

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

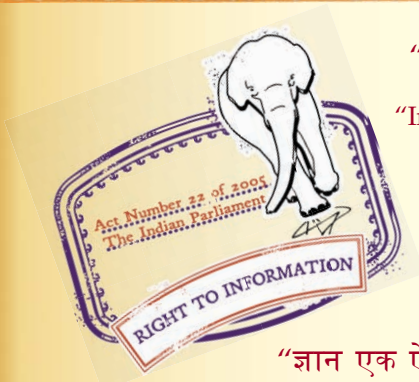
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 9609-1 (2006): Technical product documentation - lettering, Part 1: Latin alphabet, numerals and marks [PGD 24: Drawings]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

तकनीकी उत्पाद प्रलेखन — अक्षरांकन

भाग 1 लैटिन वर्णमाला, संख्याएँ और चिन्ह

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

**TECHNICAL PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION —
LETTERING**

PART 1 LATIN ALPHABET, NUMERALS AND MARKS

(Second Revision)

ICS 01.100.01

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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NEW DELHI 110002

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 1) (Second Revision) which is identical with ISO 3098-2 : 2000 'Technical product documentation — Lettering — Part 2 : Latin alphabet, numerals and marks' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Drawings Sectional Committee and approval of the Production and General Engineering Division Council.

IS 9609 (Part 1) : 1983 'Lettering for technical drawings: Part 1 English lettering (*first revision*)' which is identical with ISO 3098-1 : 1974 was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards in 1983. Subsequently Amendment No. 1 was issued in June 1986 rewording the title as 'Lettering on technical drawings — Part 1 : English characters' and ISO title as 'Technical drawings — Lettering — Part 1 : Currently used characters'. IS 9609 : 1983 was also renumbered as IS 9609 (Part 1) : 1983.

Now ISO has rearranged all the parts of ISO 3098 and this second edition of ISO 3098-2 : 2000 cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO 3098-1 : 1974 and titled as 'Technical product documentation — Lettering — Part 2 : Latin alphabet, numerals and marks'.

This Part 2 of ISO 3098 has been renumbered as Part 1 in order to maintain the sequence of part numbers of IS 9609 series of IS Standards.

This standard specifies the Latin alphabet, numerals and marks for use on technical drawings and associated documents with. It primarily concerns letters written with the aid of stencils, but is equally applicable to freehand lettering or other appropriate methods.

The other parts in this series are:

Part 0	General requirements
Part 2	Greek alphabet (<i>first revision</i>)
Part 3	Diacritical and particular marks for the Latin alphabet (<i>first revision</i>)
Part 4	Cyrillic alphabet (<i>first revision</i>)
Part 5	Amplified devnagri letters
Part 6	CAD lettering of the Latin alphabet, numerals and marks

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to the following International Standard for which Indian Standard also exists. The corresponding Indian Standard which is to be substituted in its place is listed below along with its degree of equivalence for the edition indicated:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 3098-0 : 1997 ¹⁾ Technical product documentation — Lettering — Part 0 : General requirements	IS 9609 (Part 0) : 2001 Technical product documentation — Lettering: Part 0 General requirements	Identical

¹⁾ ISO 3098-0 : 1997 will become ISO 3098-1 with the next revision.

Indian Standard
**TECHNICAL PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION —
LETTERING**

PART 1 LATIN ALPHABET, NUMERALS AND MARKS

(Second Revision)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3098 specifies the Latin alphabet, numerals and marks for use on technical drawings and associated documents. It primarily concerns letters written with the aid of stencils, but is equally applicable to freehand lettering or other appropriate methods.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 3098. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 3098 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3098-0:1997, *Technical product documentation — Lettering — Part 0: General requirements*.

3 General requirements and dimensions

For the general requirements and the dimensions of characters, numerals and marks, see ISO 3098-0.

To obtain constant line density, avoid blotting at intersecting lines and facilitate writing, the characters shall be formed so that lines cross, or meet, at approximate right angles.

4 Examples

The following examples are given as a guide to illustrate the application of general requirements and dimensions of the Latin alphabet, numerals and marks.

Lettering A, sloping

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x y z

[(! ? . , ; : " ' - = + × √ % & / / ∅

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 I V X

Lettering A, vertical

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x y z

[(! ? . , : ; " - = + × √ % &)] ∅

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 I V X

Lettering B, sloping

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x y z

[(! ? . , : ; " ' - = + × √ % &)] Ø

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 I V X

Lettering B, vertical

Preferred application

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x y z

[(! ? . , ; : " ' - = + × √ % &)] Ø

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 I V X

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

Amendments Issued Since Publication

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