

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 268

AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENT DIALS AND POINTERS

1st EDITION

August 1962

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Printed in Switzerland

Also issued in French and Russian. Copies to be obtained through the national standards organizations.

BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 268, *Aircraft Instrument Dials and Pointers*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (B.S.I.).

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1953 and led, in 1958, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In May 1960, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 368) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies:

Belgium	Germany	Romania
Canada	Greece	Spain
Chile	Israel	Sweden
Colombia	Italy	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Finland	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
France	New Zealand	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in August 1962, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENT DIALS AND POINTERS

1. General principles recommended as a basis for the design and lay-out of new aircraft instrument dials, or of new ranges of existing aircraft dials are:

- 1.1 Figures and graduations should be restricted to the minimum number compatible with the accuracy of reading actually required. Unnecessary fine graduations should be avoided (Fig. 1).

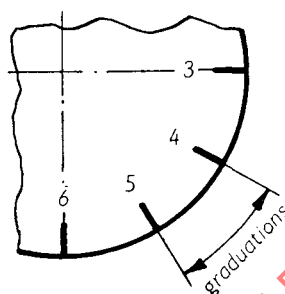


FIG. 1.

- 1.2 In order to reduce the number of figures, multiples of units should be used, provided the unit and the multiple are stated on the dial; e.g. lbf/in² × 1000 (Fig. 2).

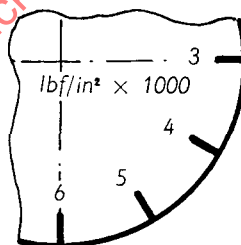


FIG. 2.

- 1.3 Luminizing or fluorescent treatment should be reduced to the minimum compatible with ease of reading.
 - 1.4 The use of continuous scales of more than 360° with a single pointer should be avoided as far as possible, as they are very confusing to read under difficult reading conditions.
 - 1.5 Pointers should be luminized or treated with fluorescent compound over their whole indicating length.
2. Graduated scales should be concentric with the centre of rotation of the pointer.