
Technical product documentation — Document types

Documentation technique de produits — Types de document

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 29845 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical product documentation*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Basic conventions*.

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Introduction

The figures in this International Standard are intended only as illustrations to aid the user in understanding the practices elaborated in the text. In some cases, the figures show the level of detail needed for emphasis; in others, they are only complete enough to illustrate a concept or facet thereof. The absence of figures has no bearing on the applicability of the specified requirement or practice.

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Technical product documentation — Document types

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes and defines the types of documents required to be in the documentation for the specification of products, equipment and plants at all levels of complexity. It deals with the range of document types used from the conceptual phase to finished product, in all engineering fields.

The purpose of this International Standard is

- to facilitate a structure for (data modelling) product data management systems,
- to facilitate searching and retrieval of documents,
- to establish document types for the purpose of better communication and understanding between parties involved in document interchange, and
- to fulfil the requirement in ISO 7200:2004 regarding document type fields.

NOTE The figures in this International Standard are intended only as illustrations to aid the user in understanding the document types described by the text. Consequently, the figures are simplified in such a way that the content presented in illustrated document types may not always apply all ISO rules regarding the presentation of drawings and other types of documents.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 7200:2004, *Technical product documentation — Data fields in title blocks and document headers*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 General

3.1.1

document

fixed and structured amount of information that can be managed and interchanged as a unit between users and systems

[ISO 11442:2006, 3.10]

3.1.2

documentation

collection of documents related to a given subject

[IEC 82045-1, 2001]

3.1.3

document type

document defined with respect to its specified content of information, function and form of presentation

NOTE Adapted from IEC 61082-1:2006.

3.1.4

object

entity treated in the process of design, engineering, realisation, operation, maintenance and demolition

[ISO 15519-1:2010, 3.3.2]

3.1.5

product

intended or accomplished result of labour, or of a natural or artificial process

[IEC 82045-1:2001]

NOTE 1 A product usually has a part number, type designation, and/or a name.

NOTE 2 A technical system, building, plant or services can be considered as a product.

3.1.6

drawing

technical information, given on an information carrier, graphically presented in accordance with agreed rules and usually to scale

[ISO 10209-1:1992, 2.11]

3.1.7

model

three-dimensional physical or digital description of the ideal shape of an object

3.1.8

design model

portion of the data set that contains model and supplemental geometry

[ISO 16792:2006, 3.10]

3.1.9

diagram

technical document showing the functions of the objects composing a system and their interrelations using graphical symbols

3.1.10

chart

document of information in the form of a table, graph, or diagram

3.1.11

graph

diagram showing the relation between variable quantities, typically of two variables, each measured along a pair of lines at right angles

3.1.12

list

document in which the information is presented in columns and rows

3.1.13**sketch**

drawing prepared freehand or in a CAD system and not necessarily to scale

3.1.14**textual**

presentation form using characters, for example in written instructions and descriptions

3.1.15**report**

account given of a matter after investigation or consideration

3.2 Document types**3.2.1****part drawing**

drawing depicting a single part which cannot be further disassembled and which includes all the necessary information required for the definition of the part

[ISO 10209-1:1992, 3.16]

3.2.2**assembly drawing**

drawing representing the relative position and/or shape of a group of assembled parts

[ISO 10209-1:1992, 3.2]

3.2.3**tabular drawing**

drawing listing differing variations of a specific configuration using a single, common illustration

3.2.4**fabrication drawing**

part drawing of an assembly of fully specified items, permanently joined together

3.2.5**installation drawing**

drawing showing the general configuration of an item and the necessary information to install the item relative to its mating structures or associated items

[ISO 10209-1:1992, 3.16]

3.2.6**layout drawing**

drawing showing the location of sites, structures, buildings, spaces, elements, assemblies or components

[ISO 10209-1:1992, 3.13]

3.2.7**interface drawing**

drawing giving information for the assembly and matching of two parts, concerning, for example, their dimensions, configuration limitations, performance and test requirements

[ISO 10209-1:1992, 3.11]

3.2.8

outline drawing

drawing giving the outside peripheral envelope, overall dimensions and mass of an object

NOTE Adapted from ISO 10209-1:1992.

3.2.9

supplier drawing

drawing defining a part developed and owned by an external supplier

3.2.10

illustration drawing

drawing showing figures and sketches for any general purpose which is not covered by the more specific document types

3.2.11

space envelope drawing

drawing showing the maximum space which can be occupied for an intended design solution and the geometrically significant interfaces of components and assemblies which are not yet designed in detail

3.2.12

block plan

drawing which identifies a site and locates the outlines of construction works in relation to a town plan or similar document

[ISO 10209-1:1992, 3.3]

3.2.13

site plan

layout drawing giving the position of construction works in relation to the setting out points, the means of access and the general layout of a site

NOTE Adapted from ISO 10209-1:1992.

3.2.14

part model

model in which the product described is one single item

3.2.15

assembly model

model in which the product described is an assembly of two or more items

[ISO 16792:2006, 3.3]

3.2.16

installation model

model in which the product described is an installation, showing parts or assemblies and a partial or complete representation of the installation site

[ISO 16792:2006, 3.17]

3.2.17

interference model

model that shows the overall geometry and the space required as well as possible collisions

3.2.18

space envelope model

model showing the maximum space which can be occupied for an intended design solution and the geometrically significant interfaces of components and assemblies which are not yet designed in detail

3.2.19**annotated design model**

combination of design model, annotation and attributes that describes a product

3.2.20**overview diagram**

diagram providing a comprehensive view of an object with low degree of detailing

3.2.21**network map**

overview diagram showing a network on a map

[ISO 14617-15:2002, 3.2]

3.2.22**block diagram**

overview diagram predominantly using block symbols

[ISO 10209-4:1999, 5.15.8.1]

3.2.23**network diagram**

overview diagram which shows the connections between different kinds of installations for transmitting of electricity, fluids (e.g. water, gas) or heating/cooling, sewage system, telecommunications, equipment, etc.

NOTE Adapted from ISO 10209-4:1999.

3.2.24**circuit diagram**

diagram providing information about the circuitry of an object(s)

[ISO 15519-1:2010, 3.2.8]

3.2.25**function diagram**

diagram providing information about the functional behaviour of a system

[ISO 15519-1:2010, 3.2.7]

3.2.26**process flow diagram**

diagram illustrating the configuration of a process system or process plant by means of graphical symbols

[ISO 15519-1:2010, 3.2.6]

3.2.27**piping and instrumentation diagram****P&I diagram**

process flow diagram representing the technical realization of a process system by means of graphical symbols for equipment, connections and process measurement and control functions

[ISO 15519-1:2010, 3.2.9]

3.2.28**angular chart**

chart showing the relation between the angular position of an object and the function

3.2.29

structure diagram

chart which shows the relation between different objects in a system or a product from different points of view presented graphically as a hierarchical tree

3.2.30

graph

diagram showing the relation between variable quantities, typically of two variables, each measured along a pair of lines at right angles

3.2.31

parts list

list of elements of an object(s)

[ISO 15519-1:2010, 3.2.11]

3.2.32

document list

formally built-up inventory in which all relevant documents for a specific purpose are listed

3.2.33

bill-of-material

BOM

presentation of the constituents in a product structure with the possibility to adopt the level of decomposition to actual need

3.2.34

signal list

list providing information about signals defined as input or output of functional units

3.2.35

coordinate data list

list providing information about certain positions on a part represented in a Cartesian coordinate system

3.2.36

apparatus list

list providing information about the constituent functional components included in a system

3.2.37

connection table

connection table lists the connections on different levels, internal and external, of the installation

3.2.38

standard

document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines and characteristics or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 3.2]

3.2.39

technical specification

document specifying the requirements for one specific part or for a group of parts with equal characteristics

3.2.40

requirement specification

document compiled and evaluated with the requirements from the markets (customer), authorities, and the company itself

3.2.41**part definition**

text-based document that may be supplied with a drawing image of the defined part, specifying property requirements for the part described by the document

3.2.42**calculation sheet**

document providing the results of calculations regarding essential product characteristics

3.2.43**process specification**

document that defines the type and sequence of steps of a process used to produce a part

3.2.44**assembly instruction**

document providing information of how and in what sequence the different part shall be assembled to receive a specific end product

3.2.45**test specification**

specification explaining how to perform the test activities according to the test plan

3.2.46**test plan**

document describing the scope realization resources and plans for the intended test activities

3.2.47**quality plan**

document defining a set of activities planned that helps achieve quality in the project being executed

3.2.48**test report**

compilation of tests carried out at a new part, assembly, product or system and documentation of test results

4 Forms of presentation**4.1 General**

The forms of presentation identified in Table 1 are the main types of documents used in the field of engineering. The table also shows where the documents are commonly used. However, the document types can also occur in other technical areas than those shown in Table 1 depending on company standards, technical discipline, etc.

Table 1 — Presentation formats

Presentation format	Description	Application ^a
1 Drawing	Graphical presentation depicting the shape, size, etc. of a physical part or assembly, usually to scale	A
2 Model	Three-dimensional physical or digital description of the ideal shape of an object.	A
3 Diagram	Graphical presentation showing the functions of the objects composing a system and their interrelations using graphical elements and symbols	A
4 Chart	Document of information in the form of a table, graph, or diagram.	B, D
5 Graph	Diagram showing the relation between variable quantities, typically of two variables, each measured along a pair of lines at right angles.	B, D
6 List	Document in which the information is presented in columns and rows	A
7 Textual	Presentation form using characters, for example in written instructions and descriptions	A
^a See Table 2.		

The application code identifies the technical area in which the presentation format is used.

Table 2 — Application codes

Code	Technical area
A	overall technology
B	construction engineering (building construction and civil engineering)
C	mechanical engineering
D	process plant engineering

NOTE The figures in the following subclauses are typical examples of the described document types. The information in the title blocks is identical throughout this International Standard except for the document types and titles.

4.2.2 Assembly drawing

An assembly drawing (see Figure 2) is a drawing representing the relative position and/or shape of a group of assembled parts. It depicts the constituents of a parts list. Relevant information may be added.

The list of parts is normally provided in a separate document, i.e. a parts list, but it can be included within the drawing.

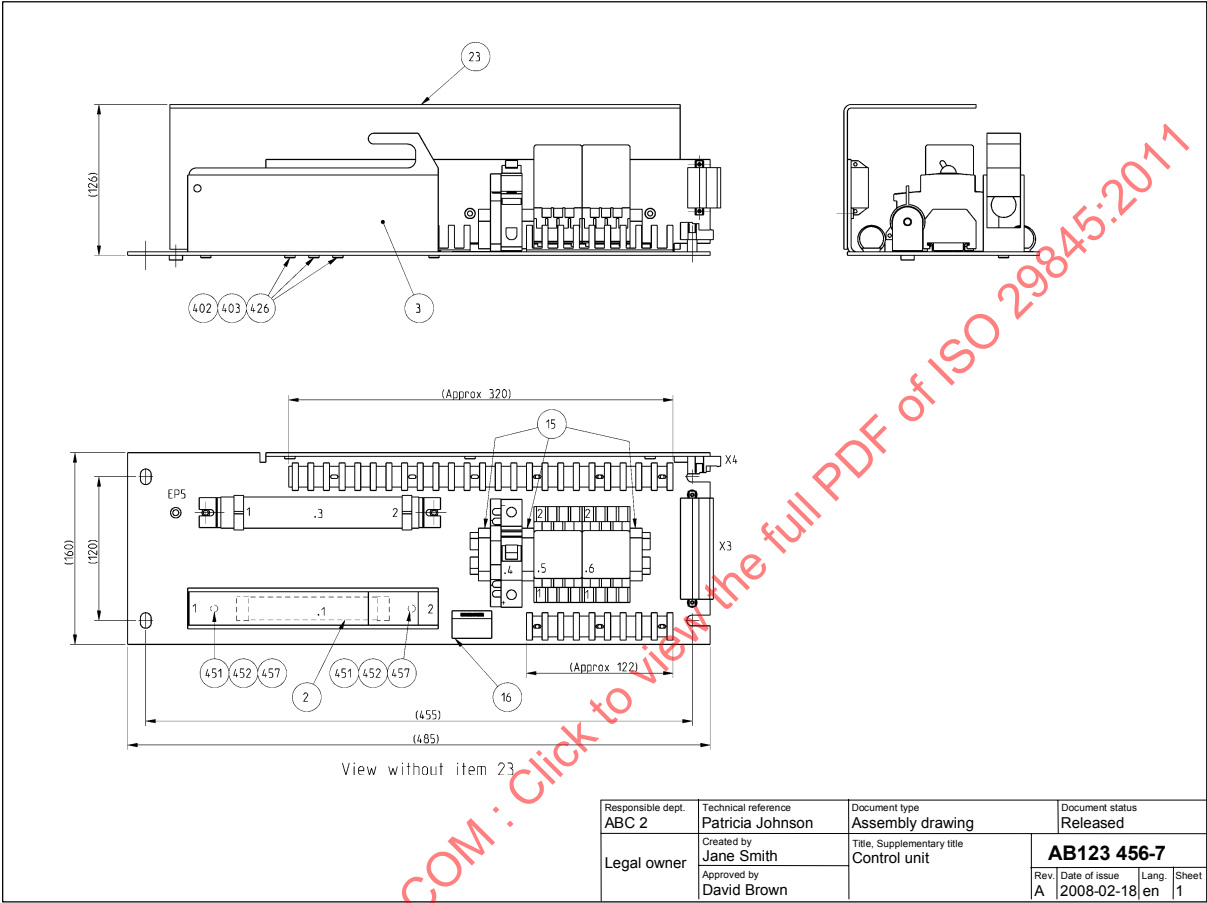


Figure 2 — Assembly drawing

Examples of assembly drawings from the construction field include the following:

- a **general arrangement drawing** (showing an entire building or a technical system within a building, such as the structural system or the ventilation system);
- an **assembly drawing** (showing a more limited assembly, such as a kitchen);
- a **dimensional drawing** (specifying dimensions necessary for construction or production, sometimes used for separating dimensions from the drawing that specifies identities/types of parts, especially for architectural and structural drawings).

4.2.3 Tabular drawing

A tabular drawing (see Figure 3) uses a method of dimensioning that enables a series of variable common features of a part or assembly to be presented in a tabular form.

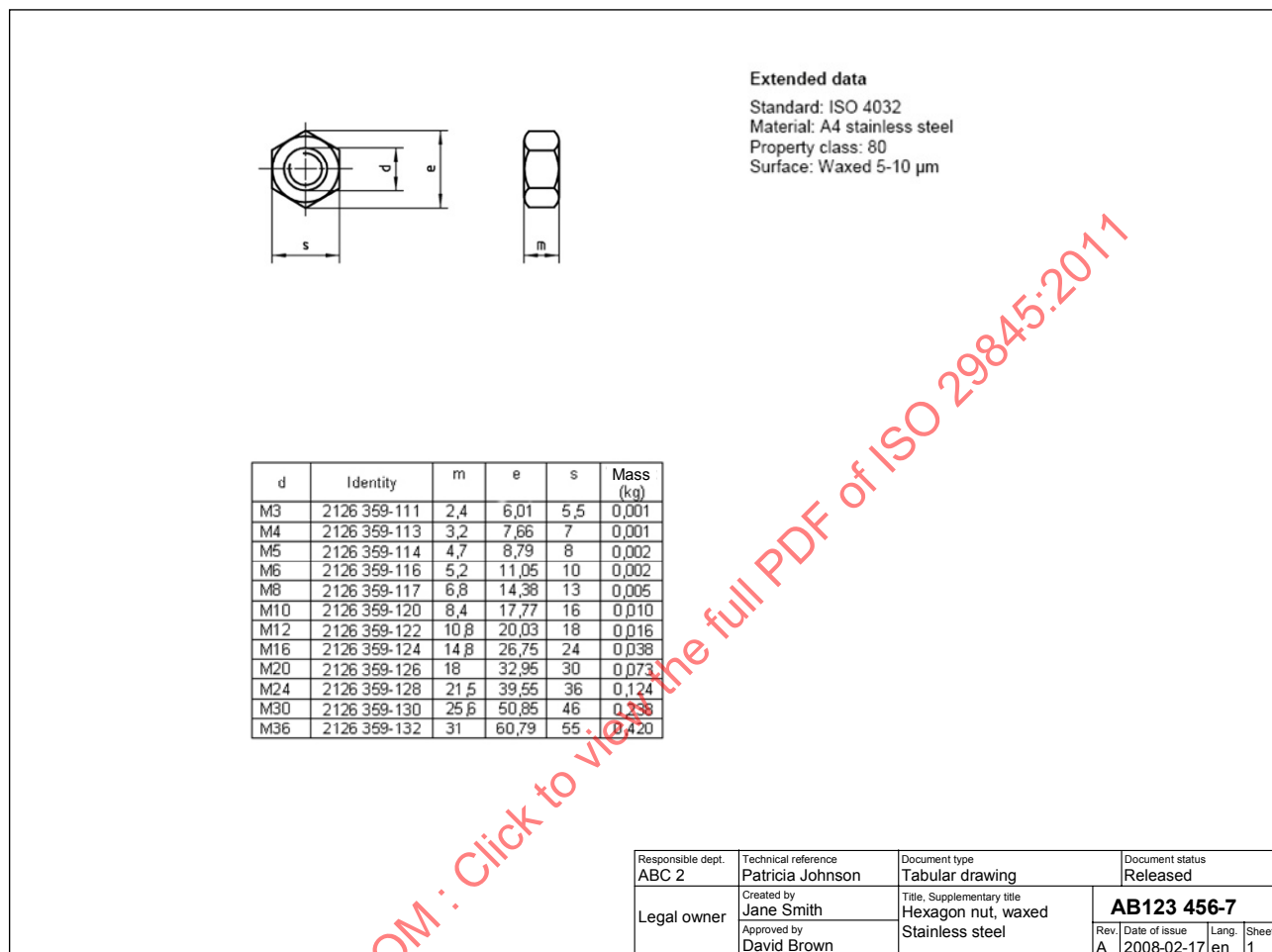


Figure 3 — Tabular drawing

An example of a tabular drawing from the construction field is a **component schedule**. This often covers a number of variants that have a general type in common, but differ both in geometrical specification and other features. For example, a door schedule may cover all steel doors, both single- and double-swing variants. Some subtypes are given below:

- a door schedule;
- a window schedule;
- a bar schedule.

