

# Engineering Standards Implementation Guide

## RDS-PP, RDS-PS, KKS, ISO 14224, and SFI for CMMS

### Why Engineering Standards Matter

Without standards, every site invents its own:

- Naming conventions
- Equipment classifications
- Failure codes
- Hierarchy structures

The result: incompatible data across sites, useless for benchmarking, impossible to standardize maintenance.

Engineering standards solve this by providing:

- **Consistent taxonomy** - Same equipment = same classification everywhere
- **Comparable data** - MTBF means the same thing across all sites
- **Industry benchmarking** - Compare your performance to peers
- **Vendor communication** - Universal language with suppliers

### Choosing the Right Standard

#### Decision Matrix

| Standard  | Primary Industry      | Hierarchy Focus       | Failure Data        | Best For                               |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| ISO 14224 | Oil & Gas, Process    | Equipment taxonomy    | Yes (comprehensive) | Reliability analysis, failure tracking |
| RDS-PP    | Power Plants          | Functional + Physical | Limited             | Power generation facilities            |
| RDS-PS    | Power Systems         | Functional + Physical | Limited             | Electrical systems, renewables         |
| KKS       | Power Plants (German) | Functional + Physical | Limited             | German/European power plants           |
| SFI       | Maritime/Shipping     | Functional            | Limited             | Vessels, offshore                      |
| ISO 55000 | All industries        | Asset management      | No                  | Governance framework                   |

#### Decision Tree

```
What industry are you in?

├─ Oil & Gas (Upstream, Downstream, Midstream)
│   └─ Use ISO 14224 for equipment taxonomy and failure codes
│       Consider RDS-PP/KKS if strong power generation component
├─ Power Generation (Thermal, Nuclear)
│   └─ Use KKS (German-speaking) or RDS-PP (international)
│       Add ISO 14224 failure codes for reliability analysis
├─ Power Generation (Renewables - Wind, Solar)
│   └─ Use RDS-PS (enhanced IEC 81346)
│       Add ISO 14224 failure codes for reliability analysis
├─ Maritime/Shipping
│   └─ Use SFI for vessel hierarchy
│       Add ISO 14224 failure codes for reliability analysis
├─ Manufacturing/Process Industries
│   └─ Use ISO 14224 (adapted) for equipment taxonomy
│       Create custom hierarchy based on your process
└─ Utilities (Water, Gas Distribution)
    └─ Use ISO 14224 for equipment
        Consider GIS-based linear asset management
```

## Part 1: ISO 14224

### Overview

ISO 14224:2016 "Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Collection and exchange of reliability and maintenance data for equipment"

#### What it provides:

- 9-level equipment taxonomy
- Standard equipment classes with boundaries
- Failure mode, mechanism, cause codes
- Data collection requirements
- Example data sheets

See our dedicated ISO 14224 Cheat Sheet for complete code tables.

### ISO 14224 Hierarchy (Quick Reference)

| Level | Name              | Example             |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | Industry          | Petroleum           |
| 2     | Business Category | Upstream - Offshore |
| 3     | Installation      | Platform Alpha      |
| 4     | Plant/Unit        | Water Injection     |
| 5     | Section/System    | Seawater Lift       |
| 6     | Equipment Unit    | Pump P-4501A        |
| 7     | Subunit           | Pump Assembly       |
| 8     | Maintainable Item | Mechanical Seal     |
| 9     | Part              | O-Ring              |

### Key Equipment Classes

| Class | Equipment              | Typical Boundary   |
|-------|------------------------|--|
| 1.1   | Centrifugal Pump       | From suction flange to discharge flange, excluding motor |
| 1.2   | Reciprocating Pump     | From suction to discharge, excluding driver              |
| 2.1   | Centrifugal Compressor | From suction to discharge, including internal seals      |
| 3.3   | Electric Motor         | From terminal box to coupling                            |
| 5.1   | Shell & Tube HX        | From inlet to outlet flanges                             |
| 8.6   | Control Valve          | Body, actuator, positioner as one unit                   |

