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Standard**

ISO/IEC 8506

**Information technology —
Automatic identification and
data capture technology —
AIDC application in industrial
construction**

*Technologies de l'information — Technologie d'identification
automatique et de capture de données — Application de l'AIDC
pour la construction industrielle*

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Foreword

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

Construction has a history that spans the entire human civilization. Traditional construction has lagged behind due to the interrelated issues of the rising costs, lengthy duration, massive pollution and the shortage of skilled construction labour. Industrial construction is a rapidly growing sector of construction, has the potential to be an effective solution for addressing these issues. See [Annex A](#) for more details. In the industrial construction business, mega structures including power plants, skyscrapers, warehouses, factories and other larger-than-life projects are designed, manufactured, installed and maintained by the industrialized methods. The methods include standardized design, factory production, assembly-style construction, integrated decoration and digital management. Industrial construction is an off-site, manufacturing-style construction method and system which covers all aspects of making a building, including

- a) the process of making construction items such as prefabricated components, building parts, connectors or accessories from raw materials in plants,
- b) the assembly, storage and shipment to the building site,
- c) the assembly to specifications and building inspections,
- d) maintenance,
- e) potential demolition,
- f) material recovery, and
- g) disposal.

Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) technology is the main technology for item and asset automatic identification and data capture since 1970s. In the past 50 years, AIDC and its global standardization have stimulated the digital transformation and informational management in the retail, healthcare and logistic industries globally.

The systematic study of AIDC technology application standards for industrialized construction will help to cope with industry challenges and promote the digital transformation and upgrading of the industry.

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Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture technology — AIDC application in industrial construction

1 Scope

This document specifies the identification, data, information services, application guidance aspects and applicable requirements of automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) technology for different items and their hierarchy in industrial construction during their whole life cycle.

This document

- provides unique identification for items in industrial construction,
- specifies the semantics and data syntax to be used,
- specifies the data carriers to be used on items of various categories, substitutes and sizes,
- makes recommendations about the metadata of the items,
- specifies the application test method and parameters based on the large-scale test and scientific sampling rules,
- defines the information services protocol to be used as an interface between business applications and the AIDC system, and
- makes guidance for designers, workers, engineers, managers, end users and maintainers about the AIDC application in their daily work.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6707-1, *Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms*

ISO 6707-2, *Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary — Part 2: Contract and communication terms*

ISO 6707-3, *Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary — Part 3: Sustainability terms*

ISO 6707-4, *Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary — Part 4: Facility management terms*

ISO/IEC 15418, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — GS1 Application Identifiers and ASC MH10 Data Identifiers and maintenance*

ISO/IEC 15434, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Syntax for high-capacity ADC media*

ISO/IEC 15459-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 1: Individual transport units*

ISO/IEC 15459-2, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 2: Registration procedures*

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ISO/IEC 15459-3, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 3: Common rules*

ISO/IEC 15459-4, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 4: Individual products and product packages*

ISO/IEC 15459-5, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 5: Individual returnable transport items (RTIs)*

ISO/IEC 15459-6, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 6: Groupings*

ISO/IEC 15961-1, *Information technology — Data protocol for radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management — Part 1: Application interface*

ISO/IEC 15961-3, *Information technology — Data protocol for radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management — Part 3: RFID data constructs*

ISO/IEC 15961-4, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management: Data protocol — Part 4: Application interface commands for battery assist and sensor functionality*

ISO/IEC 15962:2022, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management — Data protocol: data encoding rules and logical memory functions*

ISO/IEC 15963-1, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 1: Unique identification for RF tags numbering systems*

ISO/IEC 16022, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Data Matrix bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 18000-3:2010, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 3: Parameters for air interface communications at 13,56 MHz*

ISO/IEC 18000-63, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 63: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type C*

ISO/IEC 18004, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — QR code bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 18046-1, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device performance test methods — Part 1: Test methods for system performance*

