



Digitale Pläne auf der Baustelle: ein richtungsweisendes Pilotprojekt, um die Planungsqualität zu erhöhen und die Abläufe effizienter zu gestalten.

AUFTRAGSVOLUMEN:
2,5 Mio. CHF (ca. € 2,3 Mio.)
BAUZEIT:
Juli 2019 – Oktober 2020
AUSHUB:
4.200 m³
EINGESETZTER STAHL:
190 t
BETONMENGE:
1.550 m³



● WASSERKRAFTWERK SCHILS

Papierloser Wissensvorsprung

Das Wasserkraftwerk an der Schils in Flums (Kanton St. Gallen) wird erneuert. Im Frühjahr 2021 soll es in Betrieb gehen und rd. 10.700 Haushalte mit Strom versorgen. Die Besonderheit an diesem Projekt: Es wurde gänzlich ohne Papierpläne gearbeitet.

Schweiz. Aller Anfang ist schwer: Nicht alle waren erfreut, als es hieß: „Wir verzichten auf gedruckte 2D-Papierpläne.“ Eine bewährte Arbeitsweise zu ändern, ist oft nicht einfach. Dahinter stehen eingespielte Teams, gewohnte Arbeitsabläufe, gelebte Praxis – und warum sollte man überhaupt das Rad neu erfinden, wenn alles gut läuft?

„Weil wir zeigen wollten, dass es geht“, sagt Stijepan Ljubovic. Der BIM-Manager betreute das Projekt von Anfang an. Im Juli 2019 erhielt STRABAG von der SAK, der St. Gallisch-Appenzellischen Kraftwerke AG, den Zuschlag für das Baulos 1. Darin enthalten waren der Rückbau der bestehenden Kraftwerkszentrale, der Aushub und die Baugrubensicherung, die Stahlbetonarbeiten für die neue Zentrale sowie die Planung der Gebäudehülle. „BIM-to-Field war kein Vertragsbestand – das bedeutet, es gab keine Auflage seitens der Auftraggeberschaft, Building Information Modelling einzusetzen und damit auf Papier zu verzichten“, erzählt Ljubovic. „Den Stein ins Rollen brachte die Planungsfirma AFRY (ehemals Pöyry), die anfragte, ob sie die Ausführungspläne für das Kraftwerk anstelle in Papierform auch als 3D-Modelle liefern könnte.“

NEUE PROZESSE

Stijepan Ljubovic und der technische Bereichs- und Projektleiter Franz Hutter fanden den Ansatz spannend und beschlossen – in Abstimmung mit der SAK –, das



Mit der digitalen Arbeitsmethode wird der Baufortschritt transparent festgehalten und Fehler sind nahezu ausgeschlossen.

modellbasierte Bauen in Flums als Pilotprojekt zu wagen. „Es folgte eine intensive Vorbereitungszeit“, so Ljubovic. „Zuerst mussten wir neue Prozesse aufsetzen – und zwar so, dass diese auf der Baustelle auch funktionieren und dem Baustellenteam einen Mehrwert liefern.“ Monatlich wurde in sogenannten ICE-Sessions – Integrated



So-called Integrated Concurrent Engineering (ICE) sessions were held once a month to update the project planning and remove any clashes that had been detected. Problems were discussed in the project team and resolved directly in the model. "Our motivation was to use this approach to increase the quality of planning and so make the work processes on the construction site smoother and more efficient later on," says Ljubicic.

This process can be illustrated using a real-life example involving a design adjustment that became necessary due to the local conditions: Just two hours after the construction management team had entered the new data gathered from the site into the cloud-based 3D model, the site foreman was able to access the updated information. "We were quite astonished about that. Previously, we would have had to wait two days until a new 2D plan arrived at the construction site," recalls foreman Jonas Jucker. He was quickly convinced of the new approach and, following a crash course, rapidly internalised the digital method. Now he can use his iPad to measure a setting-out point in the 3D model and transmit that point to the electronic tachymeter via Bluetooth. The total station then shows him the exact position of the setting-out point by laser. "In this way, I slowly walk through the stakeout area, which is quite complex here in Flums," explains Jucker. "Thanks to the precise method, the construction progress is recorded transparently, and errors are almost impossible."

ADDED BENEFIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION SITE CREW

Carrying out the reinforcing work using the virtual model as a basis was initially met with some scepticism. However, the obvious advantages quickly dispelled any doubts. The three-dimensional rendering on the tablet,

for example, makes it easier to understand where and how the reinforcing steel should be placed, as each individual bar is visible in the model. Jucker sees this as a clear benefit for the site workers, who now use the iPad and read out all the necessary data independently.

Also praised were the model-based work preparation and formworking operations. Starting on the ground level of the new power station, the formworking concept developed beforehand using formwork models provided by the supplier was used for the concreting stages. This made it possible to automatically determine and order the complete formwork material for each concreting stage directly out of the model. According to concrete construction foreman Christian Häni, the required material always arrived just in time, which was absolutely helpful due to the limited space available on site, not to mention that this helped to cut down on inventory and transport costs.

"This pilot project has set the trend for our future activities on the construction site," says Ljubicic. He was on site every day during the first few weeks. The personal contact with his colleagues was important to him, especially in the initial phases of the project, in order to provide support when there is the most amount of uncertainty. His conclusion: "The technology for BIM-to-Field is not the problem, but you can't forget about the people along the way. We now have a knowledge advantage for future BIM tenders, and that's something we want to build on."

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