4.2.4 Fabrication drawing

A fabrication drawing (see Figure 4) is a part drawing of an assembly of items permanently joined together, e.g. by welding, soldering or adhesive. The constituents shall be fully specified.

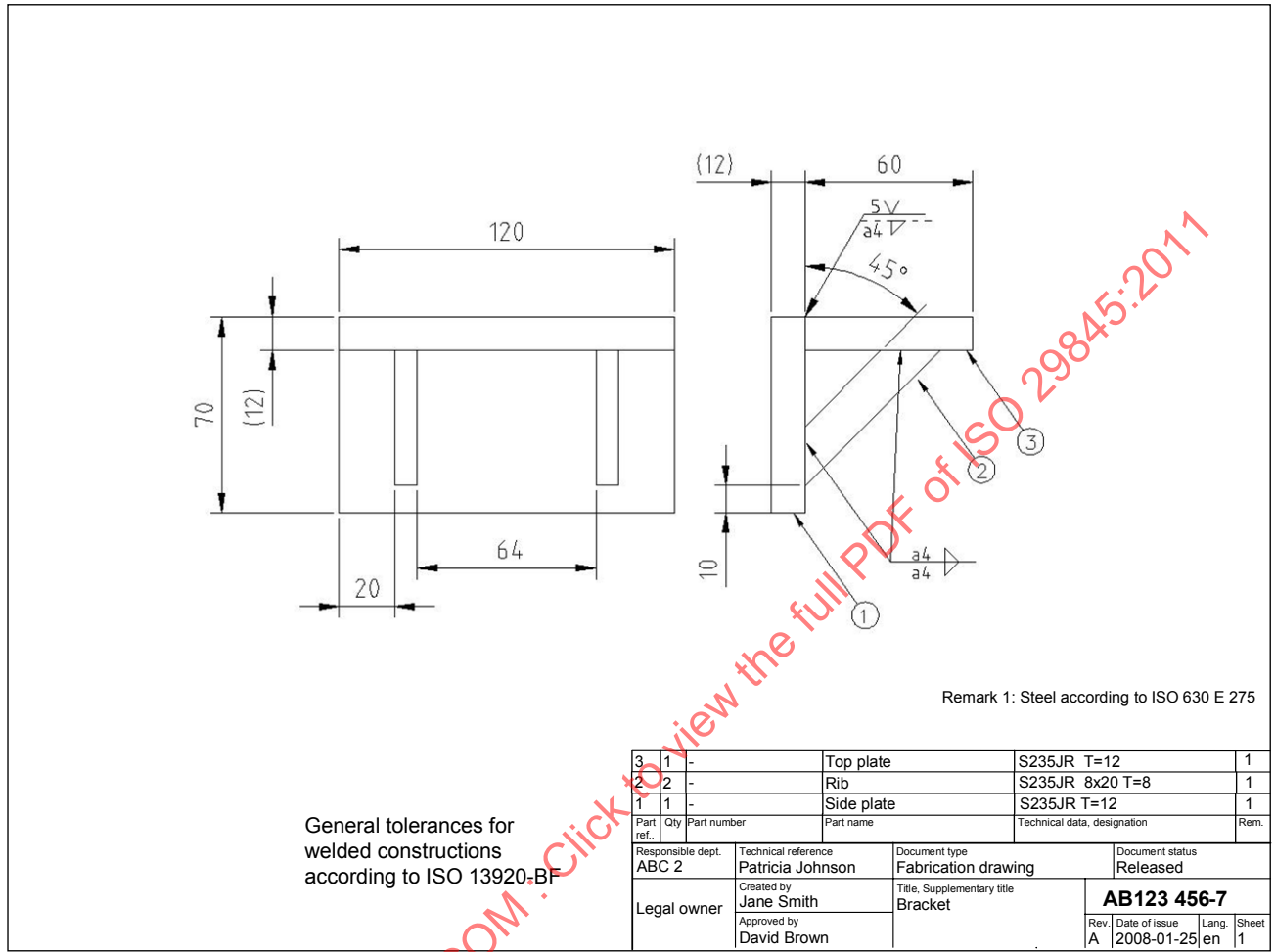


Figure 4 — Fabrication drawing

An example of a fabrication drawing from the construction field is a **manufacturing drawing** for welded components such as banisters or railings. The subdivision of manufacturing drawings normally just depends on which manufacturer supplies the part or assembly, not on the method of fabrication, such as whether items are permanently joined together.

4.2.5 Installation drawing

An installation drawing (see Figure 5) shows the general configuration of an item and the necessary information to install the item relative to its mating structures or associated items.

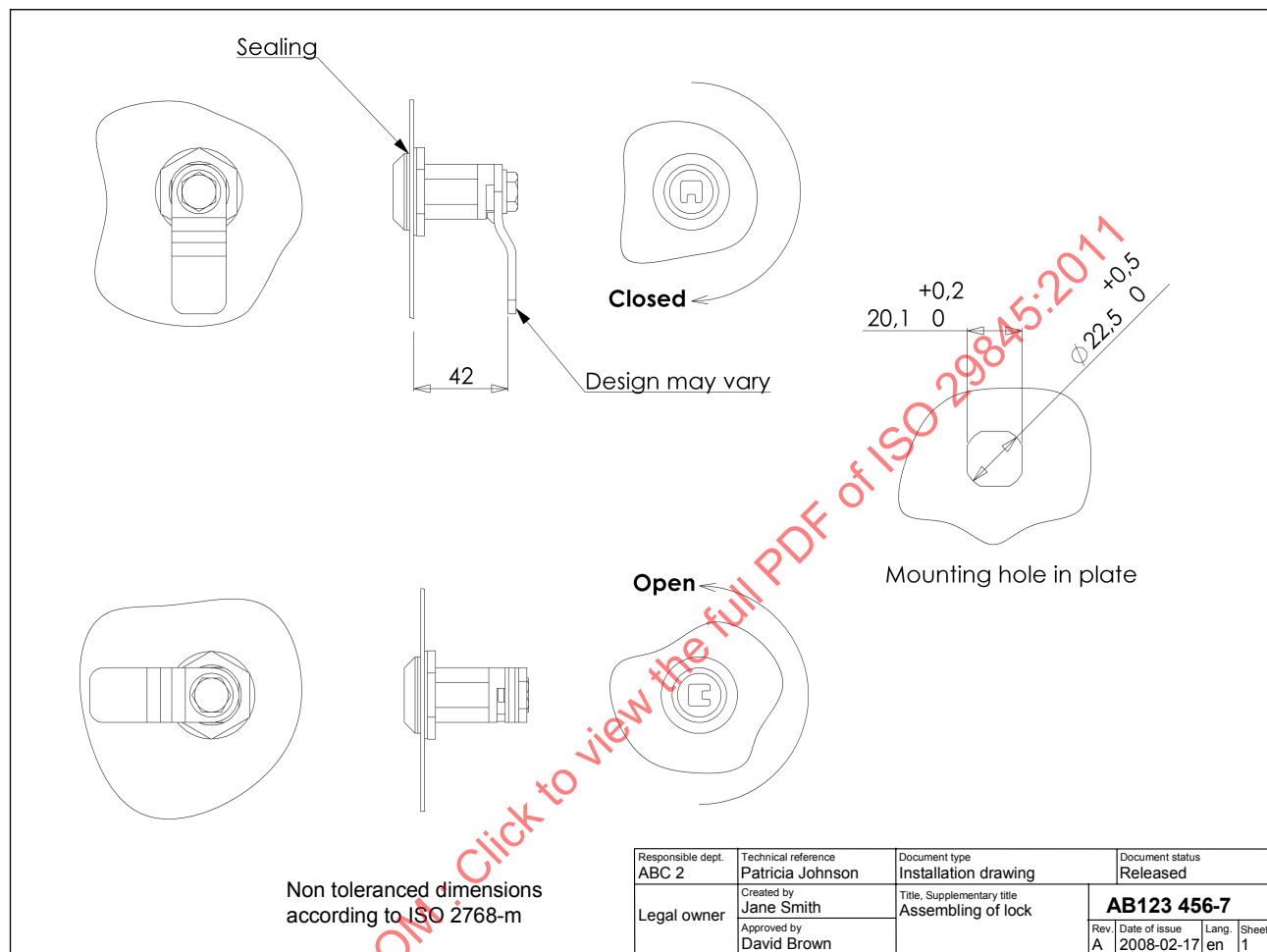


Figure 5 — Installation drawing

An example of an installation drawing from the construction field is a **detail drawing**. This can show the appearance and properties of a part as well as its relation to and mounting with other parts, cf. 4.2.1.

4.2.6 Layout drawing

A layout drawing (see Figure 6) shows the location of sites, structures, buildings, spaces, elements, assemblies or components. It may also show the important parts of a design and their technical and functional interrelation.

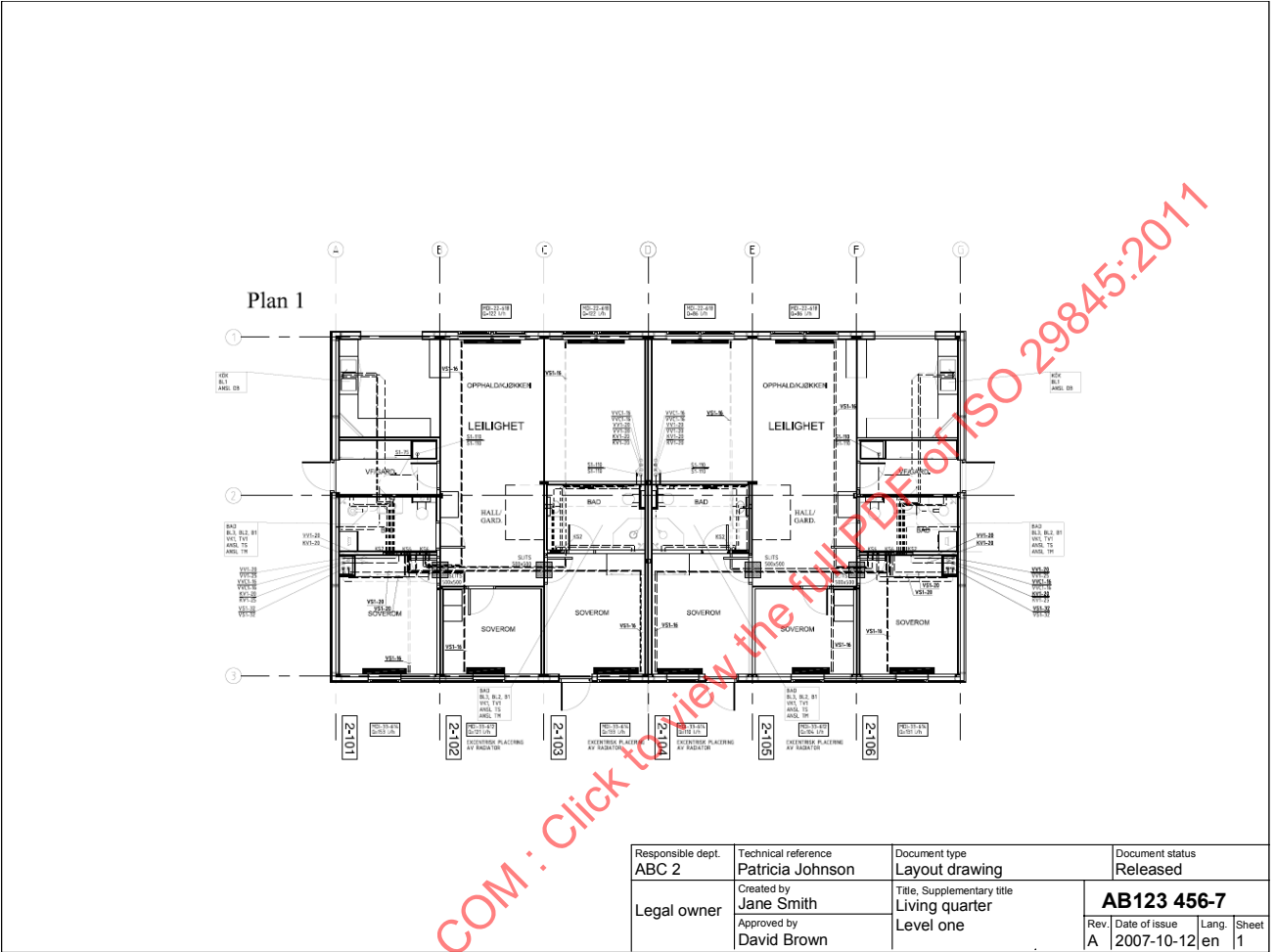


Figure 6 — Layout drawing

An example of a layout drawing from the construction field is a **general arrangement drawing**. The illustration shows one type of general arrangement drawing; elevations/facades and sections are other common types. General arrangement drawings are mostly specific to technical disciplines, e.g. architectural, structural, water and sewage, HVAC, power and lighting, alarm, data networks, furnishing, catering and fire protection.

4.2.7 Interface drawing

An interface drawing (see Figure 7) gives information for the assembly and matching of two parts, concerning, for example, their dimensions, configuration limitations, performance and test requirements.

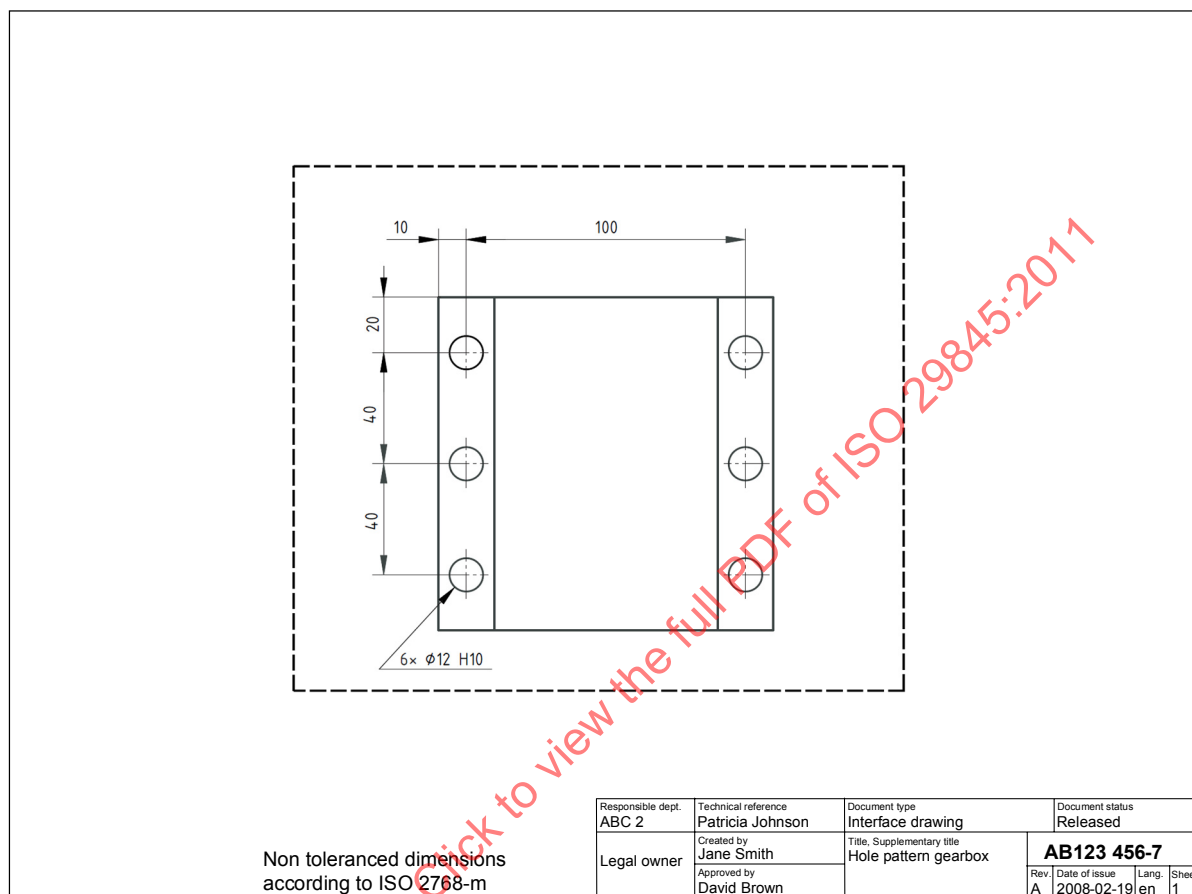


Figure 7 — Interface drawing

This type of drawing is not directly applicable to construction. Interfaces such as hole patterns may be included in detail drawings or manufacturing drawings.

