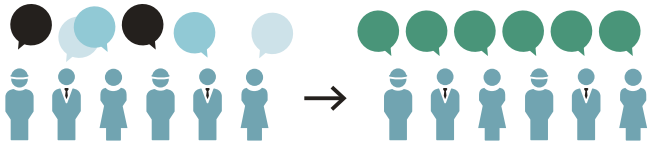
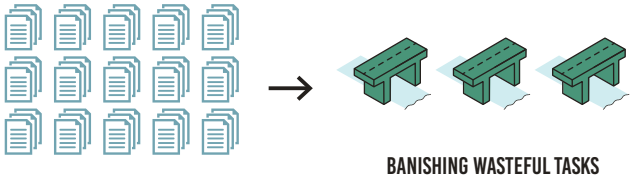
BIM BASE INFRA

1. WHY ARE WE GOING TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION IN A UNIFORM MATTER?

To secure and reuse information efficiently and effectively.



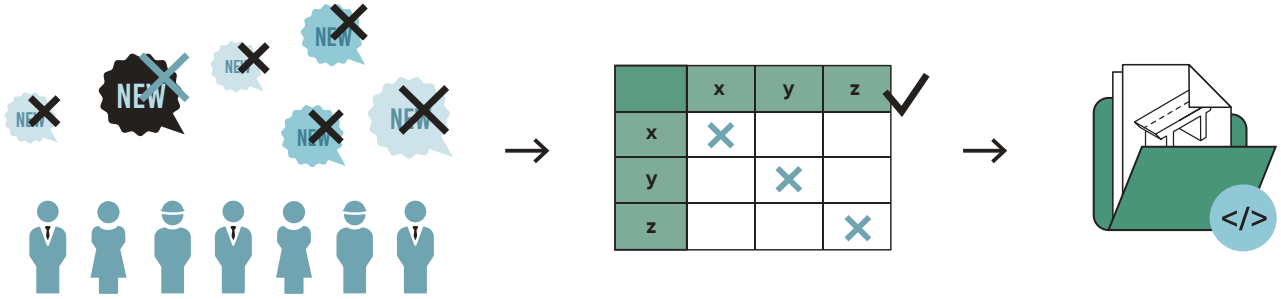
SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE



BANISHING WASTEFUL TASKS

2. HOW ARE WE GOING TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION IN A UNIFORM MATTER?

Based on knowledge and practical experience, there is a large common factor.
Nothing new is being developed, but everyone exchanges information based on the predefined exchange formats in a matrix.



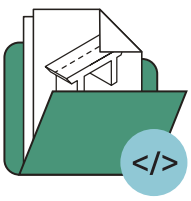
Tip: use the suggested exchange formats, which can be found on the website of BIM Loket

3. WHAT STRUCTURE WILL WE USE

The agreed structure below ensures that every involved party can always find and deliver the correct information in the correct place.

3.1 NAME OF EXCHANGE FILES

- ✔ Always have one uniform and consistent filename that provides recognisability with respect to the content and other files.
- ✔ Filenames serve at least the project and/or area name as an abbreviation.
  Tip: Use the discipline abbreviation in accordance to the applicable standards.
- ✔ Optional parts area description as readable name that says something about the content of the file, the owner as an abbreviation and the status/life cycle of the object in accordance to the applicable standards
- ✔ The parts are to be separated trough a uniform separator.
  Tip: use a uniform separator
  Example: underscore

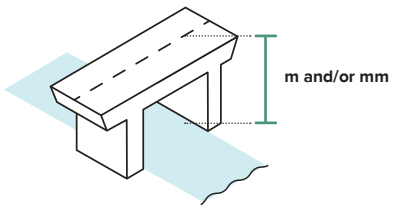


Example: OKL_CO_N_Viaduct-North.dwg (the Dutch standard NLCS is used)

• **OKL** = project abbreviation • **CO** = discipline • **N** = status / life cycle • **Viaduct-North** = Description as readable name

3.2 UNITS OF EXCHANGE FILES

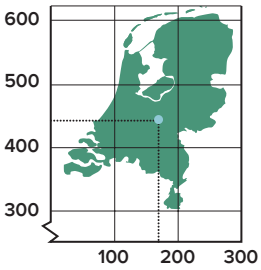
- ✔ Consistently use uniform units. An agreement is made per project over millimeters and/or meters.