ISO/IEC 18046-2, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device performance test methods — Part 2: Test methods for interrogator performance*

ISO/IEC 18046-3, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device performance test methods — Part 3: Test methods for tag performance*

ISO/IEC 18046-4, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device performance test methods — Part 4: Test methods for performance of RFID gates in libraries*

ISO/IEC 18046-5, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device performance test methods — Part 5: Test methods for Environmental characteristics of RFID tag used in sporting goods¹⁾*

ISO/IEC 19762, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*

ISO/IEC 19987, *Information technology — EPC Information Services (EPCIS)*

ISO/IEC 19988, *Information technology — GS1 Core Business Vocabulary (CBV)*

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/IEC FDIS 18046-5:2024.

ISO/IEC 20830, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Han Xin Code bar code symbology specification*

ANSI MH10.8.2, *Data Identifiers*

GS1 *General Specifications*

GS1 *EPC Tag Data Standard (TDS)*

GS1 *GLN Allocation Rules Standard*

GS1 *GTIN Allocation Rules Standard*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6707-1, ISO 6707-2, ISO 6707-3, ISO 6707-4, ISO/IEC 19762 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 industrial construction

off-site construction method that incorporates standardized digital design, industrialized manufacturing, assembly (3.15) construction, integrated decoration and digital management characteristics

3.2 prefabricated component

structural component (3.14) and other components that constitute a building structural system, which is prefabricated in a factory or on-site

3.3 building part

unit that is prefabricated or assembled in a factory or on-site to form a single building product, a composite product of the envelope system, facility and pipeline system, and internal decoration system of a building

3.4 modular unit

integrated factory prefabricated unit, which can be transferred as a whole, such as a complete room, a part of a large room, or integrated function units (e.g. bathrooms, elevators, kitchens and machine rooms)

3.5 integrated kitchen

kitchen that is assembled from factory-produced floors, ceilings, walls, cabinets, kitchen equipment and pipelines, and that is mainly assembled by non-wet construction

3.6 integrated bathroom

bathroom that includes a floor, ceiling, wall, sanitary ware equipment and pipelines produced by the factory and that is mainly assembled by non-wet construction

3.7 connector

unit that is used to connect functional building components (3.14) or parts

3.8 accessory

non-structural item that is installed on buildings or structures to improve functions

3.9

metadata

data or model that provide information about other data

3.10

master data

core information about the "who" and "what" in a business relationship

Note 1 to entry: The "who" can include the name, address and identification codes of the buyer and seller plus details of shipping, delivery and billing locations. The "what" shall include the product information such as product name, size, product model and unique identification number.

3.11

traceability

ability to trace all or part of the processes from procurement of *raw materials* (3.13) to production, consumption and disposal to clarify "when and where the product was produced by whom"

3.12

information service

set of system used for gathering, processing, storing and communicating information flow

3.13

material

raw material

substance or mixture of substances that is used to produce a product

Note 1 to entry: Materials are divided into primary materials, also known as primary raw materials, (sand, crushed stone, clay, etc.) and secondary materials, also known as secondary raw materials (concrete, building mixes, rolled metal, etc.).

3.14

component

constituent part of equipment that cannot be physically divided into smaller parts without losing its character

3.15

assembly

set of one or more sub-assemblies or *components* (3.14) constituting a single end-use product

4 Abbreviated terms

- AFI application family identifier
- AI application identifier
- BIM building information modelling
- DI data identifier
- PC protocol control
- HVAC heating, ventilation and air conditioning

