SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 4157-1:2002

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Gradbeniġke risbe - Sistemi oznaḍ evanja - 1. del: Stavbe in deli stavb (ISO 4157-1:1998)

Construction drawings - Designation systems - Part 1: Buildings and parts of buildings (ISO 4157-1:1998)

Zeichnungen für das Bauwesen - Bezeichnungssysteme - Teil 1: Gebäude und Gebäudeteile (ISO 4157-1:1998)

Dessins de bâtiment - Systemes de désignation - Partie 1: Bâtiments et parties de bâtiments (ISO 4157-1:1998)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 4157-1:1998**

ICS:

01.100.30	Gradbeni naḷ rti	Construction drawings

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EN ISO 4157-1

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Descriptors: See ISO document

English version

Construction drawings - Designation systems - Part 1: Buildings and parts of buildings (ISO 4157-1:1998)

Dessins de bâtiment - Systèmes de désignation - Partie 1: Bâtiments et parties de bâtiments (ISO 4157-1:1998)

Zeichnungen für das Bauwesen - Bezeichnungssysteme - Teil 1: Gebäude und Gebäudeteile (ISO 4157-1:1998)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 November 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 4157-1:1998 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10 "Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation" in collaboration with CEN/CS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

NOTE FROM CEN/CS: The foreword is susceptible to be amended on reception of the German language version. The confirmed or amended foreword, and when appropriate, the normative annex ZA for the references to international publications with their relevant European publications will be circulated with the German version.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4157-1:1998 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4157-1

Second edition
1998-12-01

Construction drawings — Designation systems —

Part 1:
Buildings and parts of buildings

Dessins de bâtiment — Systèmes de désignation —
Partie 1: Bâtiments et parties de bâtiments

Reference number
ISO 4157-1:1998(E)

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 voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 4157-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Construction documentation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4157-1:1980), which has been technically revised.

ISO 4157 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Construction drawings — Designation systems*:

— *Part 1: Buildings and parts of buildings*

— *Part 2: Room names and numbers*

— *Part 3: Room identifiers*

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Construction drawings — Designation systems —

Part 1:
Buildings and parts of buildings

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4157 specifies requirements for designation systems and a designation code for buildings, including spaces, building elements and components.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 4157. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 4157 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 4157-2:1998, *Construction drawings — Designation systems — Part 2: Room names and numbers.*

ISO 4157-3:1998, *Construction drawings — Designation systems — Part 3: Room identifiers.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 4157, the following definitions apply.

3.1
room
area or volume, space or void bounded actually or theoretically, even though it is not traditionally thought of as a room

EXAMPLES

— Balcony in a movie theatre

— Staircase (considered to be a separate room in each floor)

— Auditorium with folding doors

— Partly covered terrace

— Atrium (even without a roof)

— Ventilation shafts (considered to be a separate room on each floor)

— Elevator shafts (considered to be a separate room on each floor)

— Void in ceiling

NOTE A room in the numbering context may or may not be completely enclosed by walls, ceiling, and floor. However, for a room to be allocated a room number, it should have some of these physical limitations.

3.2
room name
common or given name which represents the intended use or function of the room

NOTES

1 Rooms in the same building may have identical room names, e.g. CLASSROOM. It is not necessary to differentiate them, e.g. CLASSROOM A, CLASSROOM B, etc.

2 Additions to room names such as B and 3, as in CLASSROOM B, BEDROOM 3, should only be assigned to room names if they are so called in the practical use of the building. Given names like CHOPIN or TAYLOR should in such instances be preferred, e.g. CHOPIN AUDITORIUM, TAYLOR SUITE, etc., for their mnemonic value.

3.3
room number
number allocated to a room

NOTES

1 See 3.1.

2 Room number in the traditional sense is reserved for the practical use of a building, i.e. the interface between building and human beings. Room numbers may be revised by thorough reallocation when important changes are made, such as remodelling, extensions, or new ownership. The time for the changeover and its implications should be documented.

3.4
room identifier
positive integer number allocated to a room, preceded by the prefix I#

NOTE See ISO 4157-3.

4 Type designations

Different objects shall be classified according to type, e.g. the kind or design of the object (see figure 1).

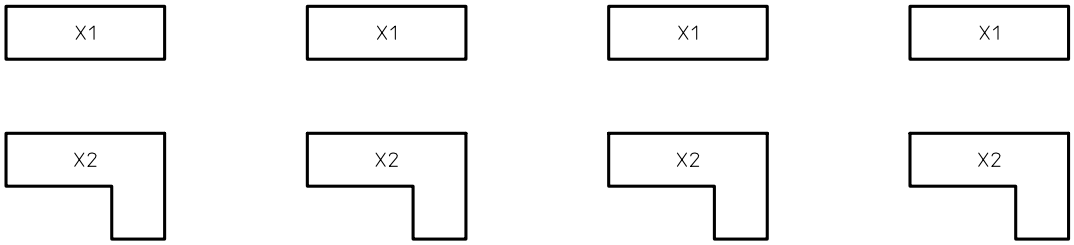

Figure 1 — Example of type designations

5 Individual designations

Each separate object shall be identified. The individual designation is often an indication of position (see figure 2).

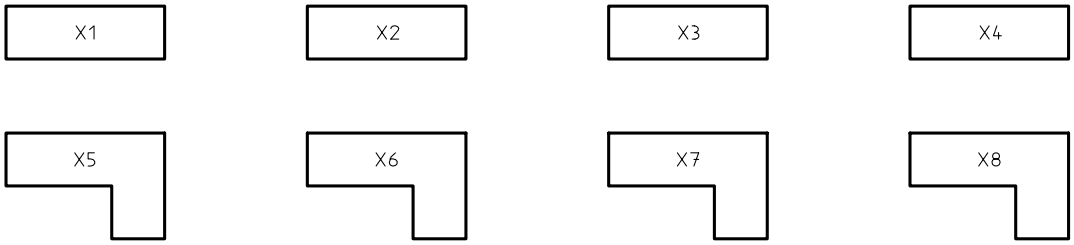

Figure 2 — Example of individual designations

6 Designation code

The complete designation shall consist of a principal and an additional designation.

6.1 Principal designation

The principal designation shall indicate the category of objects at different levels in the documentation. It should consist of

a) text in full, e.g. HOUSE, ROOM, WINDOW, DOOR, FENCE, CUT-OFF VALVE;

b) abbreviation, e.g. H, R, W, D, F, COV respectively;

c) systematic numeric or letter designation, e.g.:

— 1 for doors, 2 for windows, 3 for parts, etc.,

— A for playground equipment, B for outdoor furniture, C for other equipment, etc.;

d) designation according to a general classification and coding system.

The principal designation may be omitted when the rest of the documentation shows the intention.

6.2 Additional designations

The additional designations shall indicate a further specification within the category. They should consist of

a) letters and numerals for type designations;

EXAMPLE

W12b, where W is the principal designation for window, 12 is the additional designation for type, material, dimensions, etc., and b is the additional designation for variant, e.g. notch for a window sill.

b) letters or numerals in running order.

EXAMPLE

P1, P2, P3, etc., where P is the principal designation for pillar, and 1, 2, 3 etc. the individual designation of each pillar. The individual designation may also consist of coordinates.

7 Designation application

7.1 Buildings

Buildings belonging to the same project shall be indicated with a principal and an individual designation, for example HOUSE 1, HOUSE 2, etc. (see figure 3).

NOTE The principal designation HOUSE may be omitted.

Figure 3 — Example of designation of buildings