
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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Modular co-ordination — Storey heights and room heights for residential buildings

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (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 set up 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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, International Standard ISO 1789 replaces ISO Recommendation R 1789-1970 drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*.

The Member Bodies of the following countries approved the Recommendation :

Austria	Israel	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	Turkey
Finland	Norway	United Kingdom
France	Peru	U.S.A.
Hungary	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
India	Romania	
Iran	South Africa, Rep. of	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the Recommendation on technical grounds :

Germany

This International Standard forms part of a series of ISO publications concerning modular co-ordination in building construction.

This series includes, among others, the following ISO publications, which lay down the basic principles and design rules of modular co-ordination :

ISO 1006, *Modular co-ordination — Basic module*.

ISO 1040, *Modular co-ordination — Multimodules for horizontal co-ordinating dimensions*.

ISO/R 1790, *Modular co-ordination — Reference lines of horizontal controlling co-ordinating dimensions*.

ISO 1791, *Modular co-ordination — Vocabulary*.

ISO 2848¹⁾, *Modular co-ordination — Principles and rules — Part I*.

ISO 2849¹⁾, *Modular co-ordination — Modules for vertical dimensions*.

1) At present at the stage of draft.

Modular co-ordination — Storey heights and room heights for residential buildings

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard fixes sizes for modular heights of storeys (floor-to-floor heights) and modular heights of rooms (floor-to-ceiling heights), for residential buildings.¹⁾

26 M	27 M	28 M	30 M
1 M = 100 mm ²⁾			

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 storey height (floor-to-floor) : The vertical dimension between the controlling reference planes related to the finished floor level of two consecutive floors.

2.2 room height (floor-to-ceiling) : The vertical dimension between two controlling reference planes separated by one storey, the first one being related to the finished ceiling level.

NOTE — In several countries, a priority has been given to the following storey heights : 27 M and 28 M.

3.2 Room heights

When the *controlling* dimension used is the room height instead of the storey height, it is to be chosen from the following modular sizes :

20 M ³⁾	23 M	26 M
21 M ³⁾	24 M	27 M
22 M ³⁾	25 M	28 M
1 M = 100 mm ²⁾		

3 SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 Storey heights

The vertical *controlling* dimension generally used is the storey height. The storey heights are then to be chosen from the following modular sizes :

1) Storey heights or room heights for industrial or agricultural buildings, schools, etc., will be given in other International Standards.

2) See ISO 1006.

3) The use of this size is restricted to the heights of cellars, basements and corridors.