### Implementation Steps

1. **Map your equipment to ISO 14224 classes**
  - Export your asset register
  - Assign ISO 14224 class code to each asset type
  - Document boundary definitions
2. **Load failure code tables**
  - Failure modes (ELP, LOO, VIB, etc.)
  - Failure mechanisms (wear, corrosion, fatigue, etc.)
  - Failure causes (design, operations, maintenance, etc.)
3. **Configure CMMS**
  - Add classification field
  - Add failure code fields to work orders
  - Make codes mandatory for failure records
4. **Train users**
  - What codes mean
  - How to select appropriate codes
  - Why it matters for analysis

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## Part 2: RDS-PP (Reference Designation System for Power Plants)

## Overview

RDS-PP is based on IEC 81346 and provides designation systems for power generation facilities.

### Key features:

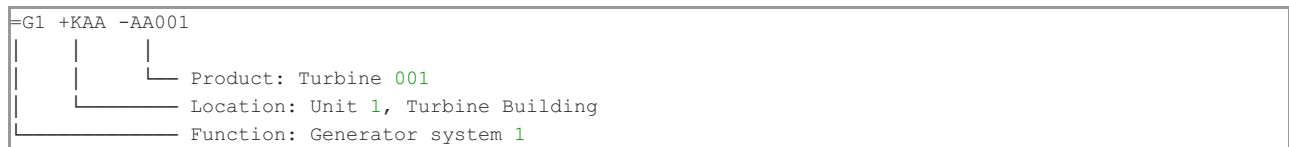
- Three-aspect designation (Function, Location, Product)
- Covers entire power plant lifecycle
- International standard (VGB PowerTech)

## RDS-PP Structure

### Aspect Prefixes:

- = Function aspect (what it does)
- + Location aspect (where it is)
- - Product aspect (what it is)

**Example designation:**



### RDS-PP Function Codes (Main Groups)

| Code | System                    | Description                   |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A    | Electrical Power Supply   | Grid connection, transformers |
| B    | Instrumentation & Control | DCS, PLCs, instruments        |
| C    | Communication             | Telecom, networks             |
| E    | Water Supply              | Raw water, cooling water      |
| G    | Steam/Water Cycle         | Boiler, turbine, condenser    |
| H    | Heat Supply               | District heating              |
| K    | I&C for Machine           | Turbine controls              |
| L    | Fuel Storage & Handling   | Coal, oil, gas handling       |
| M    | Combustion Air/Flue Gas   | Air systems, FGD, SCR         |
| N    | Auxiliary Systems         | Compressed air, HVAC          |
| P    | Process (non-power)       | Chemical dosing               |
| Q    | Auxiliary Steam           | Auxiliary boilers             |
| R    | Waste Disposal            | Ash handling                  |
| U    | Structural Facilities     | Buildings, civil              |
| X    | Heavy Machinery           | Cranes, conveyors             |

## RDS-PP Examples

| Designation     | Description                |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| =G1 +KAA -MK001 | Unit 1 HP Turbine          |
| =G1 +KBA -AN001 | Unit 1 Generator           |
| =G1 +MAA -PU001 | Unit 1 FD Fan              |
| =G2 +HAA -WE001 | Unit 2 Steam Drum          |
| =A0 +UCA -TN001 | Common Station Transformer |
| =N0 +BAA -PU001 | Instrument Air Compressor  |

### Implementation Steps

### 1. Define plant structure

- Identify all units
- Define location hierarchy (buildings, floors, areas)
- Define function groups

## 2. Assign designations

- Start with major equipment
- Work down to components
- Document designation rules

### 3. Configure CMMS

- Add function, location, product fields
- Or combine into single designation field
- Build hierarchy structure

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## Part 3: RDS-PS (Reference Designation System for Power Supply)

### Overview

RDS-PS extends IEC 81346 specifically for electrical power systems, including:

- Transmission & Distribution
- Substations
- Renewable energy (wind, solar)
- Energy storage
- Smart grid infrastructure

### RDS-PS vs RDS-PP

| Aspect           | RDS-PP           | RDS-PS                    |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Focus            | Power generation | Power systems (gen + T&D) |
| Renewables       | Limited          | Full support              |
| Grid integration | Limited          | Comprehensive             |
| Energy storage   | Limited          | Full support              |
| Standard base    | VGB R 116        | IEC 81346 series          |