5 Methodology

5.1 Industrial construction and AIDC

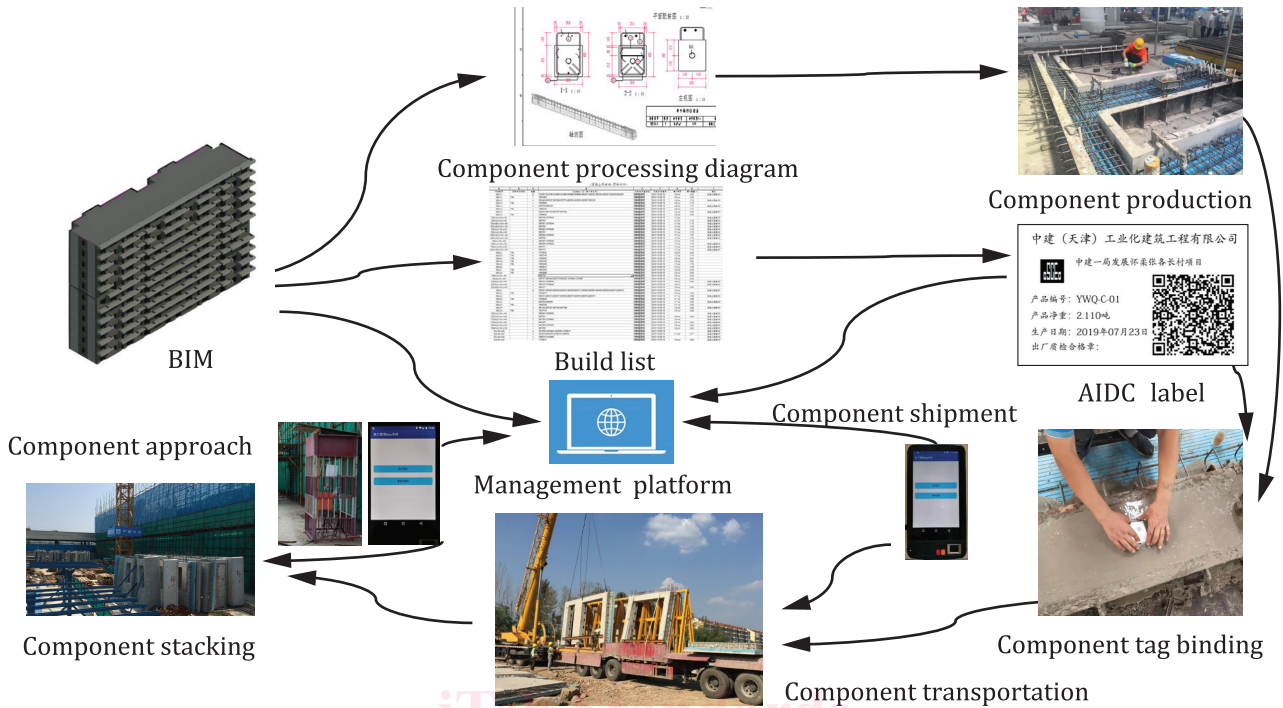


Figure 1 — AIDC and industrial construction

The evolution of industrial construction is requiring efficient supply chain management and transparency, and automatic data collecting and sharing can effectively improve its productivity. AIDC technology is one of the keys to help achieve these measures. The AIDC enhanced industrial construction process, illustrated in [Figure 1](#), starts from planning and BIM project design stage. Right from the early stages of a building's design, architects and engineers can identify the products and parts that meet their specifications, including their environmental and operational cost attributes, and track their delivery on-site the detailed design models of the components or parts which would be the main compositions of the building would be sent to the prefabricated components plants. At the end of the production process, the items, illustrated in [Annex A](#), are AIDC-labelled, and hence, they can be identified during the storage, transportation, assembly and maintenance, and the master data about the items and the process can be recorded. The identification tag would be utilized during the whole life cycle of the components and the construction projects.

5.2 Items in industrial construction

5.2.1 General

Since 1970s, AIDC technology is the main technology used to automatically identify and capture data for items and assets. In the past 50 years, AIDC and its global standardization have stimulated digital transformation and informational management in the retail, healthcare and logistic industries throughout the world.

As items in industrial construction are very different from items in grocery stores and hospitals, data, management approach and life cycle requirement are distinctive to the category of items.