4.2.8 Outline drawing

An outline drawing (see Figure 8) provides the outside peripheral envelope, overall dimensions and the mass of an object, used in the determination of packaging and transportation requirements.

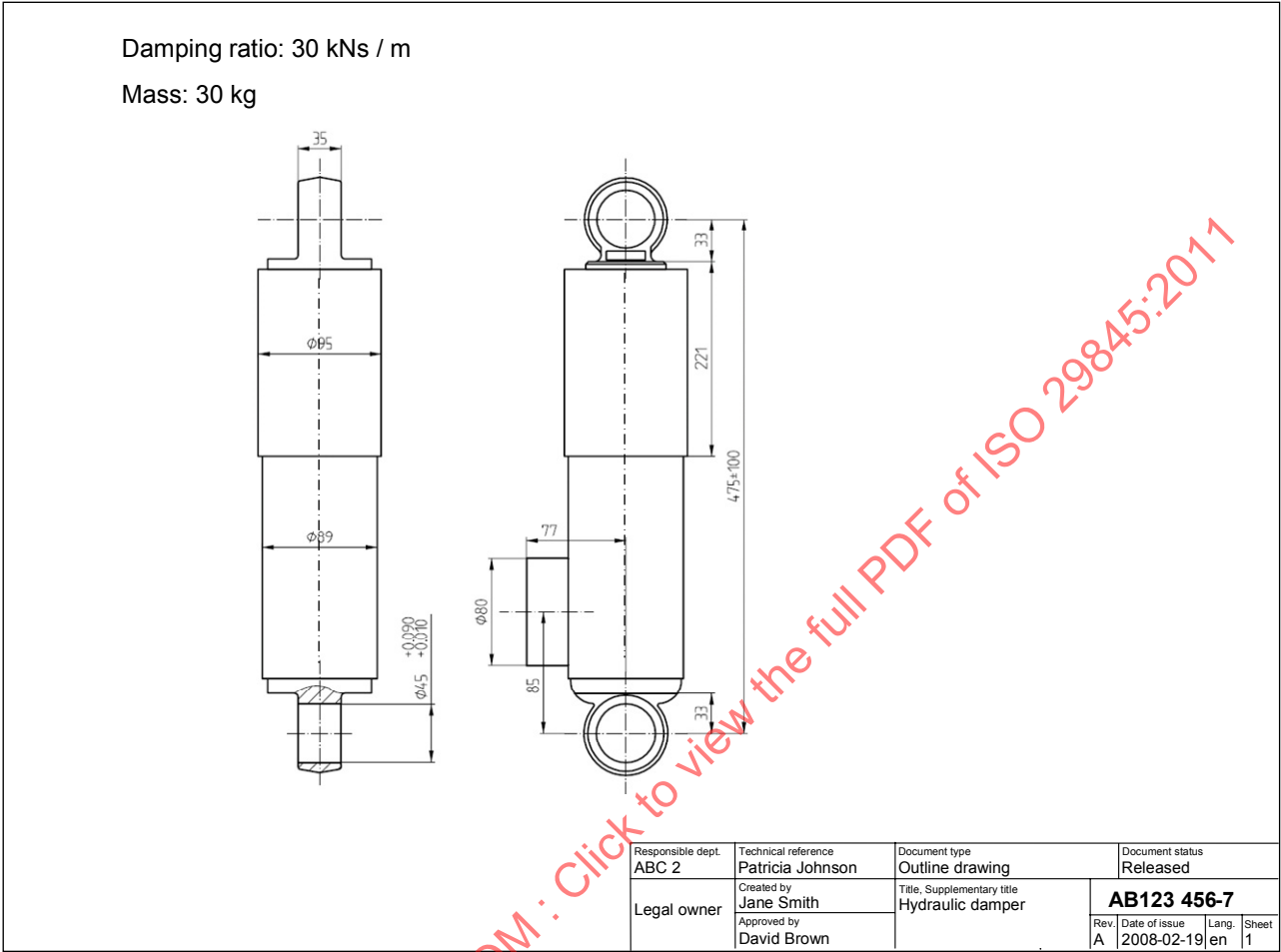
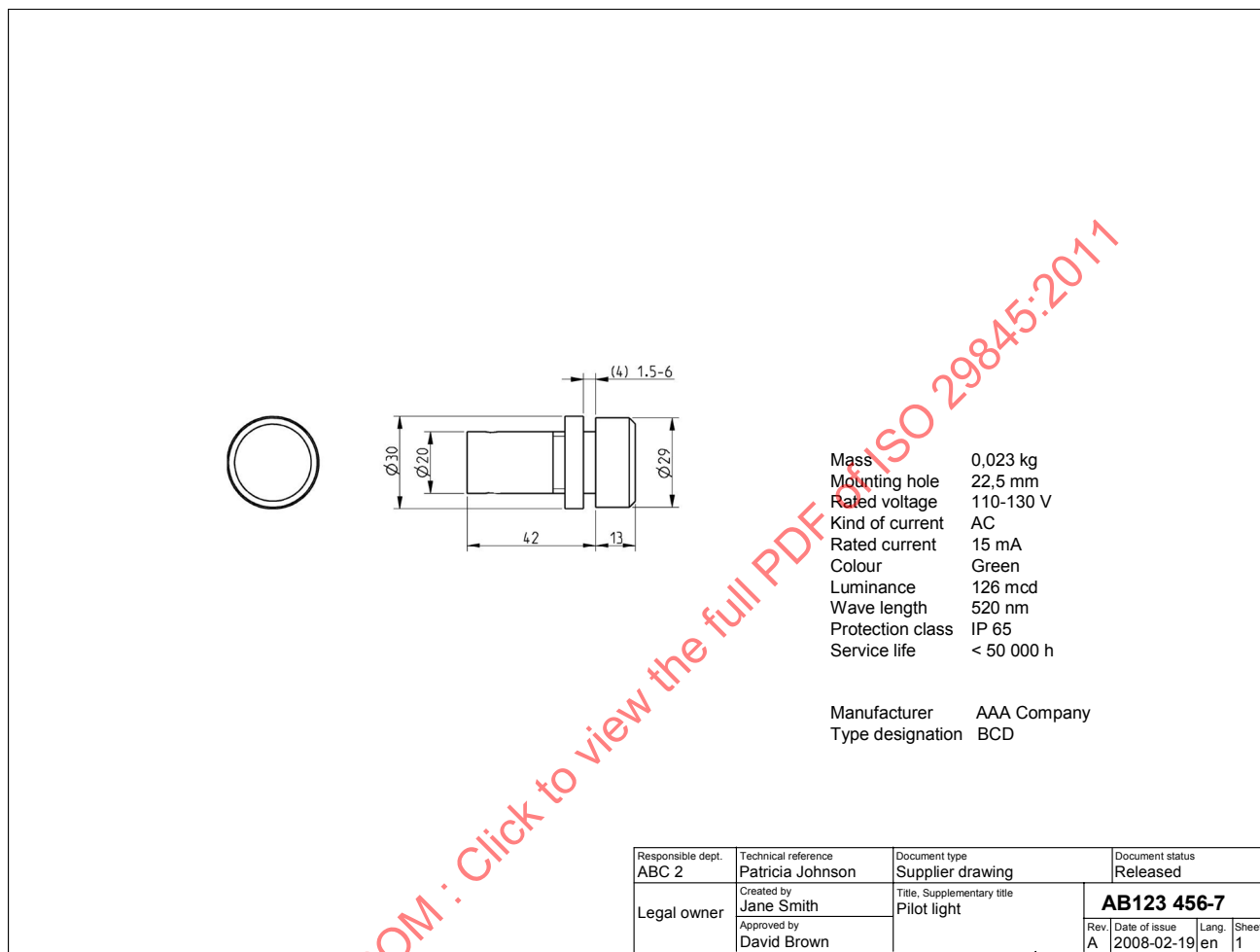


Figure 8 — Outline drawing

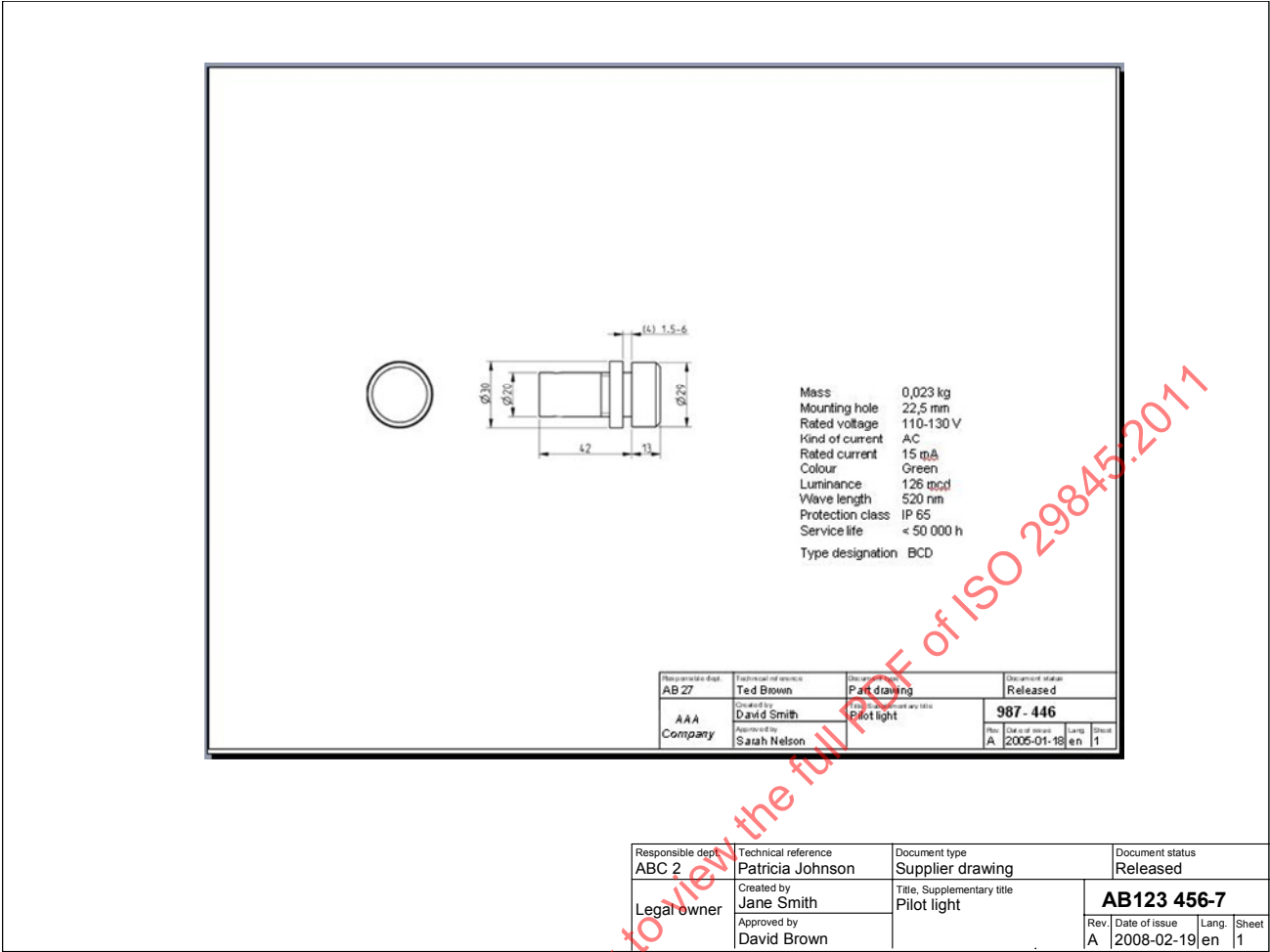
4.2.9 Supplier drawing

A supplier drawing (see Figure 9) defines a part developed and owned by an external supplier; it can be redrawn [see Figure 9 a)], or pasted on the using company's drawing sheet [see Figure 9 b)].



a) Supplier drawing (redrawn)

Figure 9 — Supplier drawings (continued on next page)



b) Supplier drawing (pasted)

Figure 9 — Supplier drawings

An example of a supplier drawing from the construction field is a **manufacturing drawing**.

4.2.10 Illustration drawing

An illustration drawing (see Figure 10) shows figures and sketches for any general purpose which is not covered by the more specific document types such as assembly drawing, outline drawing, etc.

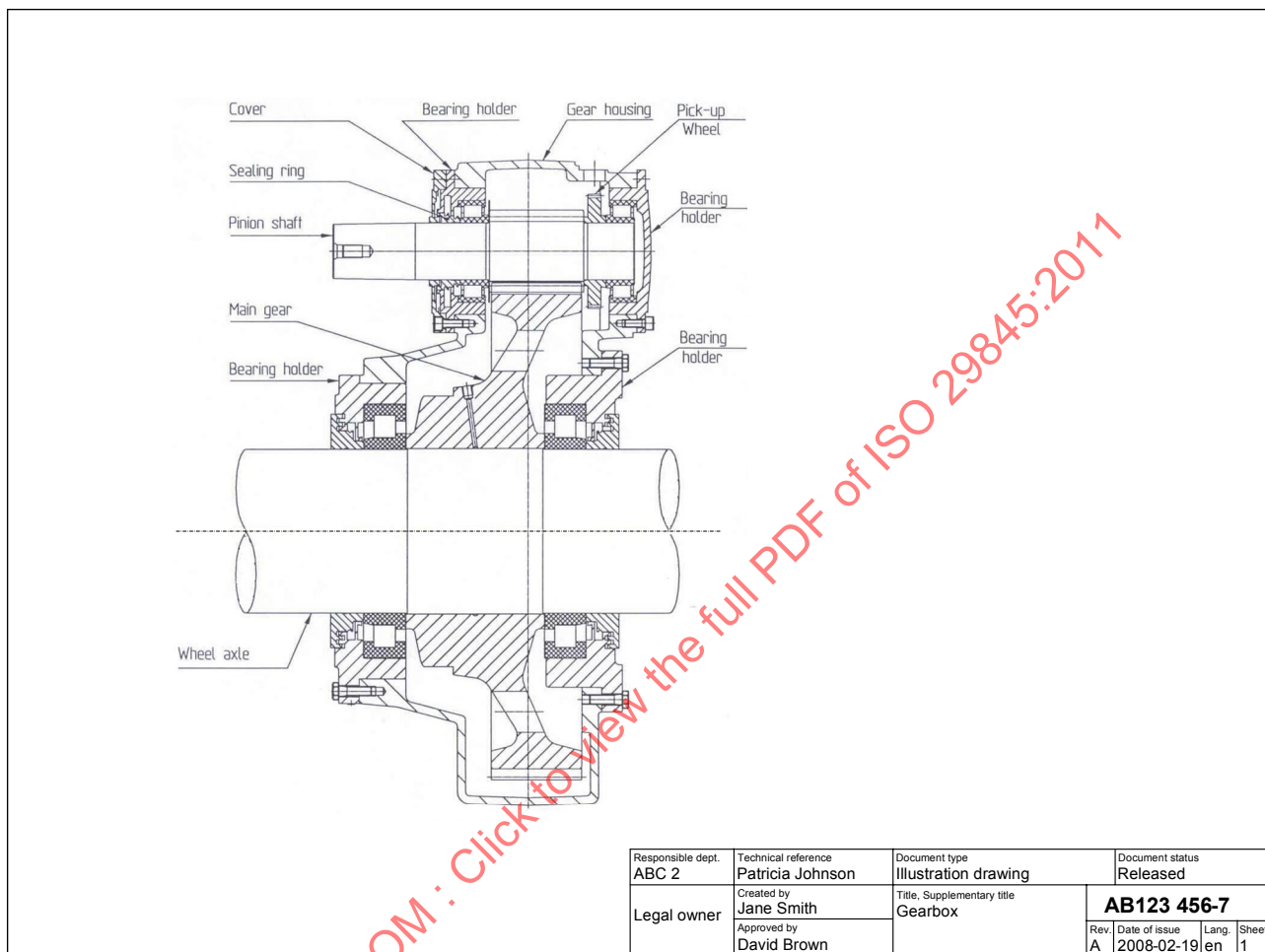


Figure 10 — Illustration drawing

Examples of illustration drawings from the construction field include the following:

- a **pattern drawing**;
- a **masonry drawing**.

4.2.11 Space envelope drawing

A space envelope drawing (see Figure 11) is used for communication between one responsible unit or company and another.

The drawing shows maximum space which can be occupied for an intended design solution and the geometrically significant interfaces of components and assemblies which are not yet designed in detail.

