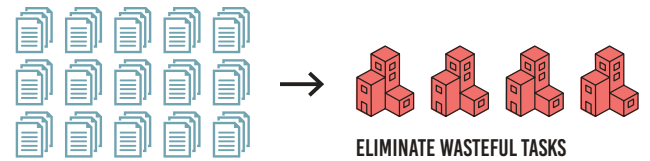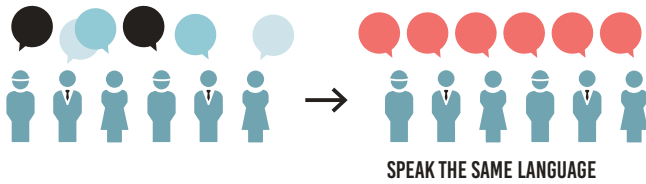# BIM BASIC INFORMATION DELIVERY MANUAL (IDM)

1. WHY ARE WE SHARING THIS INFORMATION UNAMBIGUOUSLY?

In order to secure and reuse information more efficiently and effectively.

SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE

ELIMINATE WASTEFUL TASKS

2. HOW ARE WE GOING TO SHARE THIS INFORMATION UNAMBIGUOUSLY?

Knowledge and practical experiences have shown that there is a significant common denominator.
We are not developing something new, but rather using existing structures, based on openBIM IFC.

NEW · NEW · NEW · NEW · NEW · NEW · NEW

IFC ✓
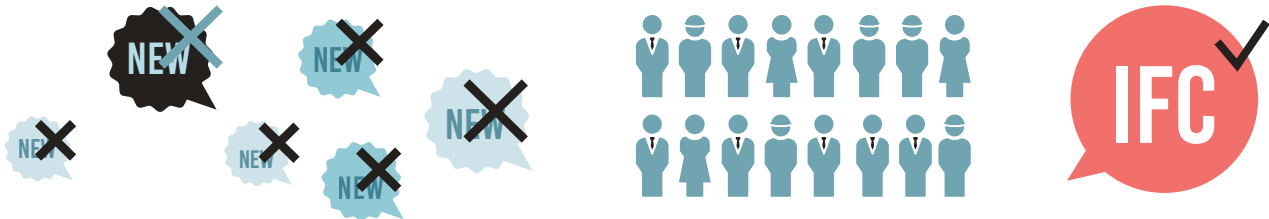
3. WHICH STRUCTURE WILL WE USE?

The agreements listed below help ensure that every involved party will always be able to find
and supply the right information in the right place.

Checklist basic information delivery manual

3.1 FILE NAME

✔ Ensure that uniform and consistent naming is used for (discipline) models within the project.

example: <Building>_<Discipline>_<Component>

IfcProject
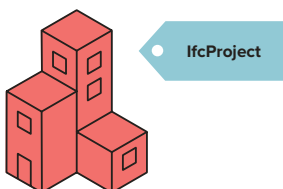
3.2 LOCAL POSITION AND ORIENTATION

✔ The local position of the building is coordinated and close to the origin.

tip: use a physical object as point of origin, positioned at 0.0.0., and also export this to IFC.

0.0.0.
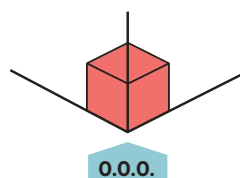
3.3 BUILDING STOREYS AND NAMING

✔ Name Building Storeys only as ifcBuildingStorey-Name.

✔ Allocate all objects to the correct level.

✔ Within a project, ensure that all involved parties consistently use exactly the same naming, that can be numerically sorted with a textual description.

example 1: 00 ground floor
example 2: 01 first floor

ifcBuildingStorey-Name
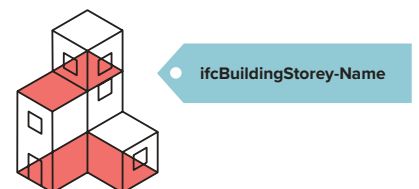
3.4 CORRECT USE OF ENTITIES

✔ Use the most appropriate type of BIM entity, both in the source application and the IFC entity.