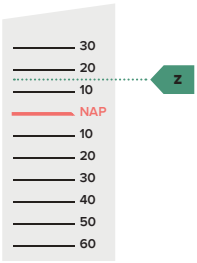
3.3 COORDINATE SYSTEM

Choice Coordinate system (in this example: the Netherlands):

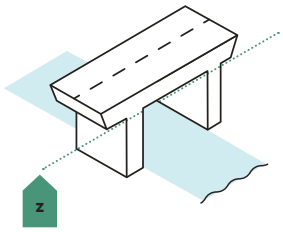
1. RD Rijksdriehoeksmeting
EPSG: 28992



2. Height (z) in relation to NAP



3. In case of no NAP, reference point to be agreed upon

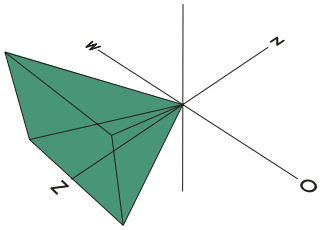


Example: underside of deck

3.4 REFERENCE POINT (LOCAL ZERO POINT)

- ✔ A reference point, close to or in the project area, should be agreed upon before a project starts.
- ✔ The reference point is preferably in meters and is rounded off in meters.

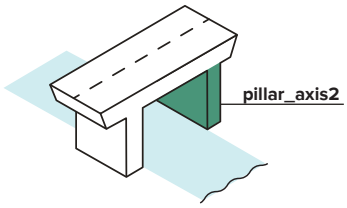
Note: The symbol below can be found on the website of BIM Loket



3.5 NAMES

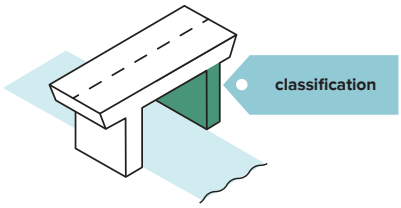
- ✔ Objects are consistently structured and provided with a logical naming

Tip: use a uniform separator
Example: underscore



3.6 INFORMATION FORMAT CLASSIFICATION

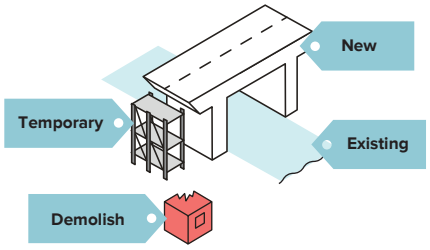
- ✔ Objects are consistently provided with a classification by means of coding in accordance to the applicable standards
- ✔ This coding is recorded in metadata / properties

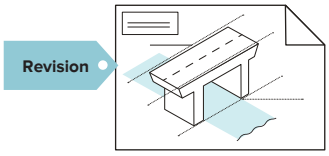


These standards are supported by BIM Loket.

3.7 OBJECTS WITH A STATUS

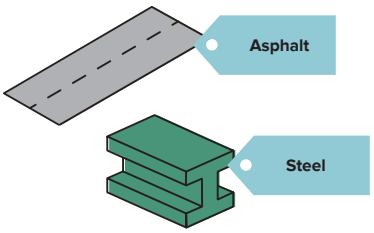
- ✔ Objects are consistently provided with a status recorded in metadata properties in accordance to the applicable standards
- ✔ Namely: new, existing, temporary, demolish and revision (=as built)





3.8 OBJECTS FITTED WITH CORRECT MATERIAL

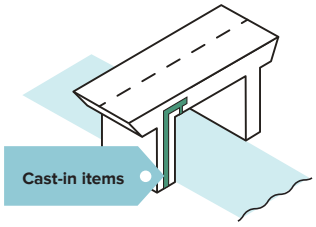
- ✔ Objects are provided with a material



3.9 COMPONENTS TO BE CAST-IN

- ✔ For civil oriented objects, indicate whether they are components to be cast-in.

Note: The ambition is to do this trough classification, if this is not possible then in metadata /properties

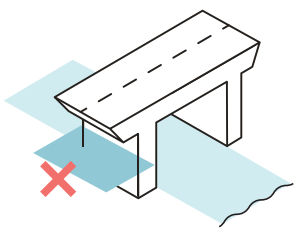


These standards are supported by BIM Loket.

3.10 DUPLICATES AND INTERSECTIONS

- ✔ Intersections and duplications of objects are not allowed. Check it.

Tip: To avoid duplication, only deliver the information from your own discipline



HOW DO WE SECURE OTHER OBJECT INFORMATION?

To understand each other better we need to implement sector wide BIM applications within the organisations. This in order to determine, on project level, witch metadata is needed.

We follow the Open BIM standards and application of **BIM Loket** as much as possible.

www.bimloket.nl