### RDS-PS Structure

Same three-aspect system as RDS-PP:

- = Function
- + Location
- - Product

### RDS-PS for Renewables

#### Wind Farm Example:

```
=WF01      Wind Farm 01 (function)
+A01      Array 01 (location)
-WTG001    Wind Turbine Generator 001 (product)

Complete: =WF01+A01-WTG001

Subcomponents:
=WF01+A01-WTG001.ROT    Rotor assembly
=WF01+A01-WTG001.GBX    Gearbox
=WF01+A01-WTG001.GEN    Generator
=WF01+A01-WTG001.NAC    Nacelle
=WF01+A01-WTG001.TWR    Tower
```

#### Solar Plant Example:

```
=PV01      PV Plant 01 (function)
+F01      Field 01 (location)
-INV001    Inverter 001 (product)

Related equipment:
=PV01+F01-STR001    String 001
=PV01+F01-CB001     Combiner Box 001
=PV01+SUB-TR001     Main Transformer
```

#### Battery Energy Storage Example:

```

=BES1      Battery Energy Storage System 1
+R01      Rack 01
-BAT001    Battery Module 001

Related:
=BES1+PWR-PCS001    Power Conversion System
=BES1+CTL-BMS001    Battery Management System
=BES1+THM-HVAC001   Thermal Management

```

## RDS-PS Implementation

### 1. Define system boundaries

- Generation assets
- Transmission/interconnection
- Distribution (if applicable)
- Customer interface

### 2. Establish designation rules

- Function codes by system type
- Location codes by geographic/physical
- Product codes by equipment type

### 3. Document crosswalks

- If migrating from other standards
- Map old designations to RDS-PS

## Part 4: KKS (Kraftwerk-Kennzeichensystem)

### Overview

KKS is the German power plant identification system, widely used in Europe and globally where German engineering influence is strong.

#### KKS structure:

```

Plant Unit + Function + Equipment + Component
  1         2         3         4

```

### KKS Code Structure

#### Level 0: Plant identification (optional)

- AA = Plant A
- AB = Plant B

#### Level 1: Unit/system area (1-2 characters)

| Code | System                        |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 0    | Plant general                 |
| 1    | Main machine set              |
| 2    | High pressure systems         |
| 3    | Intermediate pressure systems |
| 4    | Low pressure systems          |
| 5    | Feedwater systems             |
| 6    | Condensate systems            |
| 7    | Cooling water systems         |
| 8    | Auxiliary systems             |
| 9    | Gas turbine                   |

#### Level 2: System (2-3 characters)

| Code | System      |
|------|-------------|
| LAB  | Boiler      |
| LBA  | Superheater |
| MAA  | Turbine HP  |

MAB Turbine IP  
MAG Turbine LP  
MKA Generator

#### Level 3: Equipment (2-3 characters)

##### Code Equipment

AA General  
AP Pump  
AT Tank  
AV Valve  
AN Motor  
CF Filter

#### Level 4: Component/signal (optional)

##### Code Meaning

001 Sequence number  
M01 Motor  
P01 Instrument

#### KKS Examples

| KKS Code   | Description               |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 1MAA AA001 | Unit 1 HP Turbine         |
| 1MKA AN001 | Unit 1 Generator          |
| 1LAA AP001 | Unit 1 Boiler Feed Pump 1 |
| 1LAA AP002 | Unit 1 Boiler Feed Pump 2 |
| 1LAB AV001 | Unit 1 Main Steam Valve   |
| 0LCB AP001 | Common Condensate Pump 1  |

#### KKS to RDS-PP Mapping

| KKS        | RDS-PP        | Description      |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1MAA AA001 | =G1+KAA-MK001 | HP Turbine       |
| 1MKA AN001 | =G1+KBA-AN001 | Generator        |
| 1LAA AP001 | =G1+LAA-AP001 | Boiler Feed Pump |

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## Part 5: SFI Group System (Maritime)

### Overview

SFI is the international standard for ship classification. (See Maritime CMMS Guide for full details.)

