4.0000 mm
13	8.0000 mm	7.0000 mm	7.0000 mm	6.0000 mm	5.0000 mm	5.0000 mm	5.0000 mm
14	9.0000 mm	8.0000 mm	8.0000 mm	7.0000 mm	6.0000 mm	6.0000 mm	6.0000 mm
15	9.0000 mm	9.0000 mm	9.0000 mm	8.0000 mm	7.0000 mm	7.0000 mm	7.0000 mm
16	9.0000 mm	9.0000 mm	9.0000 mm	9.0000 mm	8.0000 mm	8.0000 mm	8.0000 mm

Model Line Weights | Perspective Line Weights | Ar

Perspective model line weights control line widths

There are 16 model line weights. Click on a cell to

1	0.1300 mm
2	0.1800 mm
3	0.2500 mm
4	0.3500 mm
5	0.5000 mm
6	0.7000 mm
7	1.0000 mm
8	1.4000 mm
9	2.0000 mm
10	2.8000 mm
11	4.0000 mm
12	5.0000 mm
13	6.0000 mm
14	7.0000 mm
15	8.0000 mm
16	10.0000 mm

Model Line Weights | Perspective Line Weights | Annotation Line Weights

Annotation line weights control line widths for objects like sections and dimer and projection method.

There are 16 annotation line weights. Click on a cell to change line width.

1	0.1300 mm
2	0.1800 mm
3	0.2500 mm
4	0.3500 mm
5	0.5000 mm
6	0.7000 mm
7	1.0000 mm
8	1.4000 mm
9	2.0000 mm
10	2.8000 mm
11	4.0000 mm
12	5.0000 mm
13	6.0000 mm
14	7.0000 mm
15	8.0000 mm
16	10.0000 mm

Line Pattern Properties

A line pattern is made up of dashes, dots, and spaces. Define sequence and lengths below.
Note: a dot is drawn as a 1.5pt long dash.

Name: Center

	Type	Value
1	Dash	12 mm
2	Space	2.4 mm
3	Dash	2.4 mm
4	Space	2.4 mm
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

OK Cancel

Line Pattern Properties

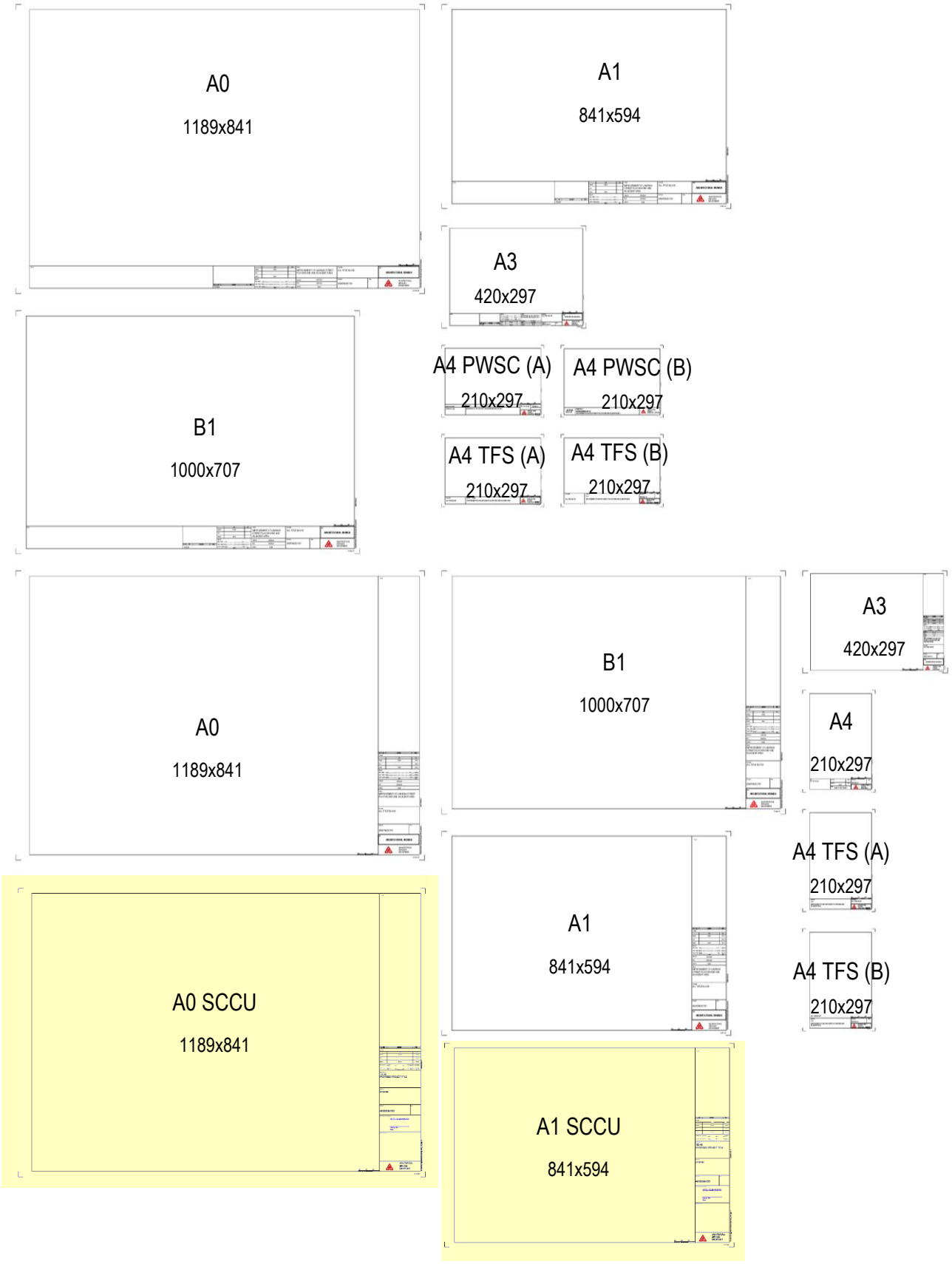
A line pattern is made up of dashes, dots, and spaces. Define sequence and lengths below.
Note: a dot is drawn as a 1.5pt long dash.