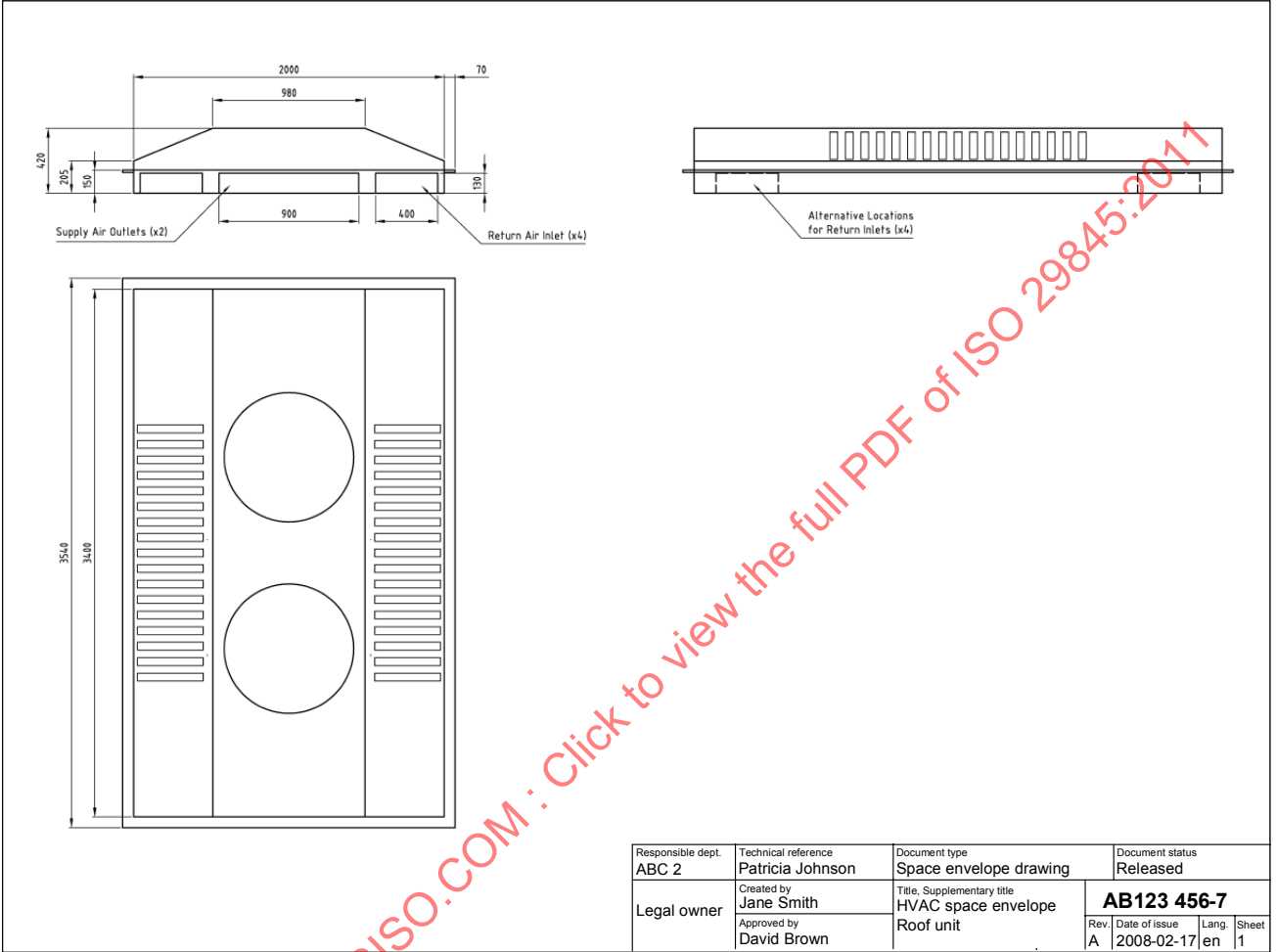


Figure 11 — Space envelope drawing

This type of drawing is not directly applicable to construction. Such information may be included in a coordination drawing.

4.2.12 Block plan

A block plan (see Figure 12) is a drawing which identifies a site and locates the outlines of construction works in relation to a town plan or similar document.

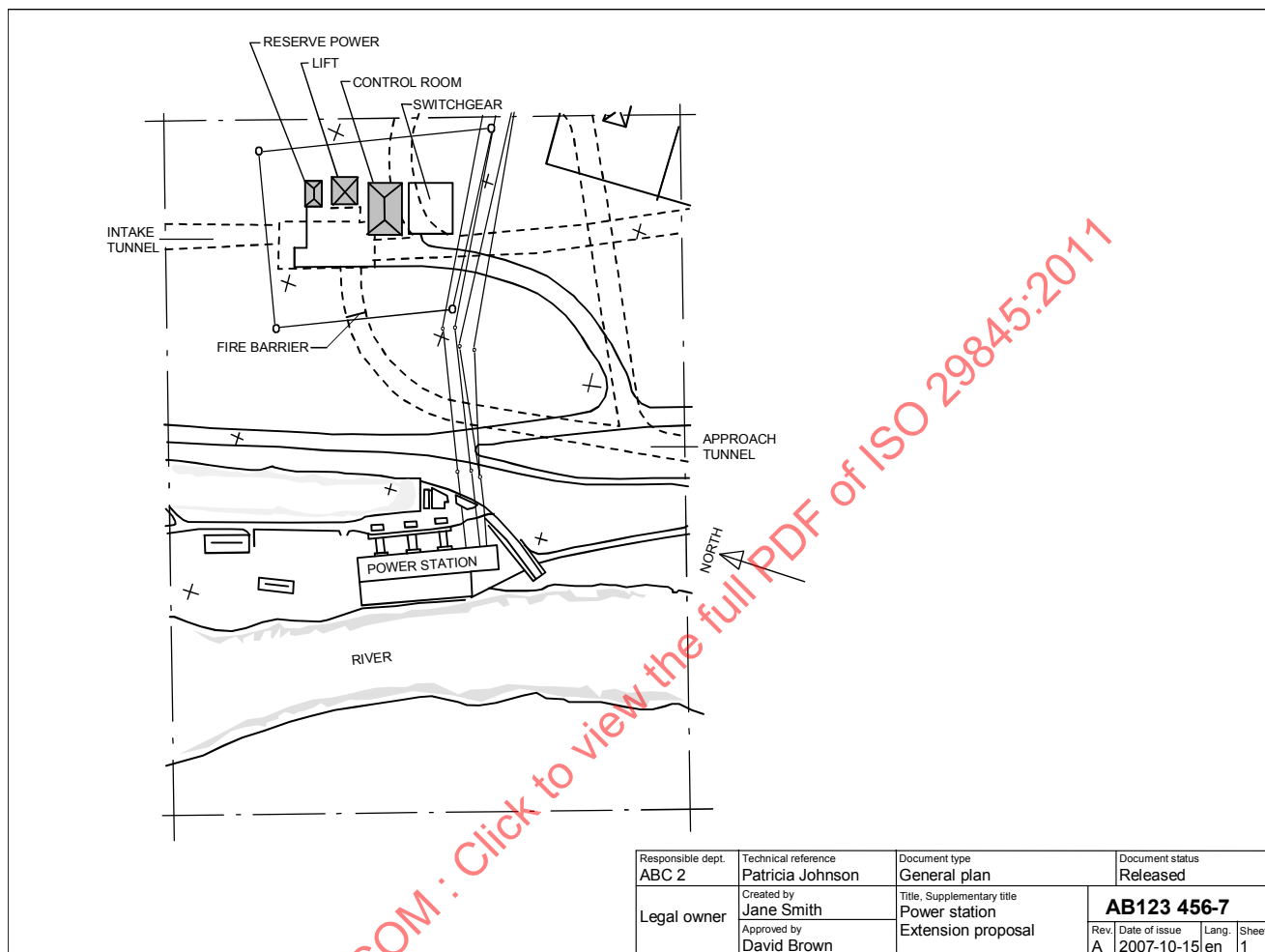


Figure 12 — Block plan

This type of drawing is construction specific.

4.2.13 Site plan

A site plan (see Figure 13) is a layout drawing giving the position of construction works in relation to the setting out points, the means of access and the general layout of a site.

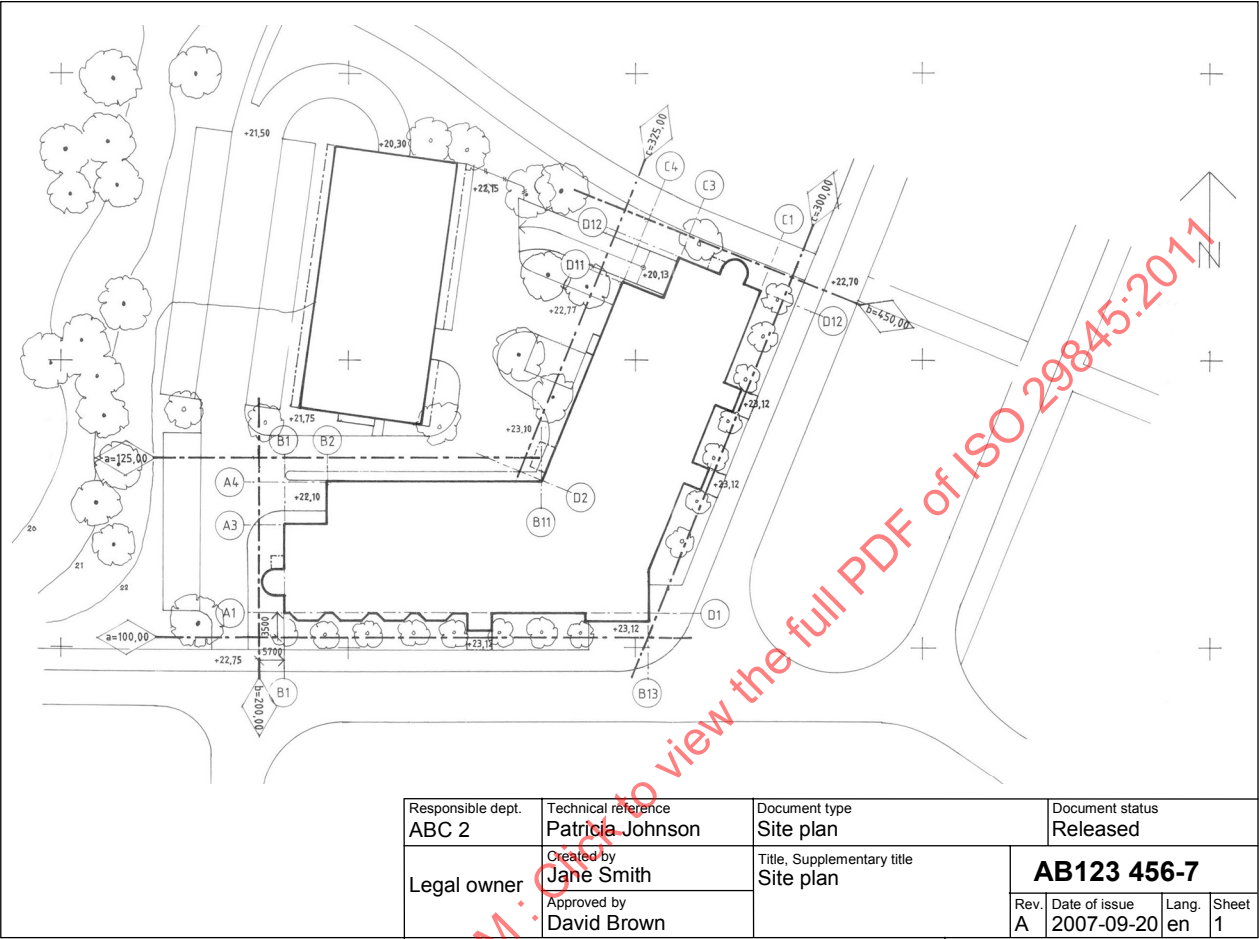


Figure 13 — Site plan

This type of drawing is construction specific. It is also known as a **setting-out drawing** or **levelling drawing**.

4.3 Model

4.3.1 General

Data needed for unambiguous identification of a model shall be in accordance with ISO 7200.

Common practice in construction, though, is to differentiate between

- a) **graphical models** in 2D or 3D, and
- b) **building information models** (BIM) which are object-oriented – consisting of objects, each having a number of properties (geometrical representations can be among them) and relations to other objects.

Models are generally understood to be “data repositories” that can be filtered in order to produce a presentation for a defined purpose. Examples of presentations include different kinds of drawings or visualization in perspective, as well as text documents or tabular documents.

4.3.2 Part model

A part model (see Figure 14) is a model in which the product described is one single item.



Figure 14 — Part model

4.3.3 Assembly model

An assembly model (see Figure 15) is a model in which the product described is an assembly of two or more items.

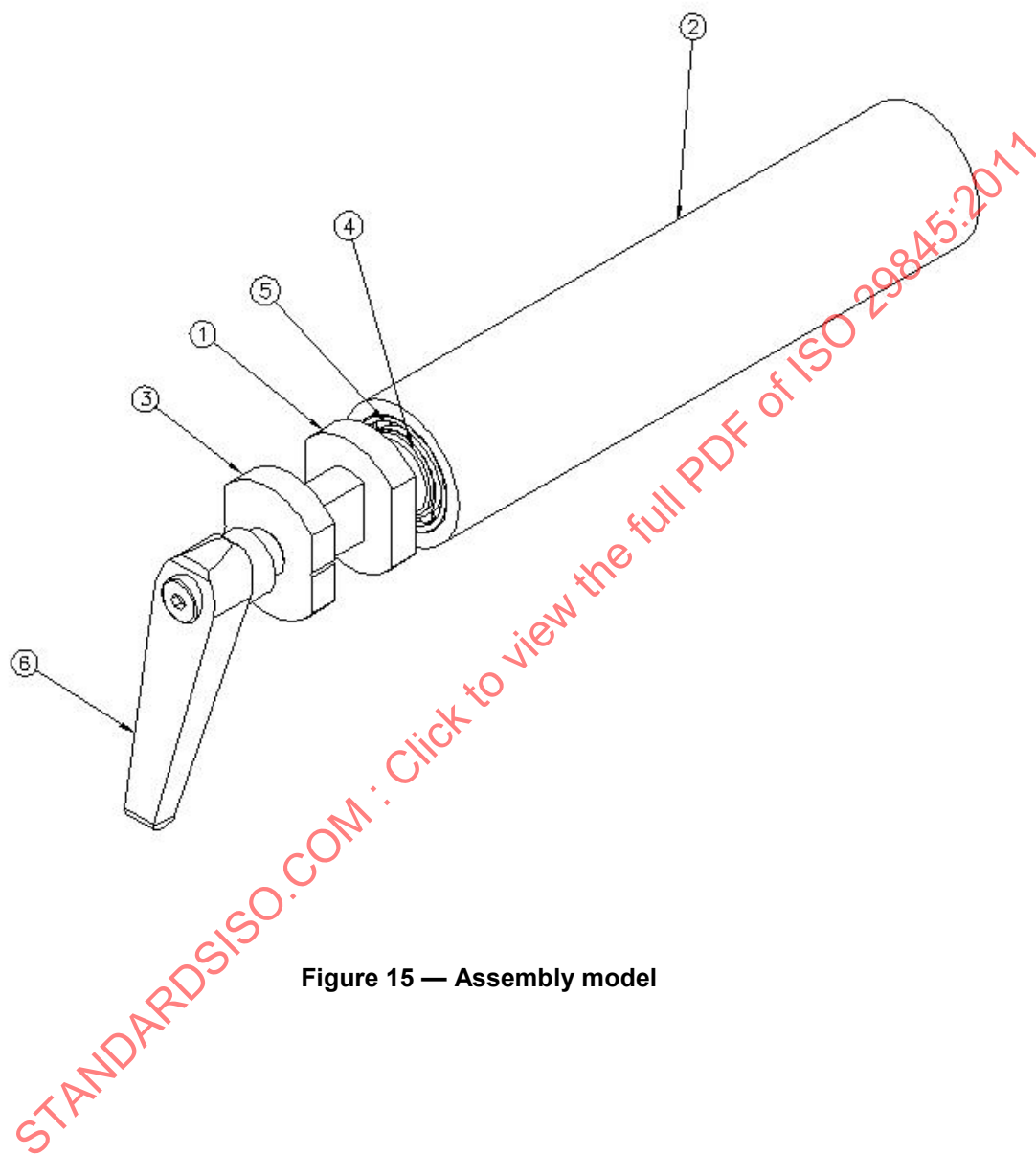


Figure 15 — Assembly model

4.3.4 Installation model

An installation model (see Figure 16) is a model in which the product described is an installation, showing parts or assemblies and a partial or complete representation of the installation site.