**example:** slab = ifcSlab, wall = ifcWall, beam = ifcBeam, column = ifcColumn, stair = ifcStair, door = ifcDoor etc.

ifcStair
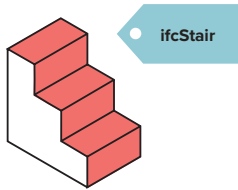
3.5 STRUCTURE AND NAMING

✔ Consistently structure and name objects.

✔ Correctly enter the object TYPE (ifcType, ifcObjectType or ifcObjectTypeOverride).

✔ Where applicable, also correctly enter the Name (ifcName or NameOverride).

example: roof insulation, type: glass fibre

ifcObjectType
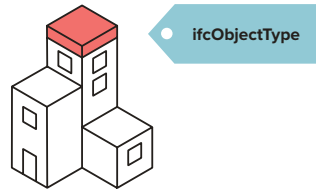
3.6 CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

✔ Apply the existing classification system used in the relevant country.
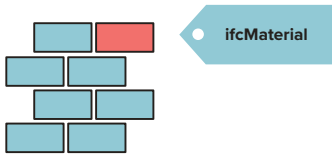
✔ Allocate to each object an element code.

example: 22.11

0 0 . 0 0

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

3.7 OBJECTS WITH CORRECT MATERIALIZATION

✔ Allocate objects with a material description (ifcMaterial).

example: limestone

ifcMaterial

3.8 DUPLICATES AND INTERSECTIONS

✔ There are no duplicates or intersections permitted. Make sure this is checked in IFC.
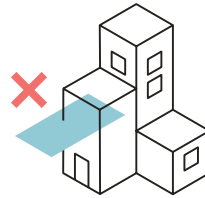
LEARNING TO SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE IS SOMETHING WE DO TOGETHER.

When naming objects, consider whether the name meets the following criteria. Double-check this, and know what information you are sharing.

✔ Significant
✔ Understandable
✔ Logical
✔ Insightful
✔ Consistent
✔ Recognizable

---

4. HOW CAN WE SECURE OTHER/FUTURE OBJECT INFORMATION?

Object information is secured in the correct properties and property sets as defined in IFC.
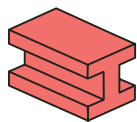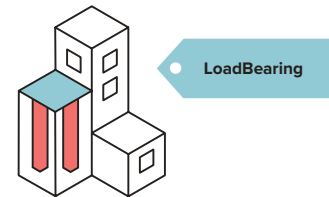
Pset_BeamCommon

example: for beams, the properties FireRating, LoadBearing and IsExternal are part of the Pset_BeamCommon.

ifc Property Sets

→ Pset##Common; LoadBearing

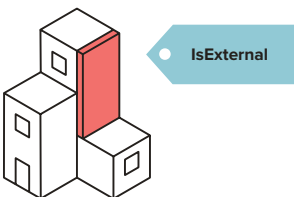→ Pset##Common; IsExternal

→ Pset##Common; FireRating

→ ....

4.1 LOADBEARING

✔ Allocate objects, when applicable, with the property LoadBearing [True/False].

LoadBearing

4.2 IS EXTERNAL

✔ Allocate objects, when applicable, with the property IsExternal [True/False]
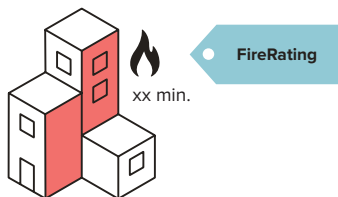
tip: both inner and outer faces of the façade have the property IsExternalTrue.

IsExternal

4.3 FIRERATING

✔ Allocate objects, when applicable, with the property FireRating.

example: Apply the existing standard used in the relevant country.

FireRating

xx min.

4.4 PROJECT SPECIFIC

✔ Define which IFC properties you are using for each specific project.

Pset_##Common

BIM Loket

buildingSMART Benelux