3.2 IFC types

cadwork element type	Application	IFC type
Beam	An *IfcMember* is a structural element that is used to carry loads between or beyond support points. It is not necessary for it to be load-bearing. The orientation of the member (horizontal, vertical or inclined) is not relevant for its definition (in contrast to IfcBeam and IfcColumn). Application examples: Struts, studs, beams, roof components, framing timber, etc.	IfcMember
Beam	An *IfcBeam* is a horizontal or almost horizontal component that can be loaded primarily by bending. Application examples: Beams, girts, purlins...	IfcBeam
Beam	An *IfcColumn* is a vertical or near-vertical component that transfers the weight of the structure above it to other structural elements below it through pressure. However, it is not necessary for it to be load-bearing. Application examples: Posts, columns,...	IfcColumn

Panel	An *IfcPlate* is a planar and often flat part with a constant thickness. A panel can be a structural part that carries loads between or beyond support points, but it does not have to be load-bearing. The position of the panel (horizontal, vertical or inclined) is not relevant for its definition (in contrast to *IfcWall* and *IfcSlab* (as a floor slab)). Application example: Cladding, lining,...	IfcPlate
Panel	An *IfcFooting* is a part of the foundation of a structure that distributes and transfers the load to the ground. A foundation is also known as a shallow foundation, where the loads are transferred into the ground close to the surface. Application example: Foundation	IfcFooting
Panel	An *IfcSlab* is a component of construction that normally encloses a room vertically. The panel can form the lower support structure (Floor) or the upper structure (Roof slab) in any room in a building. It should be noted that only the core or structural part of this construction is considered as *IfcSlab*. The upper finish (Flooring, roof cladding) and the lower finish (Soffit, Ceiling, suspended ceiling) are regarded as a covering. Application examples: Ceiling- and roof elements, floor slabs,...	IfcSlab

Panel, Surface, Auxiliary element	Definition for elements that cover a part of another element and are dependent on this other element. Application examples: Surface finish, coatings, treatments,...	IfcCovering
Panel	Curtain wall, non-load-bearing wall that stands on the outside of a building and encloses it. Application example: Curtain wall	IfcCurtainWall
Panel	The wall is a vertical construction that can delimit or divide rooms. Walls are usually vertical or almost vertical, flat elements that are often designed to absorb static loads. However, a wall does not have to be load-bearing Application example: Internal or external walls	IfcWall
Room	A room represents an actual or theoretically limited area or volume. Rooms are areas or volumes that provide certain functions within a building.	IfcSpace
Opening	The opening element stands for openings (window, door opening). Application example: Window and door openings	IfcOpeningElement

Axis (CA, Drilling), Auxiliary element	• Glued joint: A fastening joint where glue is used to join elements together. • Weld seam: A weld seam that is used to join components together. • Grout: Mortar used to join construction elements. The strength of the joint can be taken into account in calculations. Application example: Welds, glued joints, grouts,...	IfcFastener
Window variant	Construction for closing a vertical or almost vertical opening in a wall or pitched roof, which lets in light and possibly fresh air. Application example: Windows	IfcWindow
Door variant	Construction for closing an opening that is primarily intended for access with hinge, turn or slide operation. Application example: Doors	IfcDoor
Stairs	A vertical passageway that allows occupants to walk (step) from one floor level to another floor level at a different height. A landing may be included as an intermediate floor slab. Application example: Stairs	IfcStair
Stairs (Beam/Panel)	The steps and any stringers are included in this object.	IfcStairFlight

Circular MEP	The distribution flow element IfcFlowSegment defines the occurrence of a segment of a flow distribution system that is typically straight and contiguous and has two connections (e.g. a section of a pipe or duct). Application example: Cables, conduits	IfcFlowSegment
Various	The railing is a frame construction that is used on circulation areas and on some room boundaries instead of walls or as a supplement to walls.	IfcRailing
Various	The BuildingElementProxy type is to be used to exchange special types of building elements for which there is not yet a semantic definition in the current IFC release. Application example: Indeterminate components not classified in the IFC schema	IfcBuildingElementProxy

Further IFC types can be selected under Modify -> Attributes -> BIM -> IFC Type.
The documented IFC types can be found in the IFC documentation of building-smart.
IFC entities list

IFC type assignments under User settings -> Predefine list of attributes