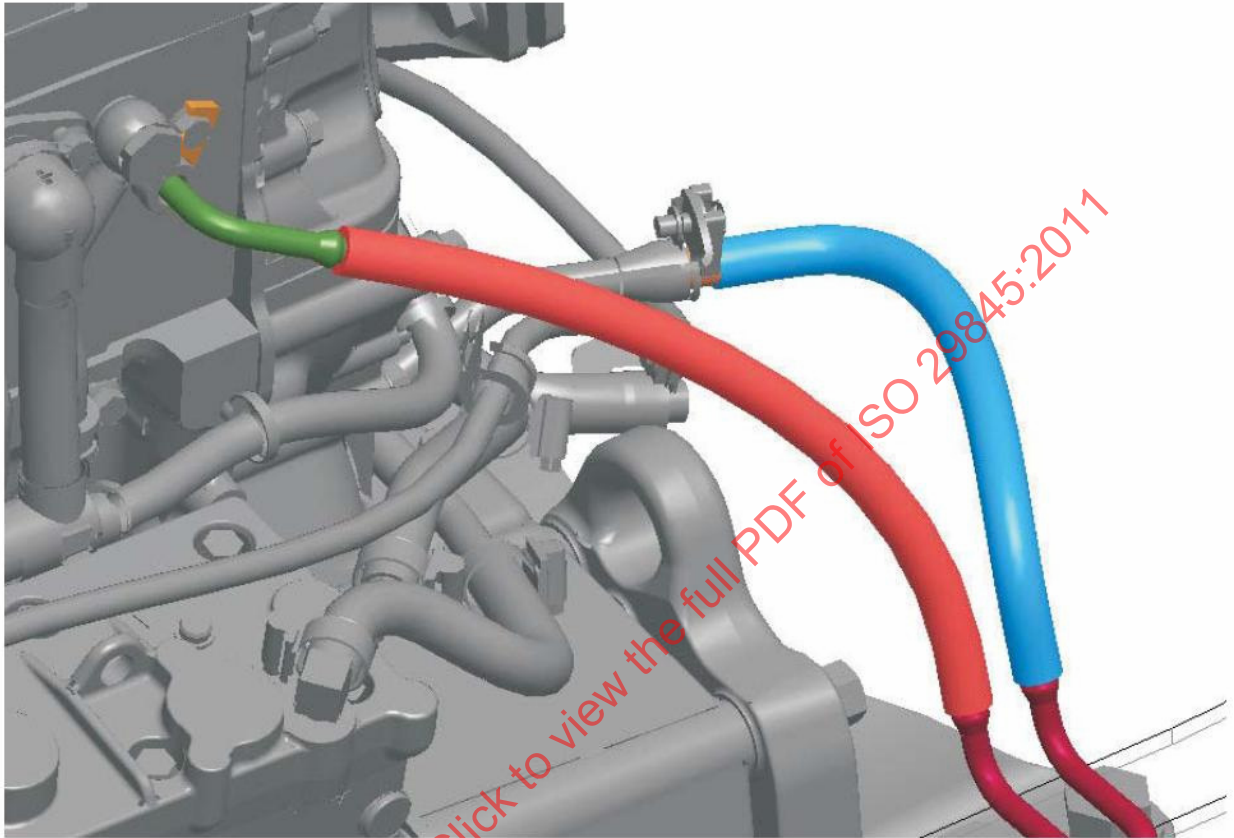


Figure 16 — Installation model

4.3.5 Interference model

An interference model (see Figure 17) shows the overall geometry of an object without giving unnecessary detailed information for the intended purpose, for example, conceptual proposals, space and collision analysis, digital mock-ups and centre of gravity calculations.

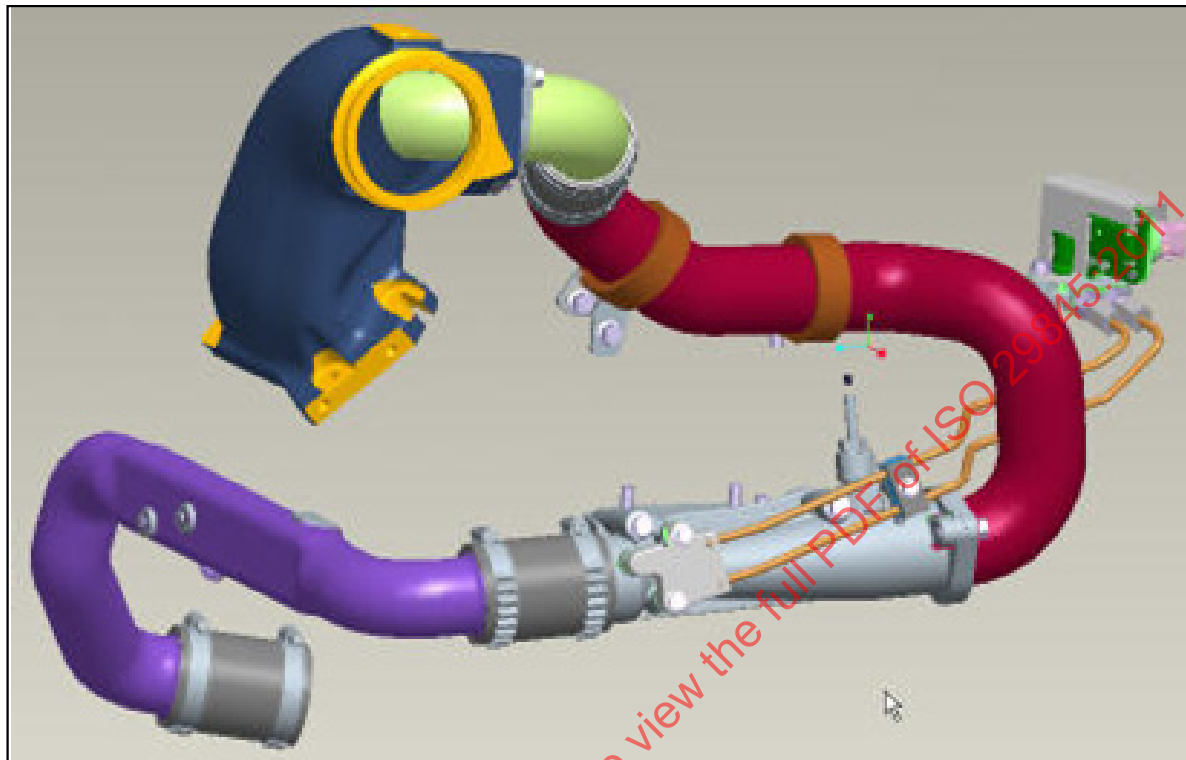


Figure 17 — Interference model

4.3.6 Space envelope model

A space envelope model (see Figure 18) is used in communication between one responsible unit or company and another.

The model shows the maximum space which can be occupied for an intended design solution and the geometrically significant interfaces of components and assemblies which are not yet designed in detail.

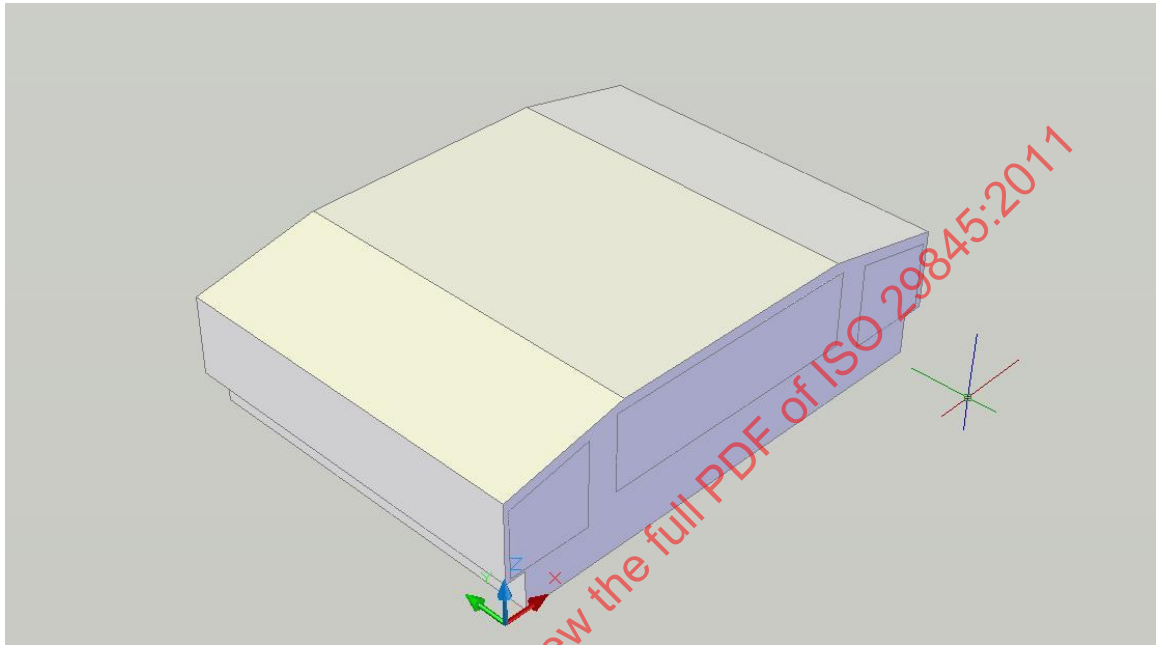


Figure 18 — Space envelope model

4.3.7 Annotated design model

An annotated design model (see Figure 19) is a combination of a design model, annotation and attributes that describes a product.

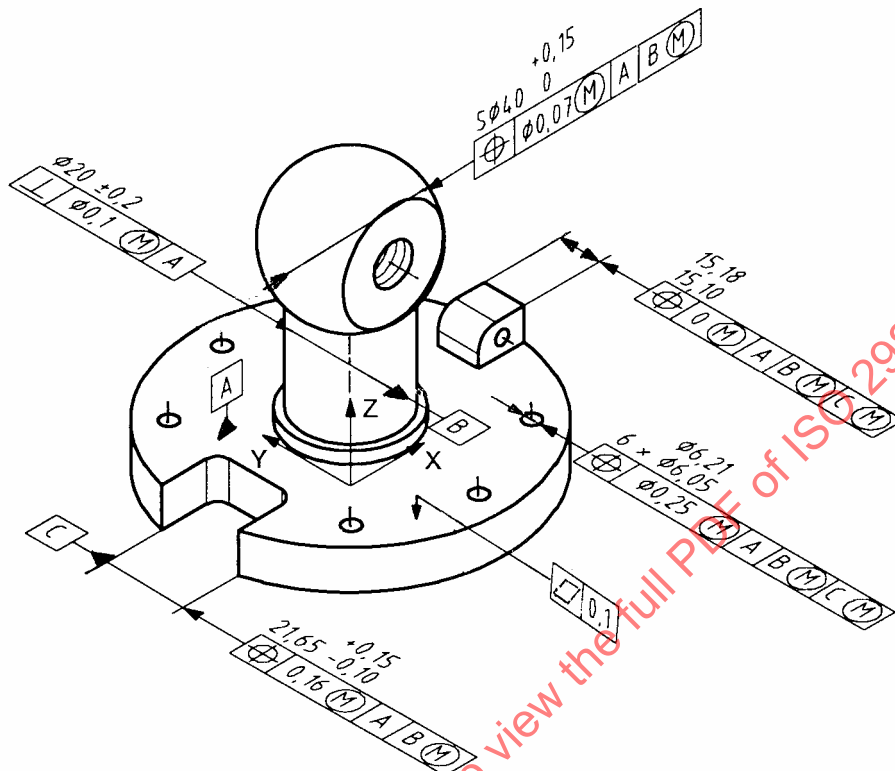


Figure 19 — Annotated design model

4.4 Diagram

4.4.1 General

A diagram is a technical document showing the functions of the objects composing a system and their interrelations using graphical symbols.

4.4.2 Overview diagram

An overview diagram (see Figure 20) provides a comprehensive view of an object with low degree of detailing.

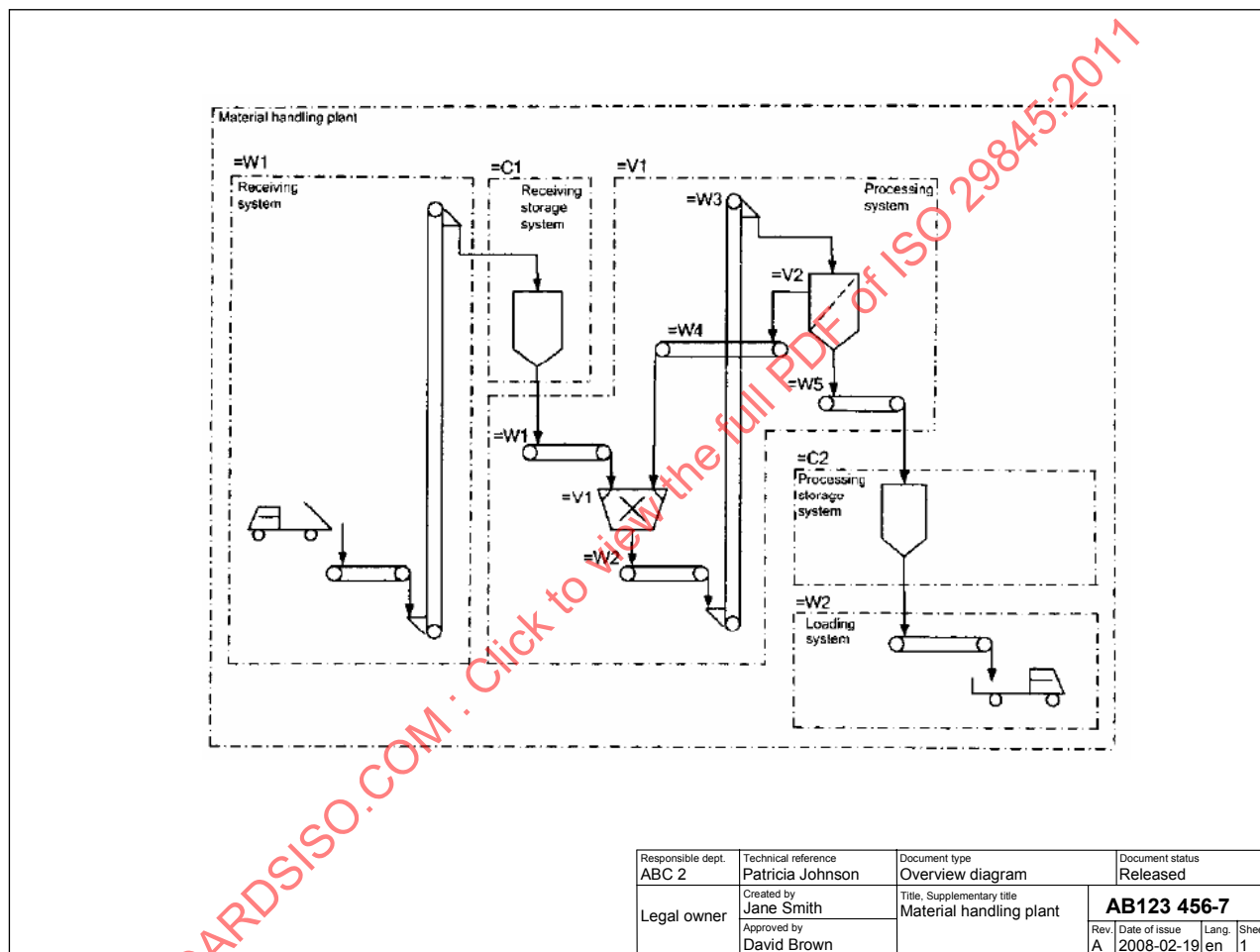


Figure 20 — Overview diagram

An example of an overview diagram from the construction field is a **single-line diagram**. This shows the composition of a service installation in a simplified way.

4.4.2.1 Network map

A network map (see Figure 21) is an overview diagram showing a network on a map, for example, networks for district heating, district cooling, natural gas including generating stations and substations.

