
International Standard



2848

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Building construction — Modular coordination — Principles and rules

Construction immobilière — Coordination modulaire — Principes et règles

Second edition — 1984-04-15

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UDC 721.013

Réf. No. ISO 2848-1984 (E)

Descriptors : construction, modular structures, dimensional coordination, generalities, dimensions.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

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.

International Standard ISO 2848 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 2848-1974), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	Ireland	Sweden
Canada	Israel	Switzerland
Denmark	Italy	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Japan	Turkey
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France	New Zealand	USSR
Germany, F.R.	Norway	
Hungary	Romania	

The member body of the following country had expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Belgium

Building construction — Modular coordination — Principles and rules

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the aims of modular coordination and states the general principles and rules to be applied in determining the dimensions of buildings and the positioning and dimensioning of components, equipment and assemblies.¹⁾

2 Field of application

Modular coordination applies to the design of buildings of all types, to the design and the production of building components of all types, and to the construction of buildings.

3 References

ISO 1006, *Building construction — Modular coordination — Basic module.*

ISO 1040, *Building construction — Modular coordination — Multimodules for horizontal coordinating dimensions.*

ISO 1791, *Building construction — Modular coordination — Vocabulary.*

ISO 1803, *Building construction — Tolerances for building — Vocabulary.*

ISO 6512, *Building construction — Modular coordination — Storey heights and room heights.*

ISO 6513, *Building construction — Modular coordination — Series of preferred multimodular sizes for horizontal dimensions.*

ISO 6514, *Building construction — Modular coordination — Sub-modular increments.*

4 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 1791 and ISO 1803 apply.

5 Aims of modular coordination

The principal object of modular coordination is to assist the building industry and associated industries, by standardization in such a way that components fit with each other, with other components and with the building assembly on site, thereby improving the economics of building.

Modular coordination thus

- a) facilitates cooperation between building designers, manufacturers, distributors, contractors and authorities;
- b) in the design work, enables buildings to be so dimensioned that they can be erected with standard components without undue restriction on freedom of design;
- c) permits a flexible type of standardization, which encourages the use of a limited number of standardized building components for the construction of different types of building;
- d) optimizes the number of standard sizes of building components;

¹⁾ Modular coordination may also be applied to town planning.