

International BIM Object Standard

Part B - Australian Requirements

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Foreword

In response to the task established by the Australasian Procurement and Construction Council (APCC) and the Australian Construction Industry Forum (ACIF) for NATSPEC to be custodians of a National BIM Object Library for Australia, the first crucial step of developing a BIM Object Standard has been completed, in collaboration with Construction Information Limited (Masterspec-NZ) and the NBS-UK.

Having a standard for BIM object creation in place within Australia will provide confidence to object authors and, importantly, to product manufacturers that their BIM objects will be acceptable to the end users of the objects, allowing them to manage their BIM content in a consistent and structured manner. The acceptability of standard-based content means that authors and manufacturers do not waste their time, money and resources creating BIM content that may not be suitable to industry.

Introduction

Following a workshop in April 2015, held in Melbourne, it was agreed that the first step towards a National BIM Object Library would be to develop a BIM Object Standard suitable for use in Australia and New Zealand.

In order to align BIM practices internationally it was decided early in the process that the existing NBS BIM Object Standard would be used as a starting point for the development of the standard. Following this, an agreement was reached between NATSPEC, Construction Information Limited (Masterspec-NZ) and the NBS-UK to develop a core International BIM Object Standard that would be suitable for use within all three countries.

Local/regional requirements were to be included in a localised/regional Part B to the core International BIM Object Standard. This approach allows for other countries to come on board over time, each having their own localised/regional Part B, if necessary, with the core International BIM Object Standard remaining unchanged.

This Part B is to be read in conjunction with the requirements of the core International BIM Object Standard, for BIM objects being created for use in Australia.

Scope

The purpose of this Part B document is not to contradict any of the requirements within the core International BIM Object Standard but to describe additional requirements and further clarification of requirements.

The scope of this Part B includes further information requirements and clarification of metadata requirements.

Presentational Conventions

Words in bold are explained in the Terms and Definitions section of the core International BIM Object Standard.

The word 'shall' is used to express requirements of this standard. The word 'should' is used to express recommendations. The word 'may' is used in the text to express permissibility, e.g. as an alternative to the primary recommendation of the clause. The word 'can' is used to express possibility, e.g. a consequence of an action or an event.

Part B: Australian Requirements

This section describes additional requirements and further clarification of requirements from the core International BIM Object Standard, for BIM objects being created for use in Australia. The scope of this section includes further information requirements and clarification of metadata requirements.

6.1 Information Requirements

6.1.1 Suffix

User created properties added to a User defined data **property set** (see Clause 2.3) shall include an alphanumeric 3 – 6 character **code**, to identify the origin or purpose of the **property**, added as a suffix to the end of the **property** name separated by an underscore. e.g. DoorPanelHeight_ANZRS.

6.1.2 Classification properties

The BIM **object** may also include any of the classification properties detailed in Table A1. The properties shall be completed with the detailed **property** requirement and grouped in the General property group (see Clause 2.3).

Table A1 - Classification properties

Property name	Property requirement	Data type	Example
NATSPECClassification	A numeric value of the appropriate NATSPEC classification code .	Numeric	0421
OmniclassTable21Code	A numeric value of the appropriate Omniclass Table 21 Element classification code . (Unifomat equivalent)	Numeric	21-02 30 10 10
OmniclassTable22Code	A numeric value of the appropriate Omniclass Table 22 Work Results classification code . (Masterformat equivalent)	Numeric	22-07 30 00
OmniclassTable23Code	A numeric value of the appropriate Omniclass Table 23 Products classification code .	Numeric	23-13 9 27 11 13

6.2 Metadata requirements

6.2.1 File and material naming

File names and material names shall be structured as follows and composed using the **fields** defined in Part A – Table 10:

<Type>_<Subtype>_<Source¹>_<ProductCode¹>_<Differentiator>

6.2.2 Additional fields

File names and material names may include the additional property of Originator, defined in Part A – Table 11, structured as follows:

<Type>_<Subtype>_<Source¹>_<ProductCode¹>_<Differentiator>
_<Originator²>

Note 1: Source and ProductCode do not apply for Generic Objects

Note 2: For objects being created for inclusion in an **object library**, it is recommended to include the Originator field

Note 3: The additional field of Classification (see Part A - Clause 5.2.3) is not required within the file or material name for BIM objects being created for use in Australia