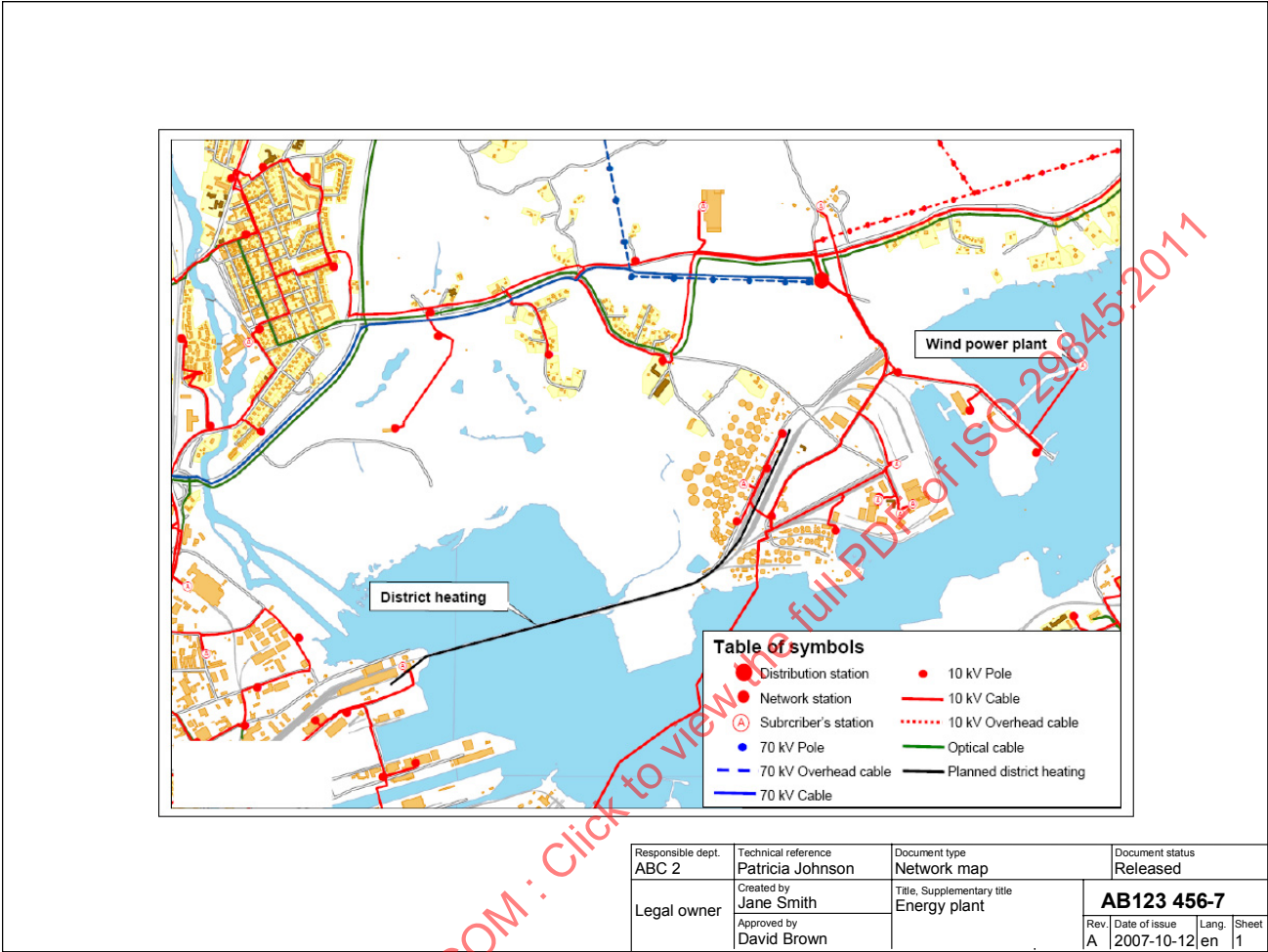


Figure 21 — Network map

4.4.2.2 Block diagram

A block diagram (see Figure 22) is an overview diagram providing a comprehensive view of an object predominantly using block symbols, for example, using rectangular symbols.

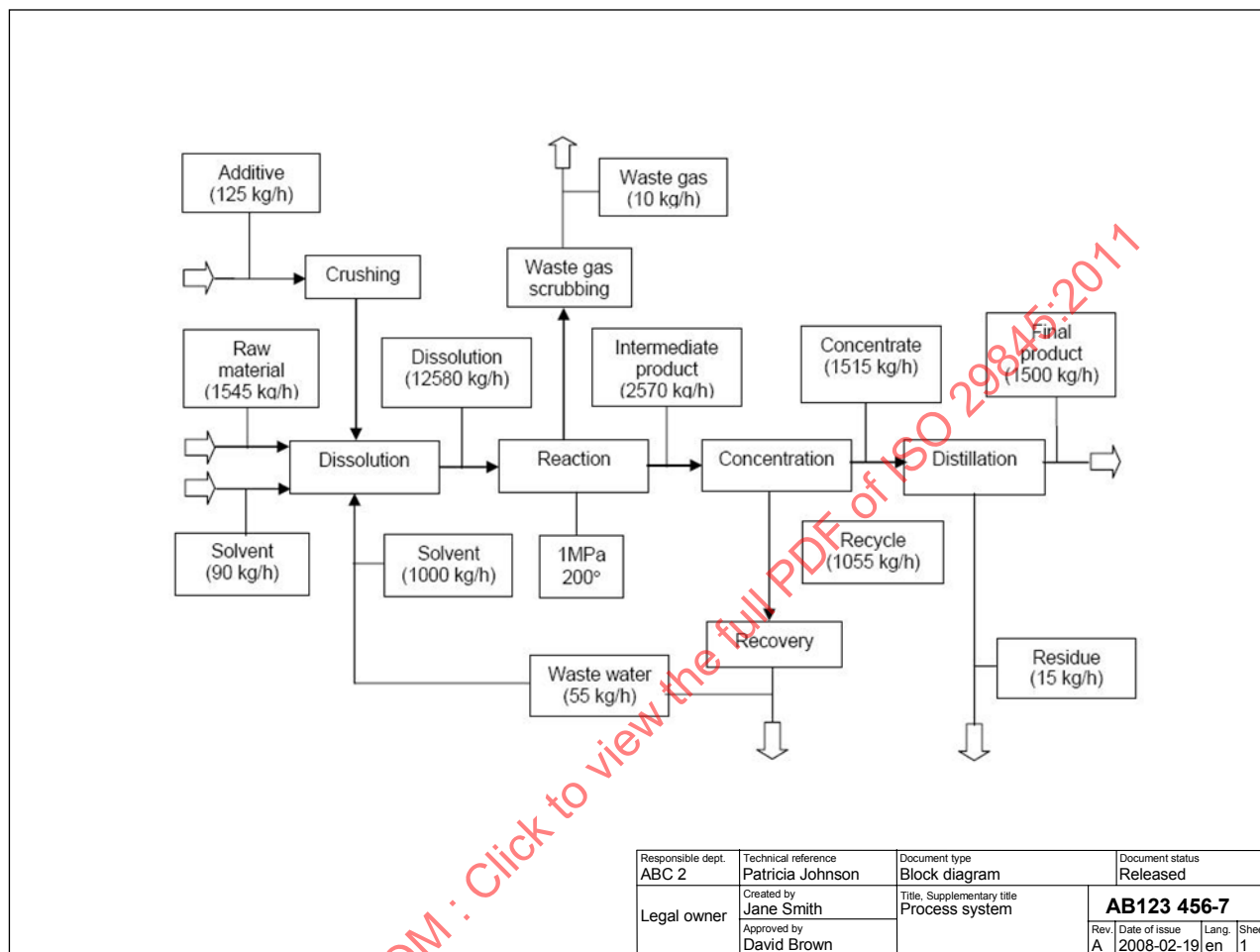


Figure 22 — Block diagram

An example of a block diagram from the construction field is a **room-relation drawing**. This shows the disposition of rooms and their relations to others.

4.4.2.3 Network diagram

A network diagram (see Figure 23) is an overview diagram which shows the connections between different kinds of installations for transmitting of electricity, fluids (e.g. water, gas) or heating/cooling, sewage system, telecommunications, equipment, etc.

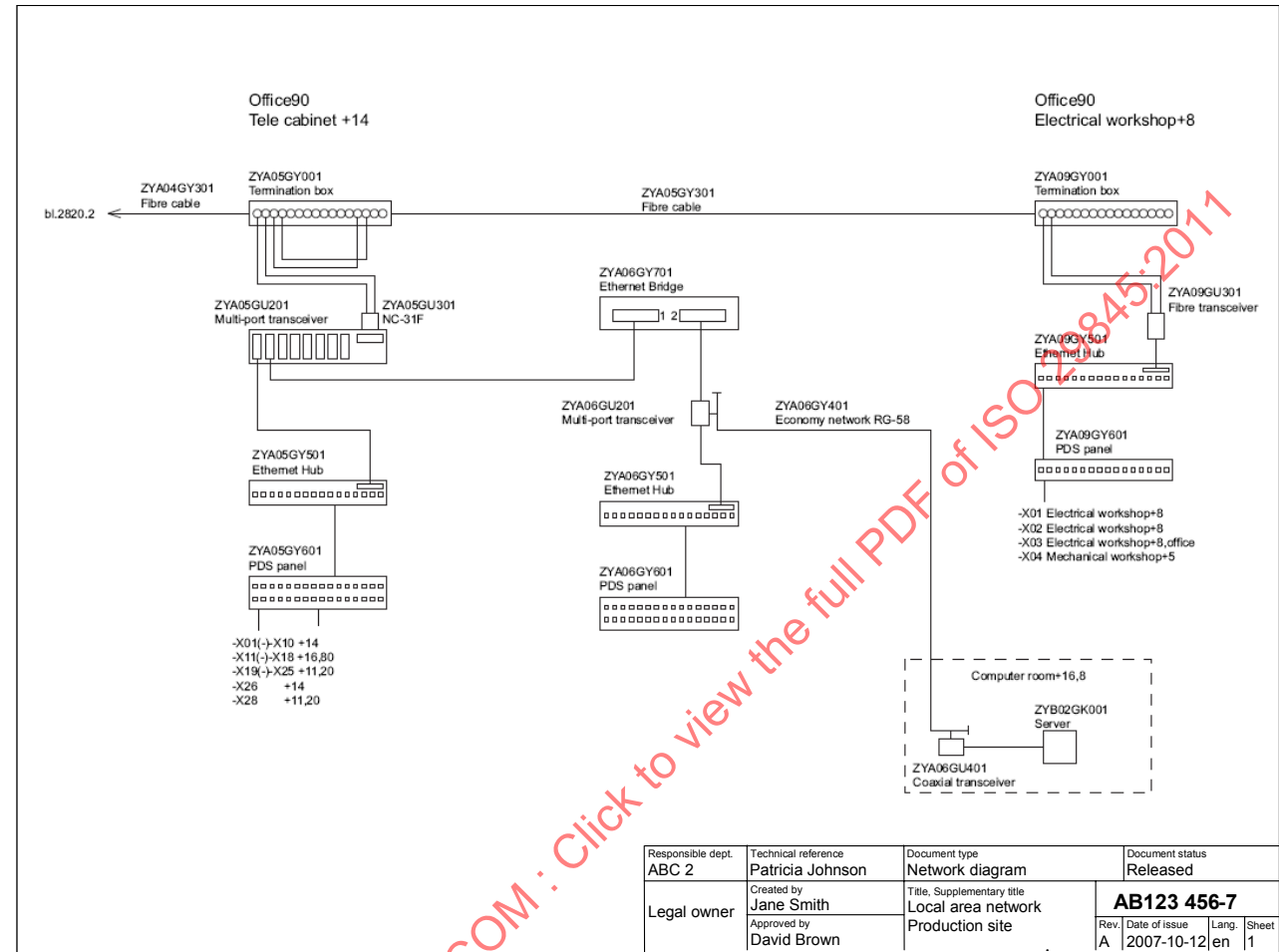


Figure 23 — Network diagram

An example of a network diagram from the construction field is a **flow diagram**.

4.4.3 Circuit diagram

A circuit diagram (see Figure 24) is a diagram providing information about the circuitry of an object(s).

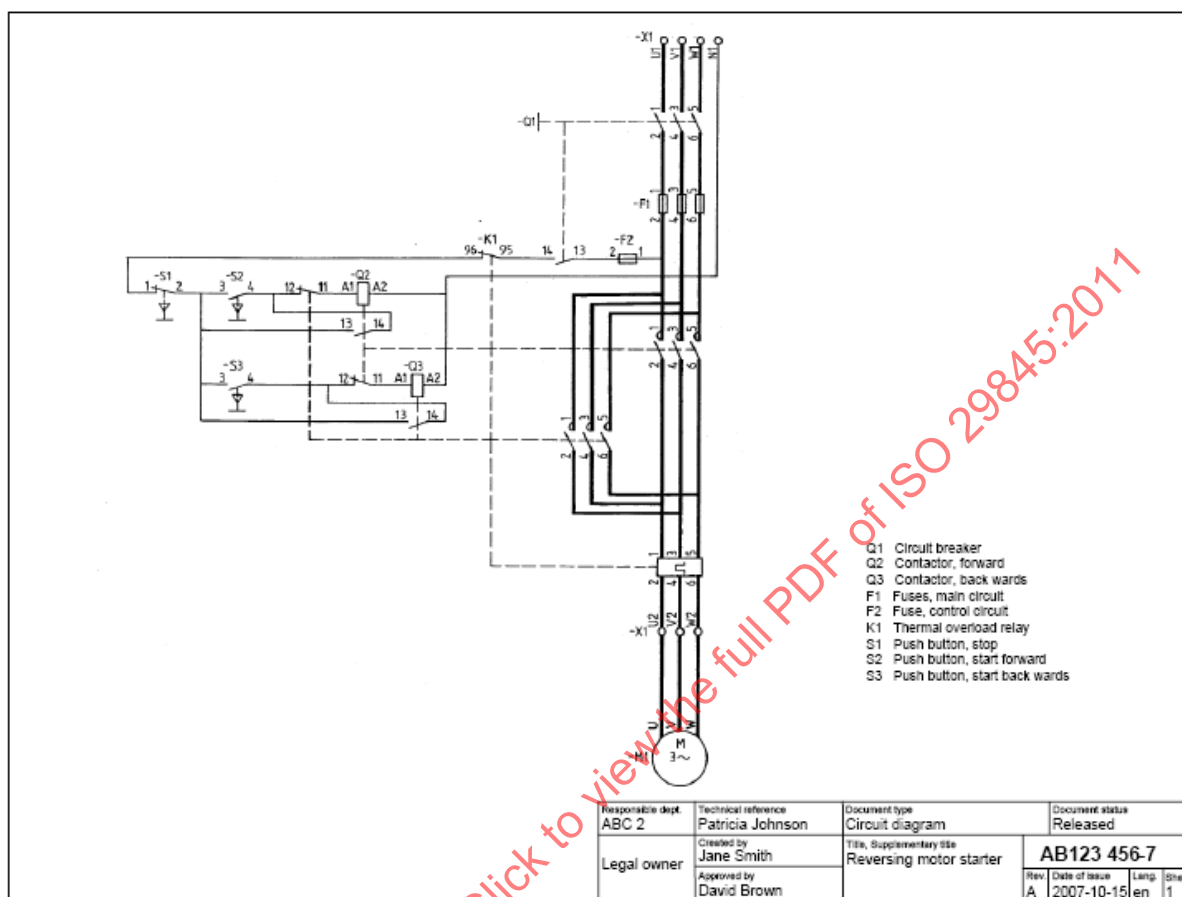


Figure 24 — Circuit diagram

4.4.4 Function diagram

A function diagram (see Figure 25) provides information about the functional behaviour of a system or an object. The diagram shall present the systems or objects and their interconnections independent of physical implementation. Information on function diagrams is provided in ISO 15519-1.

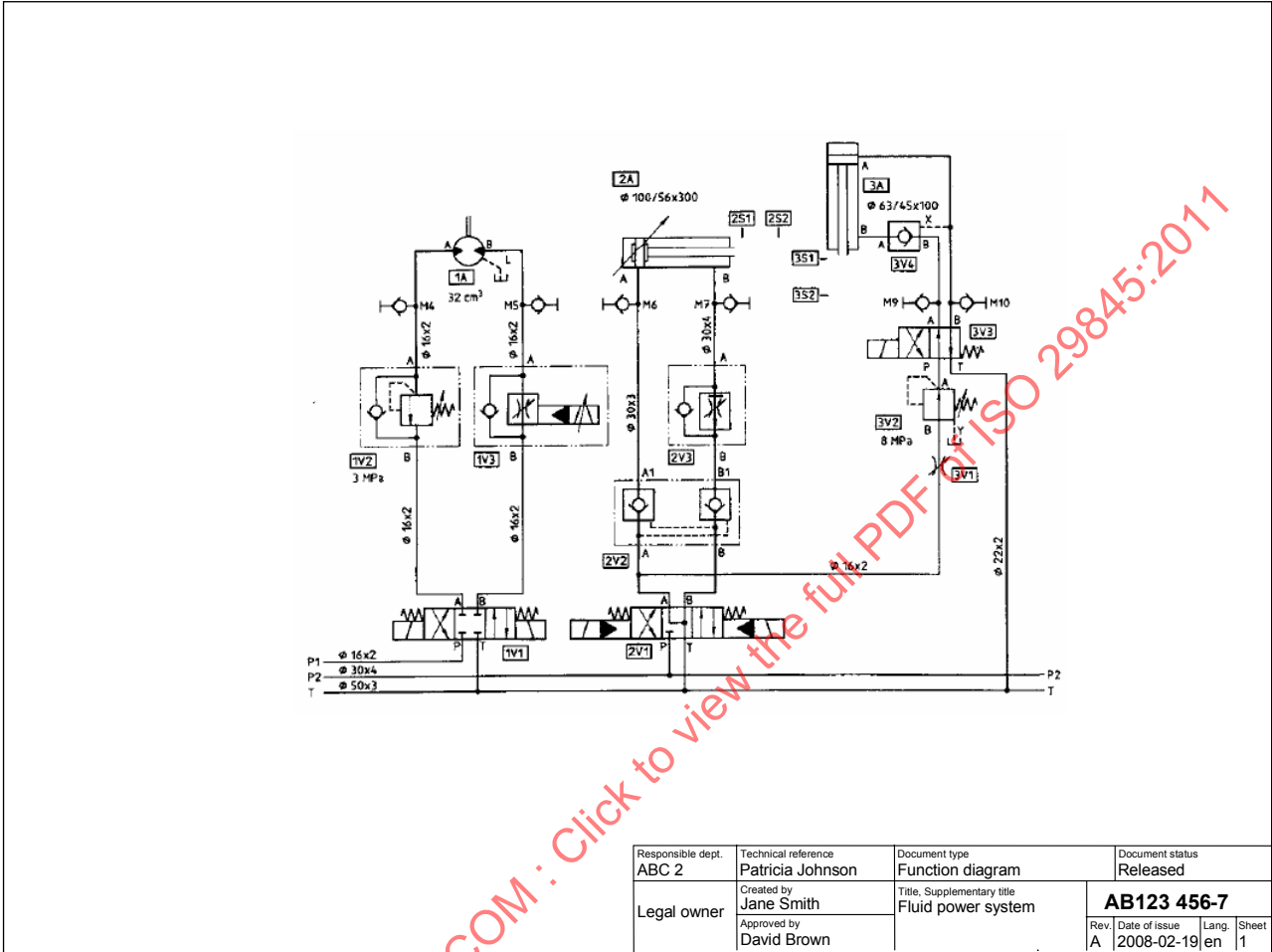


Figure 25 — Function diagram

4.4.4.1 Process flow diagram

A process flow diagram (see Figure 26) illustrates the configuration of a process system or process plant by means of graphical symbols.

