

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2595

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Building drawings — Dimensioning of production drawings — Representation of manufacturing and work sizes

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2595 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*.

It was approved in February 1972 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of
Bulgaria	Netherlands	Spain
Canada	New Zealand	Sweden
Denmark	Norway	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Pakistan	Thailand
Finland	Poland	Turkey
France	Portugal	U.S.A.
Germany	Romania	U.S.S.R.

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Australia	Israel
Ireland	United Kingdom

Building drawings – Dimensioning of production drawings – Representation of manufacturing and work sizes

0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard is one of a series of ISO Recommendations and International Standards concerning drawings for building and civil engineering. The problems peculiar to this field require specific solutions derived either by complementing or modifying ISO/R 128 and ISO/R 129 concerning engineering drawings, particularly with respect to the application of modular co-ordination in building. The series will be completed by further International Standards.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the first group of rules for the execution of production drawings¹⁾ for building. Its main aim is to differentiate, by means of the method of representation, the work sizes and manufacturing sizes of building components and elements from their co-ordinating sizes (modular or otherwise). The method of representation for co-ordinating sizes will be specified in another International Standard²⁾.

2 PROJECTION LINES AND DIMENSION LINES

2.1 Projection lines and dimension lines shall be drawn as thin, continuous lines.

2.2 Starting a short distance³⁾ from the outline, projection lines shall generally be drawn perpendicular to the associated dimension line, and shall extend slightly beyond them (Figure 1).

2.3 Intersecting projection lines and dimension lines shall be avoided wherever possible. Otherwise they shall simply cross each other (no special designation at intersections).

2.4 Dimension lines shall generally be unbroken except, in certain cases, for the insertion of a size.

2.5 An axis, reference line or outline shall never be used as a dimension line, but may be used as a projection line.

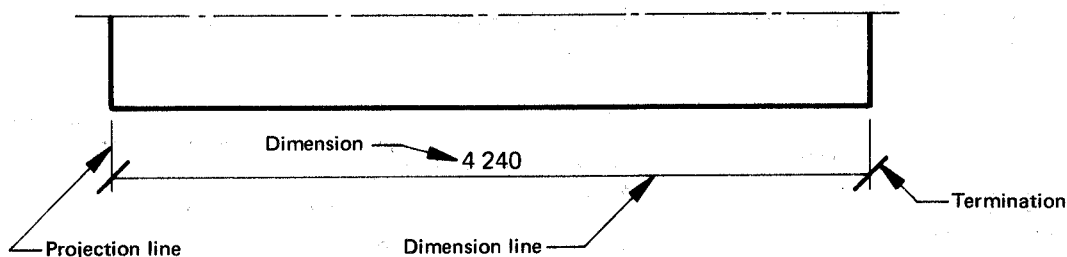


FIGURE 1 – Single dimension

1) See ISO 1046, *Architectural and building drawings – Vocabulary*.

2) In preparation.

3) To avoid confusing with other lines on the drawing.