
**Technical product
documentation — Part references**

Documentation technique de produits — Références de pièce

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Foreword

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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 6433 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical production documentation*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Basic conventions*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6433:1981), which has been technically revised.

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Technical product documentation — Part references

1 Scope

This International Standard gives rules for the presentation of part references in assembly representations, e.g. on assembly drawings, in order to identify the constituent parts in a related parts list.

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 128-22:1999, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 22: Basic conventions and applications for leader lines and reference lines*

ISO 128-23:1999, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 23: Lines on construction drawings*

ISO 128-24:1999, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 24: Lines on mechanical engineering drawings*

ISO 128-25:1999, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation — Part 25: Lines on shipbuilding drawings*

ISO 129-1:2004, *Technical drawings — Indication of dimensions and tolerances — Part 1: General principles*

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

ISO 7573:2008, *Technical product documentation — Parts lists*

3 General requirements

It is recommended that part references be assigned in sequential order (see 4.7).

Identical parts shown in an assembly shall have the same part reference.

Each complete sub-assembly incorporated in the superior assembly is identified by a single part reference.

All part references shall be shown in a parts list (see ISO 7573) giving the appropriate information on the parts concerned.

4 Presentation

4.1 Identifiers

Preferably part references should consist of numerals only. If necessary, they may be augmented by the use of capital letters. The design, dimensions and spacing of the characters shall comply with ISO 3098-0.

It is recommended that the part reference number contain a maximum of three characters.

4.2 Appearance

All part references on the same drawing shall be of the same type and have the same height of lettering. They shall be clearly distinguishable from all other indications. This can be achieved for example by:

- a) encircling the characters of each part reference (see Figure 1); in this case, the circles shall have the same diameter and be drawn with continuous narrow lines (type 01.1 of ISO 128-23, ISO 128-24 and ISO 128-25);

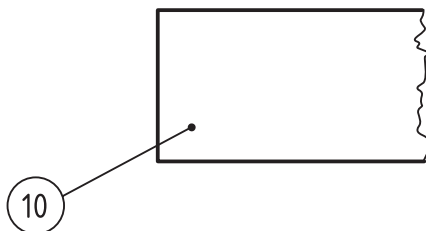


Figure 1 — Encircled-part reference number

- b) using characters of a larger height, for example twice the height as used for dimensioning, and similar indications (see Figures 2 and 3).

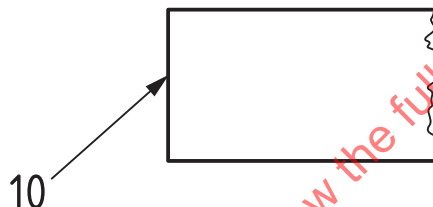


Figure 2 — Part reference number written with larger character height

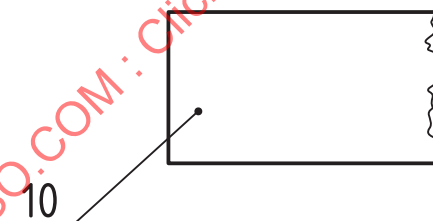


Figure 3 — Alternative method of indication

4.3 Identical parts

Part references of identical parts should only be identified once, provided that there is no risk of ambiguity. For exceptions, see Annex A.

4.4 Location

Part references shall be placed outside the outlines of the parts concerned.

The part reference should be connected to its associated part by a leader line (see Figures 1, 2 and 3), the termination of which shall comply with ISO 128-22.

Leader lines shall not intersect. They should be kept as short as practicable and should preferably be drawn at an angle to the part reference. In the case of encircled-part references, the leader line shall be directed towards the centre of the circle.

4.5 Positioning

For the sake of clarity and legibility of a drawing, part references should preferably be arranged in horizontal rows and/or vertical columns (see Figure 4).

When several part references use a common leader line, they may be arranged horizontally according to one of following methods illustrating four part references (8, 9, 10 and 11).

NOTE Method a) can also be arranged vertically.

Methods:

a) 

b) 8-9-10-11

4.6 Related parts

Part references of related parts, e.g. screw, washer and nut, may be identified by a common leader line (see Figure 4, parts 2, 3 and 4).

4.7 Numbering sequence

A distinct sequence for numbering should be adopted:

- according to the possible order of assembly;
- according to the importance of the component parts (sub-assemblies, major parts, minor parts, etc.);
- according to any other logical sequence.

5 Example

An example of the application of part references for an assembly is given in Figure 4.

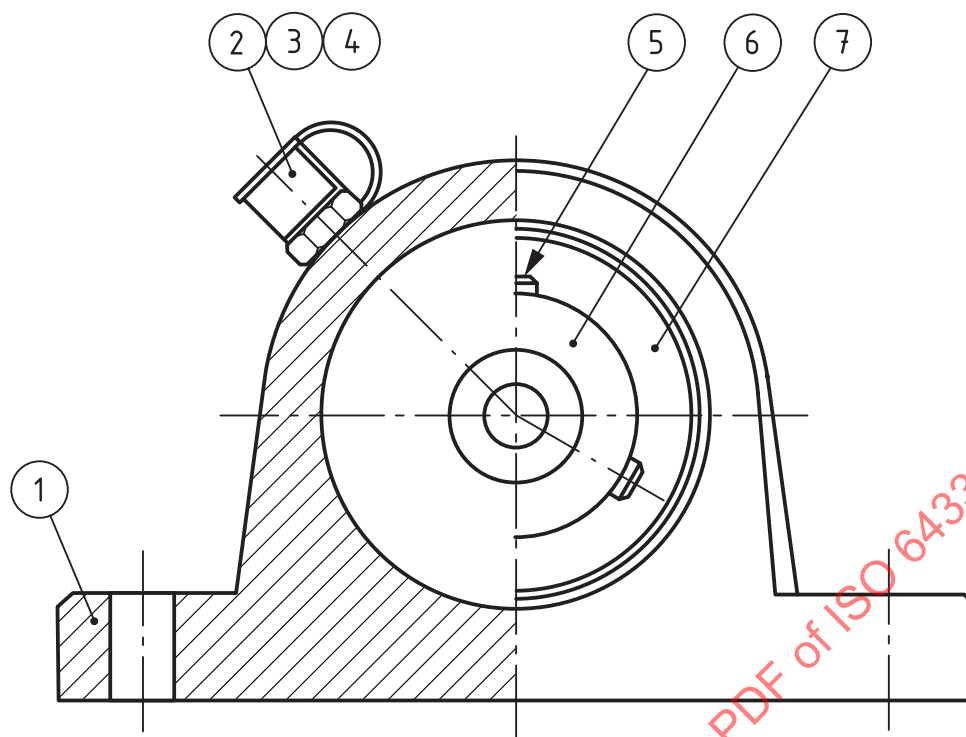


Figure 4 — Use of part references on an assembly drawing