### SFI Structure

|          |                 |                         |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Main     | Group (1 digit) | → Major ship function   |
| Group    | (2 digits)      | → System                |
| Subgroup | (3 digits)      | → Component <b>type</b> |
| Detail   | (6 digits)      | → Specific item         |

### SFI Main Groups

| Group | Name              |
|-------|-------------------|
| 0     | Ship General      |
| 1     | Hull              |
| 2     | Cargo Equipment   |
| 3     | Ship Equipment    |
| 4     | Accommodation     |
| 5     | Crew Equipment    |
| 6     | Machinery Main    |
| 7     | Machinery Systems |
| 8     | Common Systems    |

## SFI Examples

| Code | Description              |
|------|--------------------------|
| 601  | Main Diesel Engine       |
| 611  | Auxiliary Engine         |
| 631  | Propeller                |
| 721  | Sea Water Cooling System |
| 731  | Air Compressor           |
| 851  | Main Switchboard         |

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## Part 6: Combining Standards

### ISO 14224 + RDS-PP/KKS

Use RDS-PP or KKS for:

- Equipment naming/designation
- Hierarchy structure
- Location identification

Use ISO 14224 for:

- Equipment classification (for reliability analysis)
- Failure modes
- Failure mechanisms
- Failure causes
- Data collection requirements

**Example combined approach:**

| Field             | Standard                         | Example            |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Asset ID          | RDS-PP                           | =G1+LAA-AP001      |
| Description       | Company                          | Boiler Feed Pump A |
| Equipment Class   | ISO 14224 1.1 - Centrifugal Pump |                    |
| Failure Mode      | ISO 14224 ELP - External Leak    |                    |
| Failure Mechanism | ISO 14224 1.1 - Wear             |                    |

### SFI + ISO 14224

Use SFI for:

- Vessel hierarchy
- Equipment identification
- Spare parts cataloging

Use ISO 14224 for:

- Failure coding
  - Reliability analysis
  - Industry benchmarking
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## Part 7: Implementation Roadmap

### Phase 1: Assessment (Weeks 1-2)

- ☐ Audit current equipment naming
- ☐ Count naming variations
- ☐ Identify applicable standard(s)
- ☐ Define implementation scope

### Phase 2: Design (Weeks 3-4)

- ☐ Define hierarchy structure
- ☐ Create designation rules
- ☐ Build equipment class crosswalk
- ☐ Design failure code structure
- ☐ Document standards guide

**Phase 3: Configuration (Weeks 5-6)**

- ☐ Configure CMMS fields
- ☐ Load code tables
- ☐ Build hierarchy
- ☐ Set up validation rules
- ☐ Create templates

**Phase 4: Data Migration (Weeks 7-10)**

- ☐ Export current data
- ☐ Apply designations
- ☐ Classify equipment
- ☐ Validate relationships
- ☐ Load to CMMS

**Phase 5: Rollout (Weeks 11-12)**

- ☐ Train administrators
- ☐ Train end users
- ☐ Monitor compliance
- ☐ Refine as needed

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**Quick Reference: Standard Selection**

| If your industry is...        | Use this for hierarchy      | Use this for failure codes |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Oil & Gas - Offshore          | ISO 14224 (9-level)         | ISO 14224                  |
| Oil & Gas - Refining          | ISO 14224 or custom         | ISO 14224                  |
| Power - Coal/Gas/Nuclear      | RDS-PP or KKS               | ISO 14224                  |
| Power - Wind/Solar            | RDS-PS                      | ISO 14224                  |
| Maritime - Vessels            | SFI                         | ISO 14224                  |
| Maritime - Offshore platforms | SFI or ISO 14224            | ISO 14224                  |
| Manufacturing                 | Custom (based on ISO 14224) | ISO 14224 (adapted)        |
| Utilities - Water             | Custom                      | ISO 14224 (adapted)        |
| Facilities                    | Custom (location-based)     | Simplified ISO 14224       |

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*Need help implementing engineering standards? AssetStage provides consulting, training, and data migration services for ISO 14224, RDS-PP, RDS-PS, KKS, and SFI implementations. Contact us at [sales@assetstage.io](mailto:sales@assetstage.io)*

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