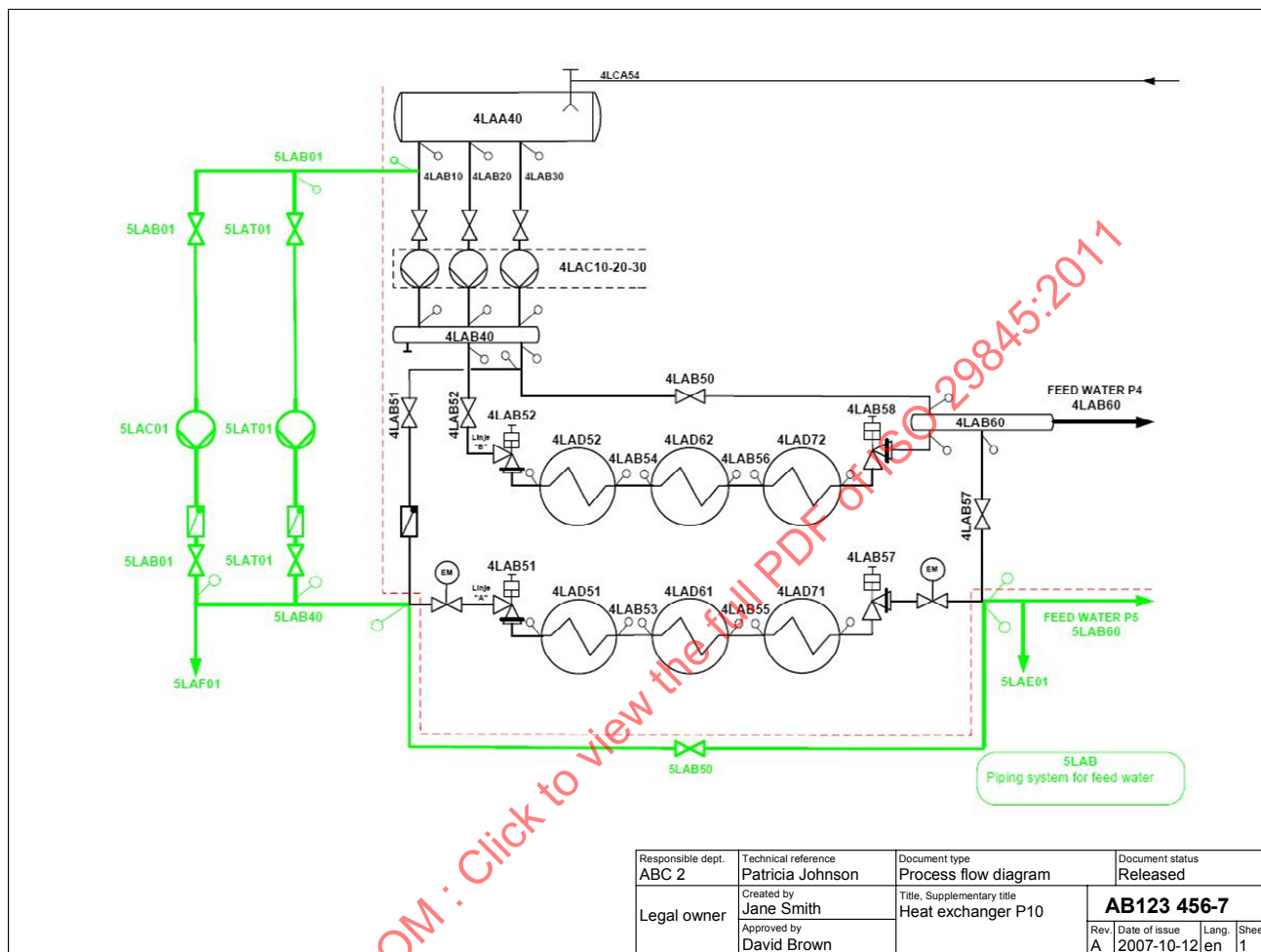


Figure 26 — Process flow diagram

4.4.4.2 P&I diagram (piping and instrumentation diagram)

A P&I diagram (see Figure 27) illustrates the configuration of a process system or process plant representing the technical realization by means of graphical symbols for equipment, connections and process measurement and control functions.

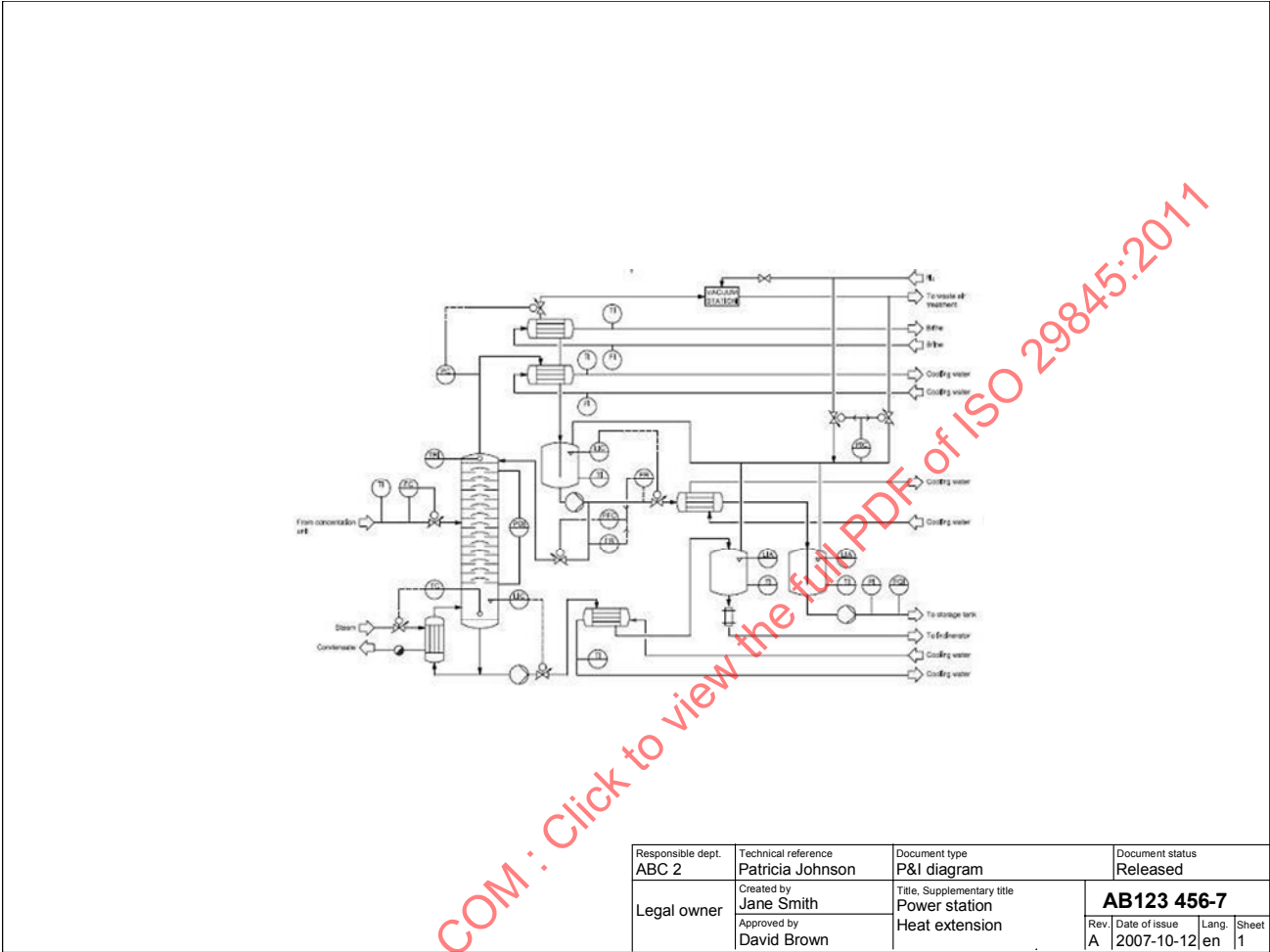


Figure 27 — P&I diagram

4.5 Chart

4.5.1 General

A chart is a document in the form of a table, graph, or diagram, e.g. an angular chart, a function chart, a sequence chart, a structure diagram and a nomogram.

4.5.2 Angular chart

An angular chart (see Figure 28) shows the relation between the angular position of an object and the function, e.g. a cam shaft and a cam shaft pulley.

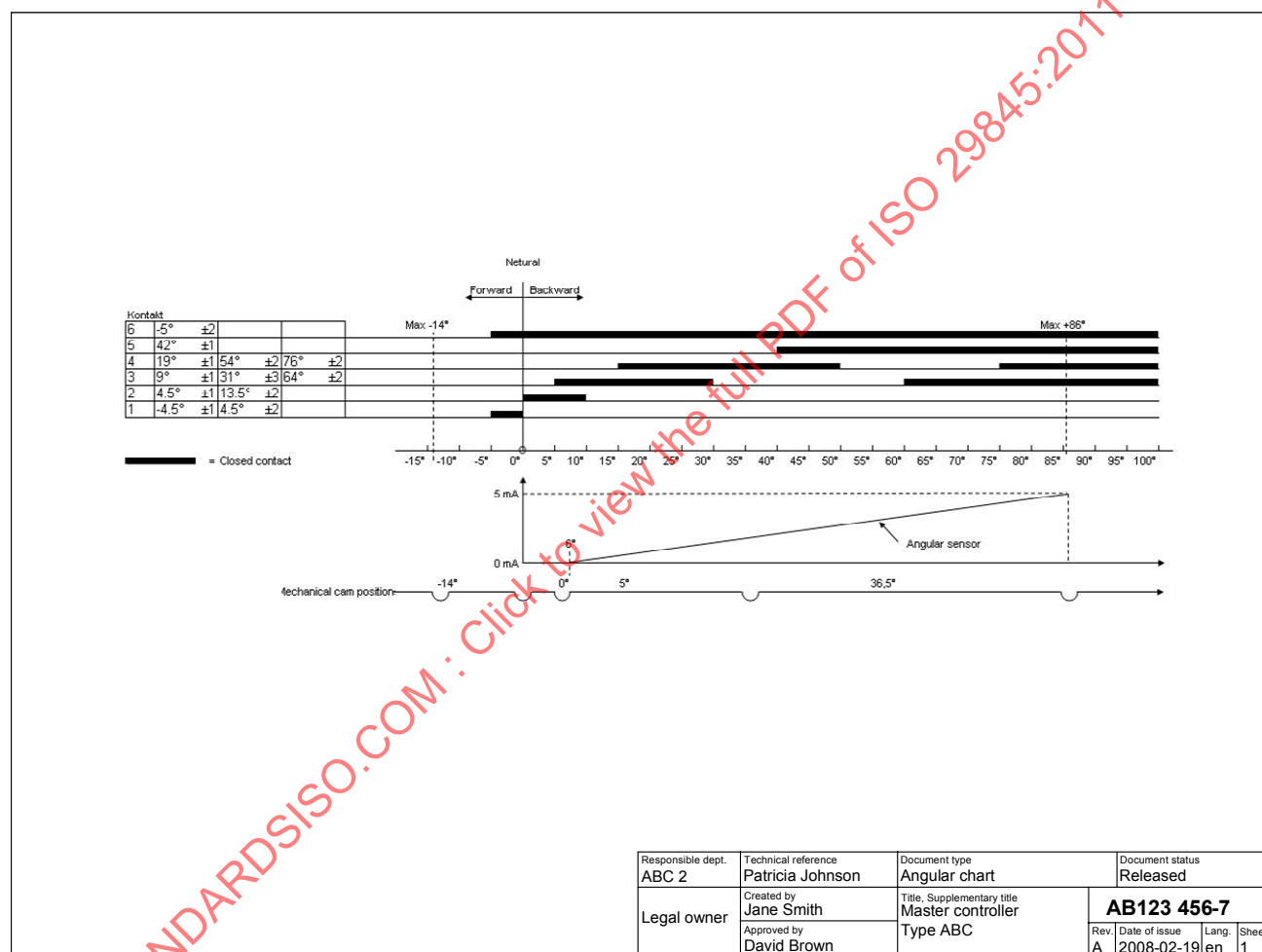


Figure 28 — Angular chart

Charts are mostly used for other purposes than construction. No specific examples are suggested.

4.5.3 Structure diagram

A structure diagram (see Figure 29) is a chart which shows the relation between different objects in a system or a product from different points of view, e.g. presenting functional objects, objects used to build a system or a product and documents relevant for a system or a product.

The structure is presented graphically as a hierarchical tree, which shows the constituent’s identification numbers and descriptions. The presentation may vary from case to case depending on the purpose of the diagram.

