

Zeitschrift: IABSE reports = Rapports AIPC = IVBH Berichte
Band: 47 (1983)

Artikel: Role of standards in quality assurance
Autor: Reinhart, Caspar
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-36648>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 01.04.2026

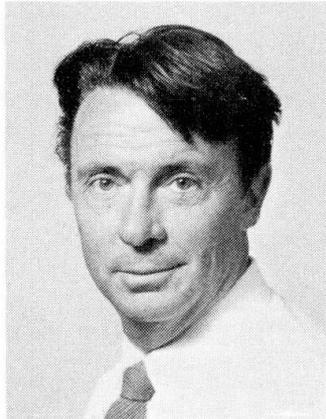
ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

Role of Standards in Quality Assurance

Rôle des normes pour l'assurance de qualité

Beiträge der Normung zur Qualitätssicherung

Caspar REINHART
Civil Engineer
SIA
Zurich, Switzerland



Caspar Reinhart, born 1931, got his civil engineering degree at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. Since 1972, he heads the Technical Department of the Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects SIA which is in charge of Building Standards of Switzerland.

SUMMARY

Standards play an important role in Quality Assurance. They are existing "tools" well known to professionals. The paper describes how they can contribute efficiently and in many ways to the different systems conceived to define and assure quality.

RESUME

Les normes jouent un rôle important pour l'assurance de qualité. Ce sont des "outils" existants, bien connus des professionnels. L'article décrit leur contribution à la définition et l'assurance de qualité.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Normen bilden eine wichtige Grundlage für die Qualitätssicherung. Sie sind bestehende und dem Fachmann bekannte "Werkzeuge". Der Artikel beschreibt deren Beitrag zur Definition und Sicherung der Qualität.



1. PHILOSOPHY

Man himself with his qualities is crucial for the attainment of qualities desired in any manmade product. Standards can be valuable tools in helping to assure quality.

2. STANDARDS AS TOOLS FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE

There are many ways in which the existing national and international building standards can be used for QA.

They can:

- standardize the information flow

We can minimize errors in the information flow by using standardized terminology. Chances are better that each partner understands what the other wants to communicate.

- define the standardized frames of reference

With the standards we can define frames of reference, the SI "international system of units" being an example. With standardized performance levels - together with standardized testing methods - it is easier to define the quality required in practice and to check the result of the operation.

- define standardized operations

In addition to the standardized terminology and performance levels we can standardize whole operations. The object is to commit fewer errors by using them, since these operations have been tested in advance as to their possible susceptibility to errors, since these operations will be used automatically and since results can be compared with empirical data.

In technical regulations: we can standardize dimensioning methods, measuring methods (e.g. heat transfer or acoustical measuring) and testing methods.

In organizational regulations: we can standardize conditions of contract such as the specification of services, contract documents, measuring and warranty regulations. We can allocate tasks for the standardized operations.

- define standardized rules of conduct

Standardized rules of conduct can contribute to assure quality. The definition of for example a level of safety (which does not necessarily describe the actual safety) prevents dangerous decisions from being made during the design phase in order to obtain economic advantages.

3. REQUIREMENTS

In order that standards serve their purpose and can be used for QA, the following requirements have to be met:

- Clear distinction between technical and organizational regulations [3]

Technical standards regulate what is to be done in which manner in order to be technically and ethically correct. They are binding by virtue of their factual correctness even when they are not mentioned in the contract.

Organizational standards regulate competence, duties and mode of operation. They are only valid if they are part of the contract.



- Standards shall not restrain inadequately

Standards shall restrain neither creativity nor progress. They shall not prevent that everyone carries the responsibility for his actions by himself. The blind belief in standards and affidavits is a source of numerous errors and the negative side of standardization.

To avoid this negative side two proven measures can be taken: a) An exception clause should be included in every technical standard which allows for substantiated deviations from the fixed regulations and b) it should be avoided that standards are declared compulsory by the Government.

- Limitation of standards

Using standards one should never forget that they are but tools and no substitute for professional know-how, dialogue with the partner and thinking.

4. OPEN QUESTIONS

I have not yet found answers to the following questions:

- Should standards sensitize the user to particular problems?
- Should standards give reasons and explain contexts?

or should this information be left to professional teaching and training?

The information mentioned above would contribute considerably to greater Quality Assurance since it is conducive to "the right thought at the right moment". This is why I as a pragmatian would advocate the judicious inclusion of these references in standards.

5. SYNOPSIS

The following Synopsis shows for which tasks standards can be used in the different systems conceived to assure quality:

Technical rules	Organizational rules	Rules of conduct
Standardized information flow	Standard conditions of contract	Standardized level of security
Terminology	Services	
Symbols	Fees and payments	
....	Contract documents	
Standardized frames of reference	Measuring regulations	
Performance levels	Accounting	
Standardized operations	Warranty	
Dimensioning methods	Allocation of tasks for standard operations	
Testing methods		



4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] M. Portmann: "Normen: Regeln der Baukunde, Mittel der Vertragsgestaltung und des Abbaues von Handelshemmnissen", Schweizer Ingenieur und Architekt, 101(1983) No 7

The paper describes the bases and structure of the technical and organizational standards of SIA (Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects) and cites past experience which lead to today's standards.

- [2] Weisung SIA 260: "Sicherheit und Gebrauchsfähigkeit von Tragwerken", bereinigte Fassung vom September 1982

Basic document for the coordination of SIA standards for safety and serviceability of structures

- [3] M. Lendi: "SIA-Normen - Struktur und Geltung", Schweizer Ingenieur und Architekt, 101(1983) No 7

Contains an analysis of SIA standards from the legal point of view: Structuring, validity, liabilities and responsibilities

- [4] SN 029100: "Anforderungen an Qualitätssicherungs-Systeme", aufgestellt aufgrund der Arbeit der Schweizerischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Qualitätsförderung

Describes the requirements for Quality Assurance Systems and proposes three different levels. It is coordinated with the work of EOQC, the European Organization for Quality Control.