

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9203-1

First edition
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Shipbuilding — Topology of ship hull structure elements —

Part 1 : Location of elements

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*Construction navale — Topologie des éléments de structure de coque d'un navire —
Partie 1 : Localisation des éléments*

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INTERNATIONAL

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Foreword

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

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9203-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Shipbuilding and marine structures*.

ISO 9203-1:1989

ISO 9203 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Shipbuilding* — *Topology of ship hull structure elements*:

- *Part 1: Location of elements*
- *Part 2: Description of elements*
- *Part 3: Relations of elements*

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Shipbuilding — Topology of ship hull structure elements —

Part 1 : Location of elements

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1 Scope

This three-part International Standard lays down the topology of ship hull structure elements, it enables information on elements and layout to be communicated easily and accurately.

This part of ISO 9203 specifies the location of elements.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9203. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9203 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7838 : 1984, *Shipbuilding — Shiplines — Formats and data organization.*

3 Location of ship hull structure elements

3.1 Structure elements

For the purposes of ISO 9203, the structure elements are divided into four groups :

- a) external shell (see 3.3);
- b) other plate elements, e.g. bulkheads, decks, floor plates, double bottom (see 3.4);
- c) primary structure beams, e.g. web frames, girders (see 3.5);
- d) stiffeners (see 3.5).

3.2 Boundary lines file

The boundary lines file contains numerical representations of the adherence lines of plate elements, primary structure beams and stiffeners and plate limit lines, stored in the standard ship line format as defined in ISO 7838.

3.3 External shell

The external shell is treated as one element throughout the ship hull, referred to by one identifier.

3.4 Other plate elements

The following information is required to determine the location of an internal plate element :

- a) element identifier (up to 12 alphanumeric characters);
- b) plane definition (plane equation coefficients A, B, C, D for real numbers) or non-plane indicator;
- c) symmetry code (T = symmetrical about the centreline and exists on both sides, S = starboard only, P = port only, C = located on or crosses the centreline);
- d) number of boundary lines, n ;
- e) for each of n boundary lines :
 - boundary element identifier and adherence line identifier (if the defined element or the boundary element is non-plane), or
 - plate limit line identifier;
- f) element thickness sense code (U = up, D = down, F = forward, A = aft, S = starboard, P = port, H = thickness divided symmetrically).

3.5 Primary structure beams and stiffeners

The following information is required to determine the location of a primary structure beam or a stiffener :

- a) element identifier;
- b) element type code (R = rolled section, W = welded beam);
- c) plane definition;
- d) supporting element identifier;
- e) adherence line identifier (if the supporting element is non-plane);
- f) adhering flange sense code (U = up, D = down, F = forward, A = aft, S = starboard, P = port);
- g) web thickness sense code [with the same code as in 3.4 f)];
- h) non-adhering flange sense code [with the same code as in 3.5 f)];
- i) for each of two ends of a beam or a stiffener :
 - one coordinate of end point on the adherence line, or
 - boundary element identifier.

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