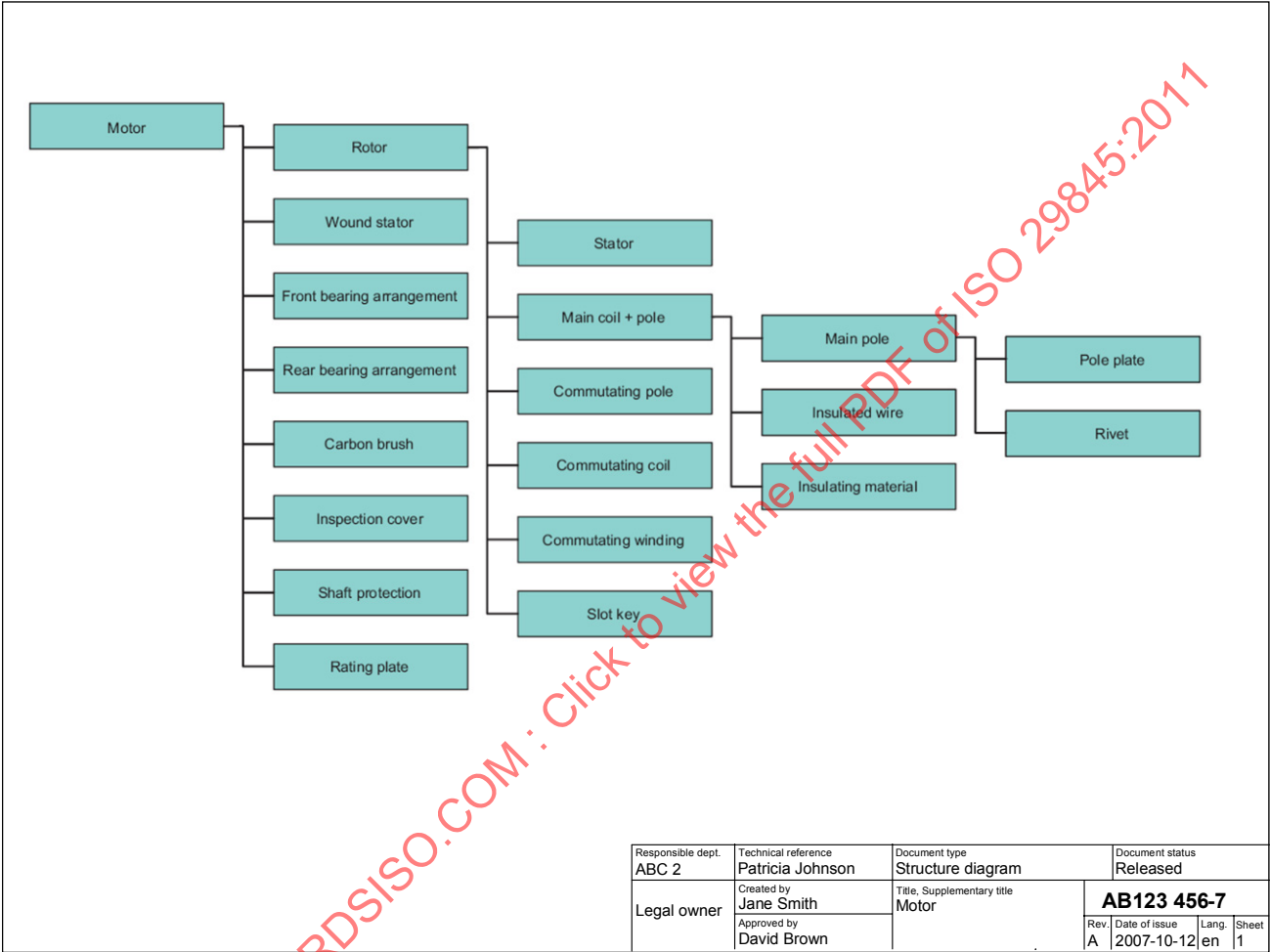
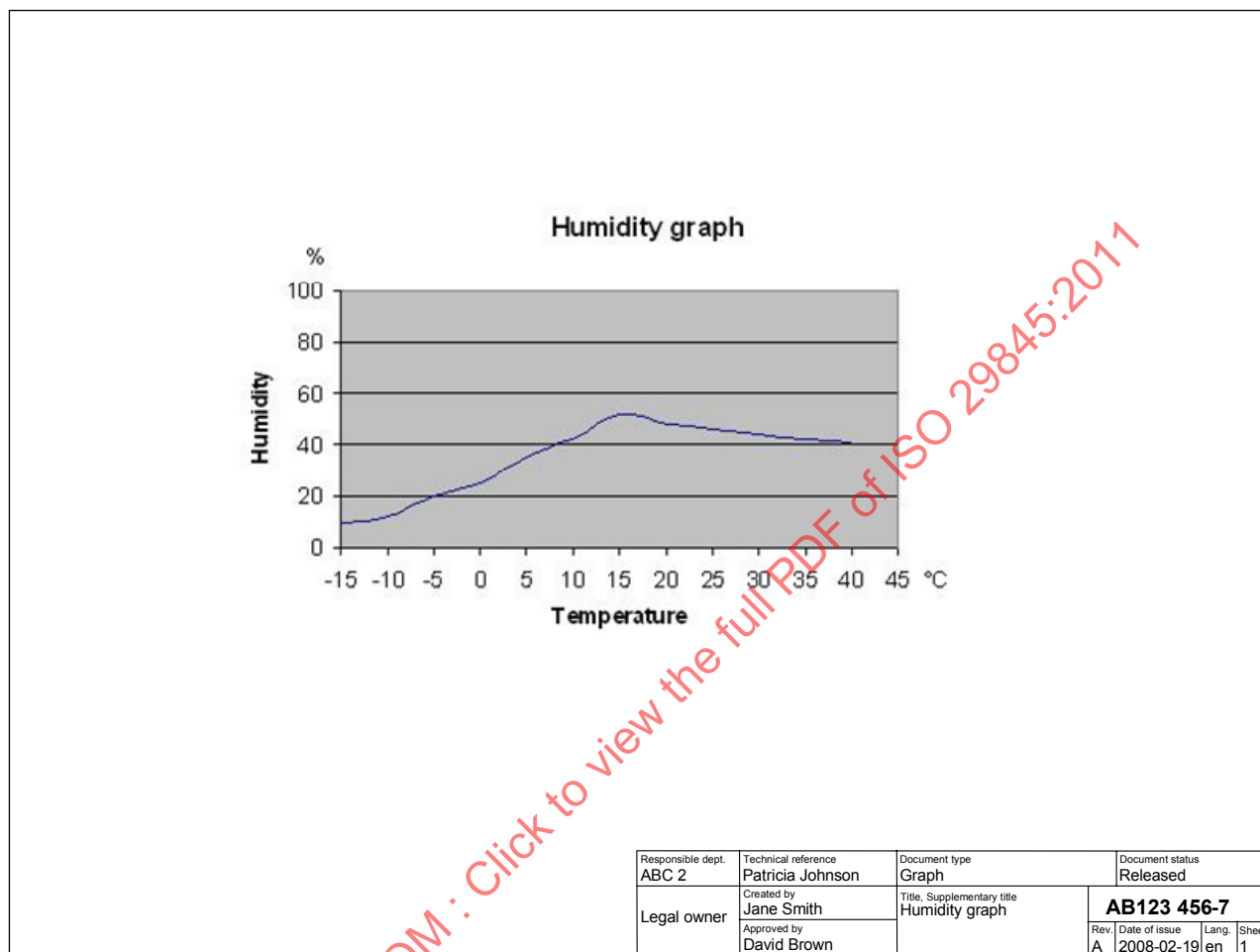


Figure 29 — Structure diagram

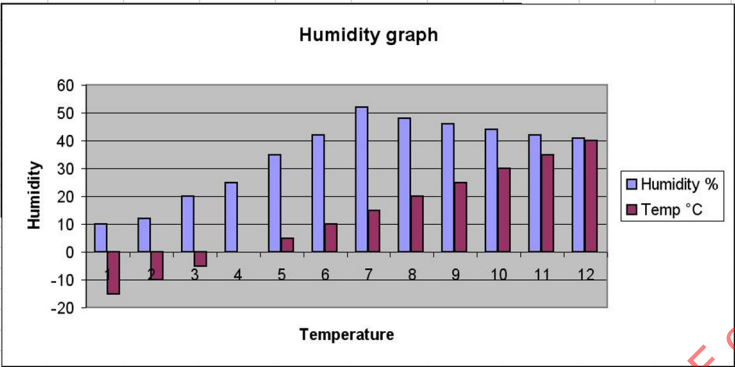
4.6 Graph

A graph (see Figure 30) is a diagram showing the relation between variable quantities, typically of two variables, each measured along a pair of lines at right angles presented, e.g. in Figures 30 a) and 30 b).



a) Graph (line)

Figure 30 — Graphs (continued on the next page)



Responsible dept	Technical reference	Document type	Document status
ABC 2	Patricia Johnson	Graph	Released
Legal owner	Created by	Title, Supplementary title	AB123 456-7
	Jane Smith	Humidity graph	
	Approved by	Rev.	Date of issue
	David Brown	A	2008-02-19
		Lang.	Sheet
		en	1

b) Graph (column)

Figure 30 — Graphs

Graphs are mostly used for other purposes than construction. No specific examples are suggested.

4.7.2 Document list

A document list (see Figure 32) is a formally built-up inventory in which all documents, or subsets of documents, that belong to a system, part, project, assignment, etc. are listed. The list should include the identification number, revision index, document type, etc. of the documents.

[illegible]

Figure 32 — Document list

The construction industry also uses **document lists**. Drawing lists are common; these only list drawings of a construction project. The general document list then references the drawing list.

4.7.3 Bill-of-material (BOM)

A BOM (see Figure 33) is a presentation of the constituents in a product structure with the possibility to adopt the level of decomposition to actual need.

A BOM can be adapted for different purposes, e.g. an engineering BOM (E-BOM) and a production BOM (P-BOM).

EXAMPLE List of the raw materials, assemblies, components, parts, consumable items and the quantities of each needed to manufacture an end product.

NOTE A BOM is similar to a parts list with the exception that parts list defines one structural level only.

Responsible dept. ABC 2	Technical reference Patricia Johnson	Document type Bill of material	Document status Released
Legal owner	Created by Jane Smith	Title, Supplementary title Solvent Recovery Plant Pipe Work	AB123 456-7
	Approved by David Brown	Rev. A	Date of issue 2008-01-25

'Project ABC123456
'Solvent Recovery Plant
'Date: 1 Sep 2009 16:27
'Pipework Bill of material

CODE	Bore1	Bore2	Bore3	Detail	Material	Tube	Quantity
NAME				Text	Text	mm	
ATT15	15	15	0	unset		0.00	1
ST1599	100	100	0	HANGER FOR CS PIPE STD 00941 - DIA 114.3		0.00	1
ST1600	100	100	0	SLIDE GUIDE FOR CS PIPE, CL HEIG 157 DIA 114.3		0.00	2
KC200	200	200	0	CAP LONG ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	4
KC300	300	300	0	CAP LONG ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	2
EA100	100	100	0	ELBOW LR ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	13
EA150	150	150	0	ELBOW LR ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	25
EB25	25	25	0	ELBOW 90DEG ANSI B16.11 SW #3000	ASTM A105	0.00	11
EB50	50	50	0	ELBOW 90DEG ANSI B16.11 SW #3000	ASTM A105	0.00	23
EC50	50	50	0	ELBOW 45DEG ANSI B16.11 SW #3000	ASTM A105	0.00	2
FH100	100	100	0	FLANGE SO ANSI B16.5 #150 RF	ASTM A105	0.00	1
FH150	150	150	0	FLANGE SO ANSI B16.5 #150 RF	ASTM A105	0.00	5
FHD100	100	100	0	FLANGE SO ANSI B16.5 #300 RF	ASTM A105	0.00	2
FS50	50	50	0	FLANGE SW ANSI B16.5 #150 RF	ASTM A105	0.00	2
GC25	25	25	0	GASKET RF 1.5MM ANSI B16.5 #150	SS & ASB	0.00	4
GC250	250	250	0	GASKET RF 1.5MM ANSI B16.5 #150	SS & ASB	0.00	3
TA200	200	200	0	TEE ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	3
TA200X150	200	200	150	TEE ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	2
TA300	300	300	0	TEE ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	1
TA300X250	300	300	250	TEE ANSI B16.9 BW	ASTM A234-WPB	0.00	2
PA250	250	0	0	PIPE SCH40 ANSI B36.10	API 5L-B	18076.70	9
PA300	300	0	0	PIPE SCH40 ANSI B36.10	API 5L-B	22522.00	11
PA50	50	0	0	PIPE SCH80 ANSI B36.10	ASTM A106-B	80561.98	55
PA80	80	0	0	PIPE SCH40 ANSI B36.10	API 5L-B	7104.13	3
AD100	100	100	0	CTRL VALVE FISHER TYPE 657-ED #300 RF	ASTM A216-WCB	0.00	2
VJ100	100	100	0	VALVE SWING CH ANSI B16.10 #150 RF	ASTM A216-WCB	0.00	2
VJ150	150	150	0	VALVE SWING CH ANSI B16.10 #150 RF	ASTM A216-WCB	0.00	2
150WELFFWS	150	150	0	SITE WELD	WELD	0.00	1

Figure 33 — Engineering bill-of-material

An example of a BOM from the construction field is a **bill of quantities** which specifies both materials and quantities of works.

4.7.4 Signal list

A signal list (see Figure 34) provides information about signals defined as input or output of functional units.

Document type: Signal list									
Title: CDU - DC system									
Bus name	Byte	Type	Task	Tragraph	Tragraph	Description	Scaling	Scaling	Comment
CDU	Off			From	To		VCU	DCU	
Date & Time (Tragraph	Type	Task	CDU	DCU/M, DCU/A					
VCU-TIME									
T4									
CTYEAR	0	A	T4	CTYEAR	ZMVBYEAR	Year	1=1	1=1	
CTMONTH	2	A	T4	CTMONTH	ZMVBMONTH	Month	1=1	1=1	
CTDAY	4	A	T4	CTDAY	ZMVBDAY	Day	1=1	1=1	
CTHOUR	6	A	T4	CTHOUR	ZMVBHOUR	Hour	1=1	1=1	
CTMINUTE	8	A	T4	CTMINUTE	ZMVBMIN	Minute	1=1	1=1	
CTSECOND	10	A	T4	CTSECOND	Not used	Second	1=1	1=1	
CTCID	12	A	T4	CTCID	ZMVB CID	Car identity	1=1	1=1	
CT1CP									
Type	Task	VCU	DCU/M						
CDU.DCUM1.0*16									
T2									
CT1CP210	0	A	T2	CT1CP210	ZMVBWTR1	Free running watchdog counter from VCU	1=1	1=1	
CT1CP211	2	A	T2	CT1CP211	ZMVBWTR1	Reference tractive/braking effort	100=1 kN	4096=100kN	Proj.dep.scale
CT1CP212	4	A	T2	CT1CP212	ZMVBTRVE	Vehicle speed	100=1 km/h	4096=100km/h	
CT1CP213	6	A	T2	CT1CP213		Spare			
CT1CP1C1	8	A	T2	CT1CP1C1		Packed Booleans			
CT1CP1C1, bit 1		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 1	ZMVBPRSD	Command: protective shutdown			
CT1CP1C1, bit 2		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 2	ZMVBEB	Status: emergency braking			
CT1CP1C1, bit 3		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 3	ZMVBTRVV	Valid bit: vehicle speed			
CT1CP1C1, bit 4		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 4	ZMVBRETV	Valid bit: tractive/braking reference			
CT1CP1C1, bit 5		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 5	ZMVBSTCL	Status: separation contactor closed via DX unit			
CT1CP1C1, bit 6		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 6	ZMVBCCCL	Status: charging contactor closed via DX unit			
CT1CP1C1, bit 7		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 7	ZMVBFCV	Valid bit: DX unit for charging and separation contactor			
CT1CP1C1, bit 8		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 8	ZMVBEXTIR	Command: external transient recorder trig			Not used
CT1CP1C1, bit 9		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 9	ZMVBVIS	Command: converter isolation request			SWMD189
CT1CP1C1, bit 10		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 10					
CT1CP1C1, bit 11		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 11					
CT1CP1C1, bit 12		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 12					
CT1CP1C1, bit 13		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 13					
CT1CP1C1, bit 14		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 14					
CT1CP1C1, bit 15		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 15					
CT1CP1C1, bit 16		L	T2	CT1CP1C1, bit 16					

Responsible dept.	Technical reference	Document type	Document status
ABC 2	Patricia Johnson	Signal list	Released
Legal owner	Created by	Title, Supplementary title	AB123 456-7
	Jane Smith	Brake system	
	Approved by	Rev.	Date of issue
	David Brown	A	2007-10-12
		Lang.	Sheet
		en	1

Figure 34 — Signal list

4.7.5 Coordinate data list

A coordinate data list (see Figure 35) provides information about certain positions on a part represented in a Cartesian coordinate system.

A coordinate list could for instance be used to define the ends and bends of a pipe or a thin metal sheet.

Point No.	X	Y	Z	Description comments
Y1	2370	768,4	1671	
Y2	1265	708,8	1502	
Y3	2480	820,6	1090	
Z4	2370	773	1674,8	
Z5	1265	713	1506	
X6	2520,1	841	1570	
Y7	1310	782,5	1312	
Y8	1563	774,3	1227,5	
Y9	2320	818,7	1080	

Responsible dept.	Technical reference	Document type	Document status
ABC 2	Patricia Johnson	Coordinate data list	Released
Legal owner	Created by	Title, Supplementary title	AB123 456-7
	Approved by	Top plate	
	David Brown		Rev. A
			Date of issue 2008-02-19
			Lang. en
			Sheet 1

Figure 35 — Coordinate data list

4.7.6 Apparatus list

An apparatus list (see Figure 36) provides information about the constituent functional components included in a system.

Item No No/VEH	Function Identification text	Type	Functional data Nominal rating	Suppl. Manuf	M-Code M/VEH	Loc	Identification	CGE
1	Block preheating							A
1	Side wall							
1	Pantograph			ABC/CD5	146,0	DA		
2	Single arm pantograph	ABC-85-CD	25KW- 627-2620 mm				3EHP030005R0001	
2	Separating wire			ABC/CD3				
2	Wire	EFG-JKLM	120 mm2 - 400 mm					
3	Primary voltage transformer			ABC/DFG		DA	HBTB436971R0003	
1	Voltage transformer	NOP 10/25/S	25kV AC-200V		72,0			
4	Earthing switch for M.C.B.			ABC/CD5		DA	HBTB585485R0003	
1	Earthing switch	EFG-Q 25.04	25kV-400A-2pole		29,0			
5	Main circuit breaker			ABC/FGH		DA	ALB0300405R0001	A
1	Vacuum-circuit breaker	C25.10/110V	25kV-1000A-110V DC		150,0			
5A	Connector			ABC/G-H		5		
1	Connector	M.35P/GR40					HSBA231405R0106	A
6.1	Primary current transformer			ABC/NER	6,6	DA	HBTB585560R0011	A
1	Current transformer	RST-U-VX 1	500/5A- 90 VA-KL.3					
6.2	Primary current transformer			ABC/EM		HB2	HBTB585560R0021	
2	Current transformer	YZ-AB 1000	1:5000-1000A-KL.3		2,2			
7	Main transformer			SIG/HHH	8500,0	UG	HSTN003124R0001	A
1	Transformer	Primary Traction 1500V supply Aux converter (HB1) Aux circuit (HB2)	EFG-CD 6220 6220kVA - 50Hz 25kV, 250A 6*1266V-592A 1560V-532A 812V-282A 227V172A					
9	Surge arrestor			ABC/AR		DA		
2	Surge arrestor		EFG-MWA 30		31,0		HATW205558R0030	
10	Earth return brush			ABC/RAM		DG		
4	Earth return brush	With cable TIB	T-EB1000 A				HBTB585497R3091	
11	Earthing choke			ABC/885		MR		
1	Choke		EFG-Choke		8,0		HBT215000R0004	

Responsible dept.	Technical reference	Document type	Document status
ABC 2	Patricia Johnson	Apparatus list	Released
Legal owner	Created by Jane Smith	Title, Supplementary title Vehicle	AB123 456-7
	Approved by David Brown	Electrical equipment	Rev. A Date of issue 2007-10-12 Lang. en Sheet 1

Figure 36 — Apparatus list

Lists are frequently used for specific product categories, such as lighting appliances or furniture, but there are no internationally standardized terms for such kinds of lists.