

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
9203-3

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Shipbuilding — Topology of ship hull structure elements —

Part 3 : Relations of elements

*Construction navale — Topologie des éléments de structure de coque d'un navire —
Partie 3 : Relations entre les éléments*



Reference number
ISO 9203-3 : 1989 (E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9203-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Shipbuilding and marine structures*.

ISO 9203 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Shipbuilding — Topology of ship hull structure elements*:

- *Part 1: Location of elements*
- *Part 2: Description of elements*
- *Part 3: Relations of elements*

Shipbuilding — Topology of ship hull structure elements —

Part 3 : Relations of elements

1 Scope

This three-part International Standard lays down the topology of ship hull structure elements; it enables information on elements and layout to be communicated easily and accurately.

This part of ISO 9203 specifies the relations of elements to one another.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9203. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9203 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 9203-1 : 1989, *Shipbuilding — Topology of ship hull structure elements — Part 1 : Location of elements*.

ISO 9203-2 : 1989, *Shipbuilding — Topology of ship hull structure elements — Part 2 : Description of elements*.

3 Relations of ship hull structure elements

3.1 Structure elements

The locations and descriptions of the structure elements the relations of which are described in this International Standard are defined in ISO 9203-1 and ISO 9203-2 respectively.

3.2 Pierce-through relation

The pierce-through relation appears as a structural note consisting of a cut-out in the pierced element and additional connecting elements, e.g. brackets, straps and seals.

The following information is required to describe a pierce-through relation :

- a) pierced element identifier;
- b) piercing element identifier;
- c) symmetry code (T = symmetrical about the centreline and exists on both sides, S = starboard only, P = port only, C = located on the centreline);
- d) catalogue symbol of the structural node with parameters defining its type and details.

3.3 Crossing relation

The crossing relation appears as a structural node where one element (the continuous one) crosses and breaks the continuity of another element (the divided one). Additional connecting elements, e.g. brackets or a diamond plate, may also be part of the node.

The following information is required to describe a crossing relation :

- a) continuous element identifier;
- b) divided element identifier;
- c) symmetry code of relation;
- d) catalogue symbol of the structural node with parameters defining its type and details.

3.4 Limitation

Catalogues of the pierce-through and crossing nodes lie outside the scope of this International Standard and should be agreed where necessary between the organizations involved.