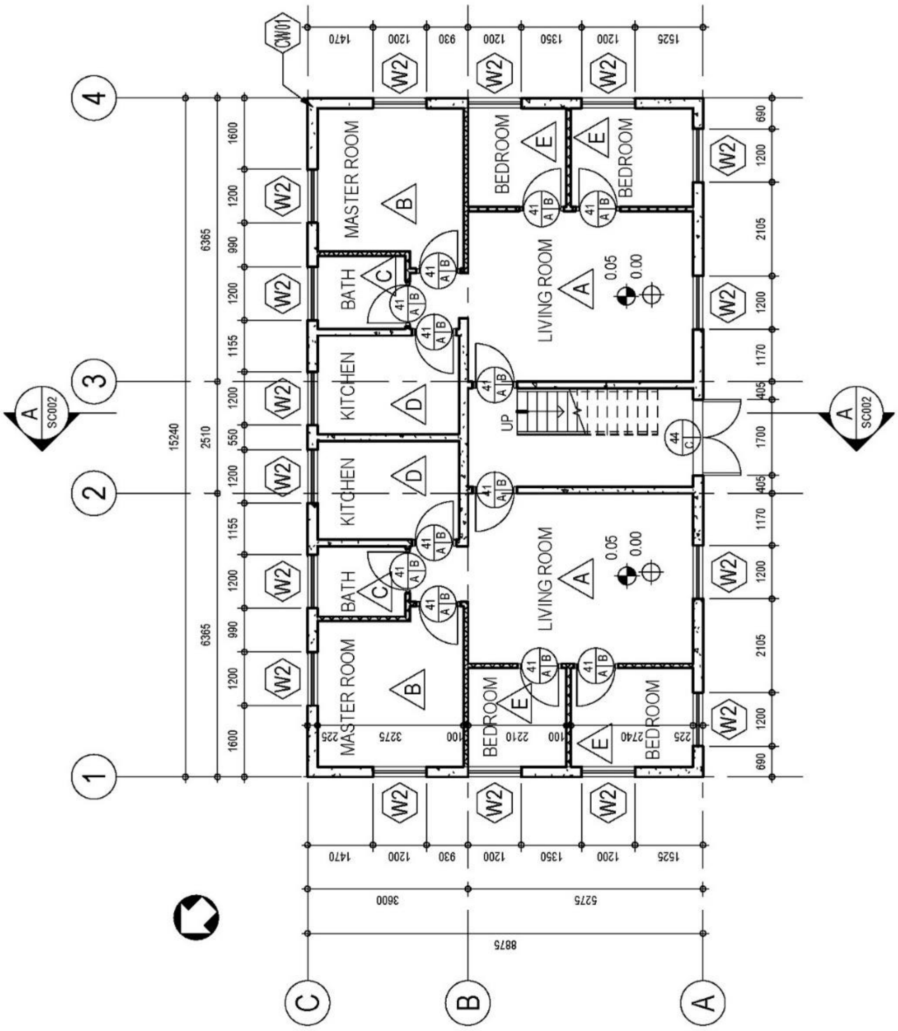
Name: Hidden

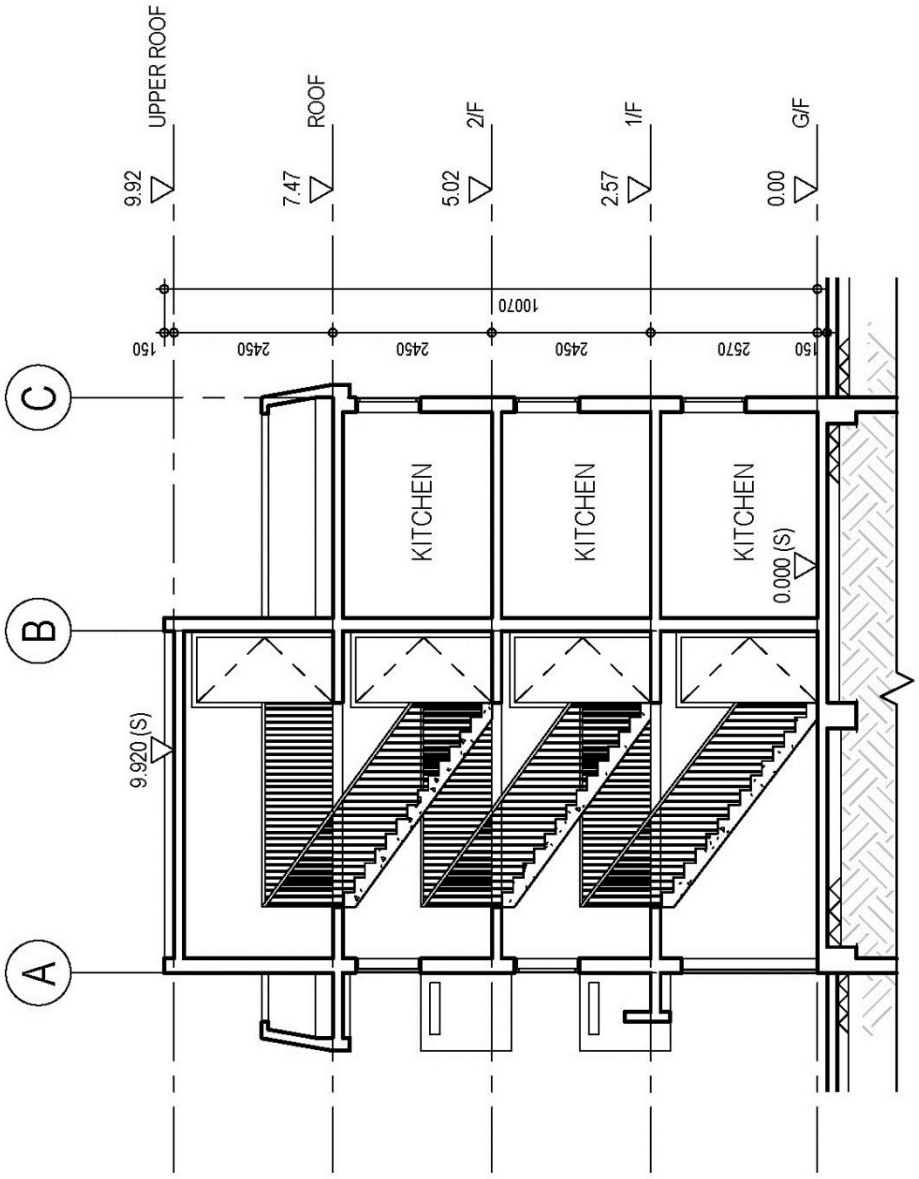
	Type	Value
1	Dash	6.35 mm
2	Space	3.175 mm
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

OK Cancel

Annex B - Samples of drawings and drawing sheets




MASTER ROOM
BEDROOM
BATH
KITCHEN
LIVING ROOM
UP
W2
CW01
1
2
3
4
A
B
C
SC002
15240
8875
3600
5275


UPPER ROOF
ROOF
2/F
1/F
G/F
9.92
7.47
5.02
2.57
0.00
10070
150
2450
2450
2450
2570
150
C
B
A
KITCHEN
KITCHEN
KITCHEN
0.000 (S)
9.920 (S)

Annex C – Not Used

Annex D – Recommended Type Name Conventions

1100mm	steel	storage	GF	w. hand grip	
Field 1	Field 2 (optional)	Field 3 (optional)	Field 4 (optional)	Field 5 (optional)	Field 6 (optional)
Dimension	Material	Function	Level	1st description	2nd description

Example

Cabinet

- 1100mm_steel_storage_GF_w. hand grip_w. glass panel
- 2000mm_wood_display

Railing

- 1100mm_Mesh wire
- 1100mm_Glass panel
- 900mm_handrail
- 1200mm_steel_w. handrail
- 1100mm_steel_w. 150mm kerb
- 1100mm_steel_internal_w. 200mm kerb
- 1100mm_steel_internal_RF_w. 200mm kerb

Abbreviation

with	w.
without	w/o
fire resistance rating	FRR
wood	Timber
glazed	Glass